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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CILSS CRISIS THREATENS EXISTENCE

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Apr 85 pp 6-7

[Text]

The Ouagadougou-based *Comité Inter-Etat de Lutte contre la Secheresse au Sahel* (CILSS), composed of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Cape Verde, Gambia, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad, is in the midst of a serious crisis which threatens its very existence. Western and Middle Eastern donor-nations are pushing hard for thorough reform of this inefficient, costly and bureaucratically-shackled organisation (AC Vol 25 No 20). But highly-paid CILSS executives and several member states are resisting change, claiming that "foreign" pressure on the body is unacceptable. A meeting held in mid-January in Nouakchott to sort out differences ended in failure, with delegations from Mali and Burkina Faso walking out of the session. Another meeting is scheduled for June. Unless Sahelian countries are more realistic, CILSS is likely to see much of its funding withdrawn.

The crisis is deeply-rooted. Founded in 1973 to coordinate aid programmes to the Sahel, CILSS came up against the bureaucratic interests of the Rome-based *Food and Agricultural Organisation* (FAO) and the UN *Sahelo-Sahel Office* (UNSO). There was never any proper coordination between these diverse agencies. In 1975 western donors established the Paris-based *Club du Sahel* to be CILSS' "big brother" and short-circuit the UN empire. Thus began an enormous bureaucratic battle. Most of the Sahelian states never really took CILSS seriously. They preferred their own bilateral schemes. CILSS has been used as a dumping ground to get rid of troublesome politicians or as an "employment agency" for family and clan members. And western donors used it to justify the expansion of their own aid budgets and numbers of personnel, whose salaries account for vast sums. For example, to maintain a USAID official in the Sahel for a year costs about \$150,000).

The regional nature of CILSS has made matters worse. Bickering between members is ceaseless. CILSS' organisational structure is absurd: the executive secretariat is in Ouagadougou; the *Institut du Sahel* is in Bamako (Mali); and AGRYMET, which specialises in meteorology, is based in Niamey (Niger). The only reason for the *Institut's* existence was the desire to spread bureaucratic largesse to Mali.

Under its previous secretary-general, Seck Mame N-Diack of Mauritania, CILSS' fortunes were at a low-point. His replacement by Brah Mahamane of Niger early last year has improved its prospects somewhat. But Mahamane is fighting uphill against CILSS' *laissez-aller* members.

The organisation's main problems are:-

■ Arab aid to the Sahel has been blocked. The Sudan-based *Bank for Arab Development and Economic Assistance* presented a study to Sahelian states in 1982 proposing ways and means of increasing Arab assistance on condition that aid procedures and CILSS were changed fundamentally. But the study elicited little attention from the Sahel. Arab goodwill was thus lost.

■ At the 1981 Islamic Conference meeting in the Saudi town of Taef, a special Solidarity Committee, chaired by Iraq, was set up to encourage Islamic aid to the Sahel. But the Middle Eastern war has prevented the committee from ever meeting.

■ The controversy over Italy's \$500m aid package for the Sahel. When it was announced in November 1982, little attention was paid to the fact that FAO was named to administer the programme for the Italians. There was a lot of international bureaucratic fuss when it was learned that FAO would consume 16% of the Italian funds just to cover its operating costs for the programme. Moreover, FAO's Lebanese boss, Edouard Souma, agreed to tie these aid funds to Italian-supplied goods and services. (Usually international organisations refuse such deals). Last June, a conference of the *Italo-African Institute* expressed its serious reservations about FAO's administering of the Italians' \$500m. The Sahel aid programme has now become a pawn in the political roulette between FAO and the Italian government. FAO is even threatening to leave Rome unless it is granted special fiscal privileges.

■ CILSS finances are a shambles, not least because some member states, like Mauritania, do not or cannot pay their dues. CILSS practically runs on overdrafts. Its employees often are paid late. A special appeal has been made to USAID and France to bail it out - an unlikely event unless CILSS agrees to far-reaching changes in its operations and organisation.

■ Relations between the *Club du Sahel* and CILSS are not smooth. Some CILSS members resent what they regard as a "paternalistic" manner of the *Club* secretary headed by Anne de Lattre.

Inefficiency and self-serving practices among agencies in the Sahel are widespread. A recent hard-hitting report issued by the EEC's Court of Auditors lambasts EEC projects in Sahelian states for stimulating European exports rather than encouraging local development. The same often applies to bilateral aid agencies, which are preoccupied by defending their own bureaucratic constituencies at the expense of well-devised schemes to improve the lot of Sahelians. The ineffectiveness of the UN empire is legendary.

About \$1.7 billion of aid goes to the Sahel every year, making the region, on a per capita basis, one of the highest recipients in the world. But over a third of the funds go in budgetary aid merely to keep afloat the local governments and pay expatriate technical assistants. About 15% is spent on transport infrastructure (roads etc) which most countries in the region cannot afford to maintain. For every new acre brought under irrigation, an acre of older irrigated land goes out of cultivation because there is no organisation or finance to maintain existing facilities. Worse, only about 3% of aid goes towards improving rain-fed agriculture - even though it produces 95% of local cereal output; only 1.5% goes towards reafforestation - a crucial element to long-term planning in most places. Yet cotton-growing for export gets priority any day over rain-fed crops or trees ●

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PROJECTS DETAILED

Bonn INFORMATIONSDIENST SUEDLICHES AFRIKA in German No 1, 1985 pp 18-20

[Article by Karl Heinrichsbauer: "FRG-South African Agro-scientific Cooperation"]

[Text] In December 1984 the initiation and planning of intensive agro-scientific cooperation on the government level between the FRG and South Africa became public knowledge. That cooperation program is documented in a letter from the FRG Ministry for Food, Agriculture & Forestry of 26 June 1984 (file number 215-0099-41/1) to the president of the Federal Bioinstitute for Agriculture and Forestry (BBA), Prof Schumann, Braunschweig. In the following article the international agricultural task force (AGIL) Muenster publishes a summary of the agro-(scientific)cooperation being planned, and the aid for the South African regime extending into the agricultural sector, by the FRG government, represented by the FRG Minister for Agriculture, Kiechle (CSU).

Status of the Agrarian Research Cooperation

It follows from the letter from the Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry (BML) and its appendices that agrarian cooperation is now entering the concretization phase. In the fall of 1981 the agricultural ministers of South Africa and the FRG arranged for an "intensification of agro-scientific cooperation." The basis for the cooperation program at the time of the SPD-FDP government coalition was laid by the then agricultural minister Ertl (FDP).

Further probings between BML and the South African Department of Agriculture in 1983--after the change in Bonn--brought a South African invitation for an FRG study commission. The invitation from the South African Minister of Agriculture Dr Agenbach was passed on 27 July 1983 by the South African ambassador to the FRG, van Heerden, to Minister Kiechle.

In October 1983 the South African minister of agriculture visited the FRG. The bilateral benefit of cooperation was reiterated at that time. Between 7 and 22 April 1984, the head of the research department (215) in BML, Dr Gloey,

and the president of the Senat of federal research institutions, Prof Gravert of the federal research institute for dairy research (BAM), Kiel, undertook a fact-finding mission to South Africa. Their report forms the basis for the further shaping of the program.

In the fall of 1984 a South African delegation visited the FRG, where special attention was to be given to South African interests. The program was given the go-ahead by the parliamentary state secretary at BML, von Geldern, who took an official trip through South Africa in December 1984. The first joint research projects are planned for 1985. The program is being initiated by a first exchange of agrarian scientists. That much for the status of the cooperation ahead. In being in its initial and preparatory phase, there is a need and chance to prevent the cooperation program through public pressure, delay it, or persuade one scientist or student or another to get out of the program.

The Content of the Agrarian Research Cooperation

The commission report summarizes the potential sectors for agrarian research cooperation under the four main headings of crop production, livestock production, food and forestry/lumber (cf. Table). Under those headings also are indicated the federal research institutions or university institutes with the professors in charge. The scientists are classified in terms of either having good or no contacts. For the research sector propositions it can be seen that the selection was made primarily in accordance with the criterion of contacts--more or less haphazardly, it appears. That also is admitted in the fact-finding report (by Gloey and Gravert). The fact-finding commission has, among other things, "let itself be guided by the following considerations: (...) direct, fruitful contacts exist between FRG agrarian scientists and South African colleagues or research institutions: (...) that presents good contact points for intensive cooperation to be encouraged by the ministry."

There is reason to suspect the program was not set up in accordance with substantive research requirements.

Agrarian research normally is applied and developmental research, and so is the cooperation research program. Basic research data from biology, chemistry and so forth are converted into agrarian application and readied for practical use. Broad space always is given in agrarian research to repair research, which ascertains, scientifically again, damage caused and long-term consequences of chemical-technological production procedures in agriculture, so as to develop technocratic-scientific solutions from it, such as resistance research for plants, the dynamics of pesticides (meant are the toxic effects), soil erosion, livestock epidemics and so forth.

The Interests of the German Agro-Research Community

Agro-research in the FRG is in a cul-de-sac. Research goals of unarguable validity for three decades had been:

- Maximizing yields in plant growing,
- maximizing yields through using toxins,
- maximizing livestock performance through biotechnologies, and
- rationalization through high-tech (all the way to computers).

The limits for such chemical-technical production are set by the economy and the ecology. Production becomes less worthwhile through any above-average input (pesticide, fertilizers) not covered in costs by outputs (yields). The ecology sets additional natural limits. Toxins in the food, nitrate oversaturation of soils, and medications in the meat are the well known excrescences of farm production.

The consistent application of research data to broad agriculture in practice has technically made possible surplus production and ruined many farmers. The EC agrarian market order has addressed itself to making surplus outputs economically effective in a way that is economically sensible for all involved in terms of individual enterprise.

However, traditional agrarian research, especially pure applied research, is not spared criticism or the attempt to let such a policy run to further excess. Federal research institutions have been hit by cutbacks in funds and positions. For some institutes this becomes a matter of survival. Research activists are looking for "new" tasks in this situation, and thus the research project "South African agriculture." Good private contacts with colleagues in South Africa are turned into a government program. It promises financial safeguards from the agrarian budget, plus funds from South African sources. The old research objectives and economic paradigms, valid for 20 years, need not be revised. Researchers, institutions and facilities need not adapt themselves to new research requirements in the FRG.

That becomes especially clear in the product research contained in the FRG-South African program: fruit and produce, wine and milk. These four products consume the largest share of the market order costs in EC.

Another way out for the researcher is getting into the applied research for gene technology and biochemistry. Basic research is already coming up with data that are being converted into procedures ready to roll. The federal research institutions develop, test and transfer the new technologies. Yet since the FRG has a narrow market for such high-tech products, the foreign market is being searched for research data. Besides, another technology thrust in EC agriculture will once again heat up surplus production.

The FRG research sector has fairly strict rules for handling toxic substances and micro-organisms. Gene technology and animal experimentation are exposed to broad public criticism. Genetic engineering confronts researchers with ethical questions.

Public controls and high safety standards constrain "free" research. There is a chance to evade that and shift risky research to South Africa and other countries. To be reminded of the Union Carbide research institute in Bhopal is obvious.

FRG Government Interests

Let us state at the outset: Agrarian cooperation, in our view, is no shrewd offensive political action taken by the FRG government, let alone BML. For something like that the BML simply lacks all political-strategic and intellectual-technical capacities, starting with the zero entity of Minister Kiechle.

In spite of that, the agrarian program with South Africa suits the general political climate of the government's foreign policy. After Botha's visit in the FRG the agrarian research accord is a sign of good-will toward the South African regime. The way the cooperation program is conceived, it cannot evoke political explosiveness or public criticism. It is transacted through BML, which is not suspect in terms of foreign policy. Had the same program been put under the Ministry for Development, international protest and an outcry from the developmental policy public would have been inevitable.

The Greens in parliament (agrarian spokesman Antje Vollmer) were the only ones to have publicly brought up the program during the budget debate in December 1984 and criticized it most severely.

The program runs/ran? under the cover of discretion. The fact-finding commission report states: "There also was the understanding that cooperation could be handled flexibly because neither side contemplated a formal agreement."

Why not? What was officially recorded at that meeting permits the inference that the cooperation accord must not or should not be transacted officially and in the legitimate parliamentary form customary as a rule. BML's 1985 budget (single plan 10) shows no intermediate arrangement for the FRG-South African research program. Instead, the financial resources were hidden within the economic plans of the federal research institutions, whereby they are withheld from parliamentary and public control. Hence there is no need for a "formal" agreement.

This actually is not the place to instruct the people in BML and give them a leg up, but the agrarian program, in the view of the government, falls under the FRG-South African cultural agreement in force, which fully takes care of scientific cooperation. So no formal agreement is needed.

BML is being manipulated by the agrarian researchers. Researchers convert their private contacts into official contacts which are then legitimized by the minister and funded mainly out of the agrarian budget. This lifts the research community and its projects out of the grey zone of the internationally outlawed contacts with the South African regime or, at least, its activities get the go-ahead from the FRG government.

For Minister Kiechle there still is a contradiction within the scope of the task assignments in the cooperation program. BML has plans to disband FAL (Research Institute and Agriculture) in Braunschweig-Voelkenrode. The minister is dissatisfied with its research results. At the same time, FAL is going to be greatly involved in the cooperation agreement with South Africa. Is that a contradiction? Or is the minister already thinking of new jobs for his researchers in South Africa?

South African Government Interests

The South Africans were the driving force in bringing the agrarian research program about. In our estimation, however, it is not the agricultural interests but rather the overall political benefit that one expects of the program. The South African regime misses no chance to show up on the international

stage so as to avoid the isolation the UN has asked for. South African scientists and farm politicians are introduced on the international level and made respectable by German agrarian scientists. Through running the FRG-South African research program, political contacts are also being intensified and political barriers and reservations in existence are being done away with. An outcome of the program are the ministerial talks between the two countries. Another example is the trip of the fact-finding commission to South Africa and Namibia, which started right on the first day in Windhoek. In Namibia, occupied by South Africa, Gloey and Gravert meet with official South African administrative authorities. An attitude like that, taken by FRG government officials, leads to the de facto recognition of South Africa as occupying power in Namibia.

South African agriculture is white. The 22 million blacks may own no land. The agricultural area in 1978 came to 95.82 million hectares. The 75,562 agricultural enterprises in 1978 (the FRG in 1983 had 743,742 with more than 1 hectare) take care of an area of 85 million hectares (FRG in 1983: 11.98 million), which gives South Africa an average 1,125-hectare size of farm (the FRG in 1983: 16 hectares). A comparison of these structural sizes and the inhuman agrarian property relations defy research cooperation right there. The likely research results are inapplicable to such unlike agrarian sciences, quite apart from the climatic conditions in the two countries. The general conditions favoring research cooperation that the fact-finding commission paper refers to are not met for cooperating with South Africa.

In 1979, agriculture made up only 7 percent of the South African GNP. Nearly 25 percent of its work force (almost only blacks), to be sure, is in agriculture. The wages for the blacks (mostly women and children) are the lowest on the wage scale. There are farms with working conditions a la slavery. Often wages are paid only in terms of natural products, maize, to be specific.

Agriculture brought in 11 percent of the export revenue in 1978 (fruit, wool, fodder). Yields, and so also export volumes, declined greatly in recent years. For the first time in 1983 South Africa was unable to supply the frontal states with maize. These are the consequences of the chemical-technical production in agriculture, aggravated by the lack of precipitation in the last 2 years. Soil damage and erosions have increased greatly. These problems may have enhanced the interest in more agrarian research. The South Africans are threatened by becoming dependent on food imports. If economic sanctions were ever to become effective, their power position would be in jeopardy. Through its maize and grain exports South Africa does hold a power position. The frontier states depend on supplies from South Africa. With exports falling by the wayside, South Africa could become vulnerable.

Along with economic interests, agrarian research is closely tied up also with military research. Through cooperating with the South African regime, which abides by no international agreements, there then comes the chance and danger of making military use of research for developing biological and chemical weapons. Thus for deterrence and the military "emergency" of an outside threat, a chemical and biological weapons potential could have a function for South Africa. Nor may one preclude a German interest in developing biological and chemical weapons in South Africa; the potential for it exists in South Africa (cf. "Rororo Militarisierte Wissenschaft, Techn. u. Politik 22"). Of course,

the multinational agrobusiness profits from agrar-research cooperation. All large FRG farm trusts and their subsidiaries are represented in South Africa: Hoechst, Bayer, Schering, BASF, Boehringer, Celamark, Class (harvester-threshers), Fendt (tractors), Daimler-Benz/-Unimog, KWS (seed cultivation), Suedd. Kalkstickstoffwerke, etc. (cf. W. Geisler, G. Wellmer, "DM Investitionen in SA," issa WR 10).

Nothing further about that here. Within the last 30 years agrar-research has almost always also served the agro-trusts.

Table: Survey on Fields of Cooperation

<u>Special Fields</u>	<u>Institutes</u>	<u>Contacts</u>	<u>+/-*</u>
Crop Production			
Gene and cellular techniques	Institute for Resistance Genetics of the BFA	Prof Wenzel, BBA	+
	MPI, Koeln-Vogelsang	Prof Pollmer	+
	Uni Hohenheim	Prof Fritz	+
	Uni Weihenstephan		
Drought resistance	Uni Hohenheim	Prof Pollmer	+
	FAL, BBA		
Quality Analysis	Uni Weihenstephan	Prof Fritz	+
	Bayer. Landesanstalt		
	BBA, BFA-Detmold		
Fruit, Vegetable, Wine	BFA f. gartenb. Zucht		
	Ahrensburg,		
	BFAR Geilweilerhof		
	FAG Geisenheim		
Biochemistry and Microbiology	FAL		
	LUFA Oldenburg,		
	Augustenberg		
	Uni Freising-Weihenstephan	Prof Schwertmann	+
	Uni Giessen	Prof Mengel	+
	BBA, FAL	Prof Schumann	+
Livestock Production			
Livestock feed	FAL	Prof Zimmer	-
Ruminant feed.	BFA for	Prof Gravert	+
	Milk Research, Kiel	Prof Oslage	-
Stall construction	FAL-Construction Research		+
Biotechniques	FAL Livestock Breeding Methods		+
Animal diseases	FAL		
	BFAM, Kiel		
	Uni Muenchen	Prof Krausslich	
Exotic virus diseases	BFA for Viral Diseases		
	Tuebingen		+

(cont.)

(Table cont.)

<u>Special Fields</u>	<u>Institutes</u>	<u>Contacts</u>	<u>+/-*</u>
Foods, Food Technology			
Dairy technology	BFAM, Kiel	Prof Gravert	+
Meat processing			
--Physiology	FAL, BFA for		+
--Microbiology	meat research,		
--Mycotoxin research	Kulmbach		
--Animal testing for	BFA for nutriments		
protein			
2Karlsruhe			
Fruit and produce,	BFA for nutriments	Prof Diehl	+
storage, transport,			
refrigeration	Karlsruhe	Prof Spiess	+
	Uni Weihenstephan	Prof Fritz	+
	Uni Bonn	Prof Lenz	+
	Landesanstalt Stuttgart	Dr Lueders	+
	KFA Juelich	Prof Buenemann	+
		Prof Fuehr	+
Lumber and Forestry	BFA for Forestry and		
Technology	Lumber Trade, Hamburg		
Biomass for fuels		Prof Batel	-
Research coordination	BML	Dr Gloey	+

Source: MBL compilations; *+ = good/ - = no contacts.

All the background materials for this article (circa 50 pages) are available for DM 6.00 from AGIL, An den Muehlen 25, 44 Muenster.

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ANGOLA

UNITA BANDITS IN DISARRAY SAYS MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

ANGOLAN Government forces have sent bandit groups in the country in disarray and pledged to annihilate them soon.

Visiting Angolan Minister for Defence, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that bandit groups led by the so-called Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) were in total confusion.

Colonel Tonha said: "Although UNITA bandits are still supported by the South African racist regime, they will sooner or later be annihilated."

It was taking time to finish up these small groups of bandits because they easily infiltrated in the community, Colonel Tonha said, adding, however, that the Government forces were overpowering the bandits.

The Minister, who is leading a 13-man delegation, criticised the Western press for applauding the bandits' acts.

"They are making a lot of noise on this. The Western press is speculating that the bandits have a large force and that they are inflicting a big loss on the Angolan Government," the Minister remarked.

On the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, Colonel Tonha reiterated that the condition posed by the United States to withdraw the troops was unacceptable.

The Minister explained that the troops would only withdraw if the US guaranteed to support implementation of the 1978 UN

Security Council Resolution 435, withdrawal of the racist forces in Cunene Province and an immediate stop to the racists' acts of aggression against Angola.

Commenting on the Nkomati Accord signed between Mozambique and South Africa, the Minister expressed doubts over the regime's seriousness in abiding by the Accord.

He said unless South Africa abandoned apartheid policy, none of such accords could be operational.

He elaborated that an accord of understanding and maintenance of peace in the occupied Cunene Province signed between his country and the racists in Lusaka last year was today being violated by Pretoria.

The racists have to find a way to end the apartheid policy "otherwise the struggle in South Africa will continue," Colonel Tonha said.

The Minister later held talks with his counterpart, Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario. The talks centred around political and defence affairs between the two countries and the situation in southern Africa.

Colonel Tonha is scheduled to visit the National leadership Academy at Monduli in Arusha tomorrow and the Ruwu National Service Camp on Wednesday.

The Minister, who is accompanied by Angolan Deputy Defence Minister, Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Magalhaes, leaves for Zambia on Saturday.

ANGOLA

ANGOLANS CLAIM SA UNITS PROVOKING TENSION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

LISBON. — South African military units still inside southern Angola and strung out along the border with South West Africa are provoking tension 12 days after the South African Government announced the disengagement of its forces, according to the official Angolan news agency (Angop).

The agency said regular SA Army units were stationed 12 kilometres inside the Angolan border at the towns of Caluek and Ruacana in the province of Cunene and large contingents of anti-guerrilla fighters, cavalry and police were in position along the SWA border.

Angop said the positioning of the military units was causing "great tension" in southern Cunene and "made imminent the threat of renewed aggression or invasions."

Withdrawal

The report followed the announcement in Cape Town on April 15 that South Africa would disengage its forces from southern Angola in the hope of encouraging the Angolan Government to take steps toward the withdrawal of an estimated 25 000 Cuban troops.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned however that South Africa would continue to take whatever action it felt necessary against Swapo guerrillas operating out of southern Angola.

Angop quoted Lieutenant Colonel Salviano Sequeira, the Angolan officer with a joint monitoring commission set up last year to oversee the pull-out, as saying there had been no incidents involving South Africa troops still inside Angola.

Discussions

According to the agency, Col Sequeira said the main body of SA troops continuing inside Angola belonged to the joint monitoring commission whose withdrawal was to be the subject of top-level discussions over the next few days.

The report gave no indication of the number of SA troops involved or further details concerning their deployment. Each country's contingent to the joint monitoring commission is reported to number about 300.

Angop said there had been "agitation" within the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) following the disengagement.

The agency said Unita guerrillas felt unprotected but gave no details.

CSQ: 3400/89

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

EC LOME PACT--Lisbon--Angola will sign its accession to the Lome Pact tomorrow to become the 66th member of the trade and aid accord that links the European Community with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, the official Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday. The agency, in a dispatch received in Lisbon, said the Angolan Secretary of State for Cooperation, Mr Carlos Fernandes, would sign the accession document during a meeting of Community Foreign Ministers in Luxembourg tomorrow. Angola recently informed the Community it was willing to join the pact. Along with Mozambique, it took part in talks last December leading to the signing of the third five-year Lome accord. At the time, only Mozambique agreed to join. The new Lome Pact grants the ACP countries around R10,58 billion worth of aid and soft loans as well as privileged access for their products to the community market. The aid grants will be effective once ratified later this year by Community Parliaments and two-thirds of the ACP states. Sapa-Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 85 p 10]

CSO: 3400/89

CAPE VERDE

AMBASSADOR TO LISBON ON RELATIONS WITH LUSOPHONE AFRICA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Apr 85 p 9

[Text] Lisbon---The Cape Verdian ambassador to Portugal, Carlos Reis, considers the existence of a "pervasive atmosphere of bad relations with some members of the group of 'five' and good relations with others" not to be "the most feasible thing" for Portugal. Carlos Reis made this assertion in response to a question asked by the Lisbon morning paper O DIARIO, in an interview published by that progressive organ yesterday, Tuesday.

The Cape Verdian diplomat added that, among the former Portuguese colonies in Africa, "there is a spirit of cohesion which, understandably, explains the care, concern and a certain amount of uneasiness within the group when any of its members is affected."

He explained that this situation has caused "an atmosphere of hostility toward Angola and Mozambique to affect the beneficial relations with the group of five." The ambassador cited the fact that Angolan and Mozambican counterrevolutionaries have acted with impunity in Portugal.

The diplomat claimed to have already noticed "a political desire" on the part of Portugal to eliminate the causes that are upsetting those relations, based on decisions adopted and statements made recently by Portuguese rulers.

It should be recalled that the speeches by Portuguese rulers recently have expressed a greater desire to put an end to the counterrevolutionary activities in Portugal aimed against Angola and Mozambique. Also, a relatively short time ago, the parliamentary commission for foreign business questioned the government about the activities of the Mozambican counterrevolution in Portugal.

Regarding the role which his country is playing in the peace process in Southern Africa, the ambassador expressed the view that it has the merit of having achieved dialogue and understanding "on various points which have served as a basis for the existing agreements."

According to Carlos Reis, "It is by now difficult, if not absurd, to revert again to a state of overt hostility," inasmuch as the promoters of peace and war have now been determined, "with the presumption that the violation of an agreement is negative to both sides."

The diplomat also deemed as quite positive the meeting held in Cape Verde during January 1984 between the Republic of South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which is struggling for Namibia's independence.

However, he added: "The situation in Southern Africa is still quite far removed from being resolved, and a great deal still remains to be done." In conclusion he remarked that his country holds the view that, most importantly, "the necessary conditions for advancement of the peace process in the region have been created."

2909

CSO: 3442/262

CAPE VERDE

TWO INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS UNDER WAY WITH DANISH, SWEDISH AID

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Apr 85 p 9

[Text] Cidade de Praia--ANTOP [Portuguese News Agency] was told by an official source yesterday that a beer and soft drink factory and a metal machine production unit are to be constructed in Cape Verde, with the participation of Danish and Swedish capital.

The beer and soft drink plant will be located in the capital, with a production capacity of 40,000 hectoliters of beer and 10,000 of soft drinks per year, and will create nearly 80 jobs.

The project will be a joint venture, with 30 percent participation by Danish and Cape Verdian private capital, 30 percent participation by the state and 10 percent participation by a national institution.

The Danish participation will be carried out through Cerekem, the beer company, and IFU, a financial institution for the industrial promotion of developing countries.

The total cost of the project is about 480,000 Cape Verdian contos (nearly \$500,000); and the enterprise's capital stock totals 180 Cape Verdian contos.

As for the metal machine production unit (Metalcave), to be built on the island of Sao Vicente, it will be financed 30 percent by Swedish partners and 70 percent by the Cape Verdian state.

This project will create 26 jobs, and is aimed at producing aluminum products, metal furnishings, small wagons and carts for civil construction and farm implements.

The Swedish capital will be divided into equal shares by Swed Fund, a financial institution for investment in underdeveloped countries, and Finnveden, which will provide the technology.

The investments in this project will be approximately 70,000 Cape Verdian contos (nearly \$75,000), and the enterprise will have capital stock amounting to 22,000 Cape Verdian contos.

An official informant told ANOP: "The Council of Ministers assessed the projects at its last meeting, and was of the opinion that the creation of the two production units was of particular importance to the development of Cape Verde."

CAPE VERDE

PAICV, FRELIMO MEET WITH ALGERIA'S FLN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Apr 85 p 9

[Text] Algiers--On Sunday, a delegation from the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) visiting Algeria held political meetings with its Algerian counterpart. The meetings dealt with the relations between the two parties (PAICV-FNL [National Liberation Front]), as well as topics of mutual concern.

Heading the delegation on behalf of Cape Verde was Olivio Peres, head of the permanent secretariat of the National Council of Cape Verde; and, on behalf of Algeria, Abderezak Bouhara, member of the permanent secretariat of the National Liberation Front's (FNL) Central Committee in charge of foreign relations.

Joint Algerian-Mozambican Communique

The illegal occupation of Namibia and the attempts by the Pretoria racist regime to destabilize the situation in the "Front Line" countries are a serious threat to peace and security in Southern Africa, stresses a joint communique signed at the conclusion of the talks between a delegation from the National Liberation Front (FLN) of Algeria and another from the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party.

The Algerian delegation is visiting Mozambique. The news agency APS reported that the aforementioned document condemns the apartheid policy and repression in South Africa directed against the country's black population, expressing solidarity with the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and underscoring the need for establishing a new international economic and informational order.

Representatives of the FLN and FRELIMO upheld the expansion of cooperation among the developing countries, and reaffirmed their intention of reinforcing the bonds of friendship between the two parties and between the Algerian and Mozambican people.

2909
CSO: 3442/262

CHAD

LIBYA REINFORCES ITS POSITION IN NORTH

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Laurent Zecchini: "Taking Advantage of the De Facto Truce, Libya Is Strengthening Its Presence in Northern Chad"]

[Text] N'Djamena—On 16 December 1984 President Francois Mitterrand said regarding the Aouzou Strip: "That little area was seized by Libya in 1972-73 and still belongs to Chad in the international sense, although it has been generally forgotten. In the discussion of Chad people act as if that had never happened, but I always think of it. I denounce that occupation."

Charles Hernu, French minister of defense, said on 27 March 1985: "The Aouzou Strip is outside of Chad. Everyone agrees on that, including President Hussein Habre. That is a question which goes back to 1934."

The logic of French diplomacy regarding Chad at times is rather confusing. For nothing has happened since the implementation of Operation Manta in August 1983 which would justify the apparent contradiction between these two statements. The Chadian territory North of 16 degrees North Latitude is still not under Chadian sovereignty, and the Libyan Army, in spite of the Franco-Libyan "agreement" of 17 September 1984, at first left the country and then returned.

It is therefore this freezing of the military situation which undoubtedly explains the evolution in the French position. Since the Aouzou Strip is "outside of Chad," the existing conflict consists of the "illegal" occupation of the BET area (Borkou, Ennedi, Tibesti), which simplifies the problem, but only to some extent. What remains of the untouchable character of the borders inherited from the colonial period? Certainly, France stopped the Libyan advance and, having done that, it showed its African allies that it was keeping its word. As far as the rest is concerned, on the ground the situation has returned to what it was.

Radio Jamming

However, without our noticing it, things are beginning to change, both on the political and diplomatic, as well as on the military level. Concerned not to let themselves become involved in a new "adventure," involving sending a

military expedition back to northern Chad, the French authorities are carrying on strict surveillance of the Libyan troops, so that they will not be taken by surprise. Up to now this surveillance has had a persuasive effect. To some extent, "Operation Manta is continuing without Operation Manta."

At Bouar, in the Central African Republic, a ground listening station picks up the radio communications of Libyan units. It is thanks to this work that the French military authorities were able to conclude that Colonel Qadhdhafi was recently confronted with a serious problem involving his own army. A French expert explained: "We realized that the morale of the Libyan soldiers was at its lowest point. They are no longer very sure about the usefulness of their mission. Furthermore, they live under very difficult material conditions. They are still on the alert, believing that they are going to be attacked at any time. In fact, we have the feeling that this is an army which is not capable of conducting operations."

No doubt this situation explains why, during February, almost all of the Libyan soldiers stationed in northern Chad were replaced. However, for the past few weeks the interception of Libyan communications has encountered some difficulty. In effect, the Libyan Army has acquired radio jamming equipment, to which has been added the support of technicians from East Germany and North Korea. Their countermeasures seem to have been effective.

Ears Which "Listen"

On the other hand the Breguet-Atlantic and Mirage aircraft based in Bangui are continuing their high altitude reconnaissance and observation missions. Idriss Deby, the commander in chief of the FANT (National Chadian Armed Forces), says that, since the departure of the French troops belonging to Operation Manta, he was informed "on only two occasions" of these flights, emphasizing that it is not out of the question that the French "don't always tell us." In effect, at least 10 missions of this kind have taken place since the departure of the French troops. Furthermore, the "communications chief" states that Libyan C-130's continue to take off from Faya-Largeau and Fada to fly South as far as Moyenne Sido, on the Central African border with Chad, to parachute materiel and equipment to the Southern guerrillas, the "Codos."

In Paris experts are extremely sceptical about these alleged flights. On the other hand they do not contest the fact that the Libyans are strengthening their military position, both in men and equipment, and they have slightly accelerated this effort over the past 2 weeks. It appears in particular that the lengthening of the Ouadi-Doum airstrip, about 150 kilometers northeast of Faya, is nearly complete. This airstrip, which is said to be 4,400 meters long, will be able to accommodate, as President Hissein Habre says, "any aircraft," including MiG and Sukhoi fighters, Tupolev 22 bombers, and Ilyushin 76 heavy cargo transport aircraft.

For their part the Chadians carry out "deep patrols" from time to time North of the 16th parallel, to the outskirts of Fada. Furthermore, they collect intelligence from herders whose flocks are moving from the North to the South because of the drought and from deserters from the GUNT forces. The number of

these deserters, which the Chadian authorities say is massive, is hardly more than 200. In addition, the N'Djamena Government benefits from intelligence which Washington sends it from its reconnaissance satellites.

Recently, American military experts (eight in all, according to a trustworthy source) have been present in N'Djamena. Their role is to pass on part of this intelligence to the Chadian Government and, in addition, to provide advice on the reorganization of the FANT, which does not exactly please the French military authorities.

There remains the matter of the well-known French and Libyan "observers," whose mission--theoretically--is to observe the disengagement of "foreign troops" in Chad. There are still five French observers in Tripoli. However, in Paris it is felt that their presence in the Libyan capital--where they keep in touch with Greek "observers"--is not completely useless, to the extent that their lack of other duties makes it possible for them to "keep their ears open" and to report the state of mind of the Libyan military personnel whom they may meet.

The Libyan troops in Chad amount to about 5,000. The GUNT forces amount to about 4,000. According to French military sources, the CDR (Revolutionary Democratic Council), at present the principal political and military opposition force, whose secretary general is Acheikh Ibn Omar (now held in detention by the Libyans), includes nearly 60 percent of the forces in the ANL (National Liberation Army). The forces of the "Southern Group," composed of former supporters of Colonel Kamougue, comprise 20 to 25 percent of the ANL. Finally, former troops of the FAT (Chadian Armed Forces) under Goukouni Weddeye do not amount to more than 15 percent of the ANL. Their relations with the Libyans fluctuate but, in general, are bad.

The troops of the ANL are under the orders of the Libyan "governor" of the BET area, whose headquarters are in Fada. The civilian population of this area is also having a hard time putting up with the Libyan occupation.

In the North the "war" no longer causes any deaths. Since the departure of the French forces under Operation Manta, the "communications chief" has indicated, there have been six "minor clashes" at the 16th parallel. The Chadian Government is taking advantage of this truce to continue the training and reorganization of its army. A third group of 500 men is presently in training in Kotakoli, in Zaïre. For its part France is continuing to train units at the camp at Koundoul. The Presidential Guard has been entirely retrained. About 120 French military personnel under the AMT (Chadian Military Assistance Mission) are stationed in N'Djamena.

This training of the FANT forces is more essential than ever. The Chadian authorities fully realize that the exactions committed in the South by their army were due to an absence of discipline.

The Chadian president therefore would like to turn into true "regulars" the soldiers who had previously only gone through "training in the bush." However, as far as that goes, he cannot side with those--including some within his own

government—who criticize the conduct of FANT troops in the South, without risking the loss of some of his authority among former members of the FAN (Northern Armed Forces) who in June 1982 carried him to power and now make it possible for him to remain in power.

In fact, most of the problems confronting President Hissein Habre are economic. Like the civil servants who, for more than 2 years, have only collected half of their salaries, Chadian military personnel also are on half pay, and that on an irregular basis. Furthermore, if he wants to profit for very long from the success of his recent visits to the South, Hussein Habre will be obliged to continue to "pay for" the desertion of the anti-government "codos" in the South. However, the state has no money.

Reconquering the North

In 1985 the Chadian state budget provides for 12.5 billion CFA francs^{*} in receipts and 39.8 billion CFA francs in expenditures. The trade balance suffered a deficit of 13 billion CFA francs in 1984, and the total foreign debt was 31.9 billion CFA francs as of 31 December 1984 (plus 32 billion CFA francs in internal debts). Chad owes the IMF (International Monetary Fund) a total of 2.5 billion CFA francs. N'Djamena hopes to obtain a new stand-by credit and the rescheduling of its debt. However, given the present state of negotiations, that remains a very hypothetical possibility.

On the other hand, there are good chances that the stabilization program advocated by the IMF, which involves in particular an increase in taxes, will not be approved this year. Finally, it is difficult to see how Chad, where a little more than 50 percent of its expenditures are for military purposes, could agree to additional sacrifices.

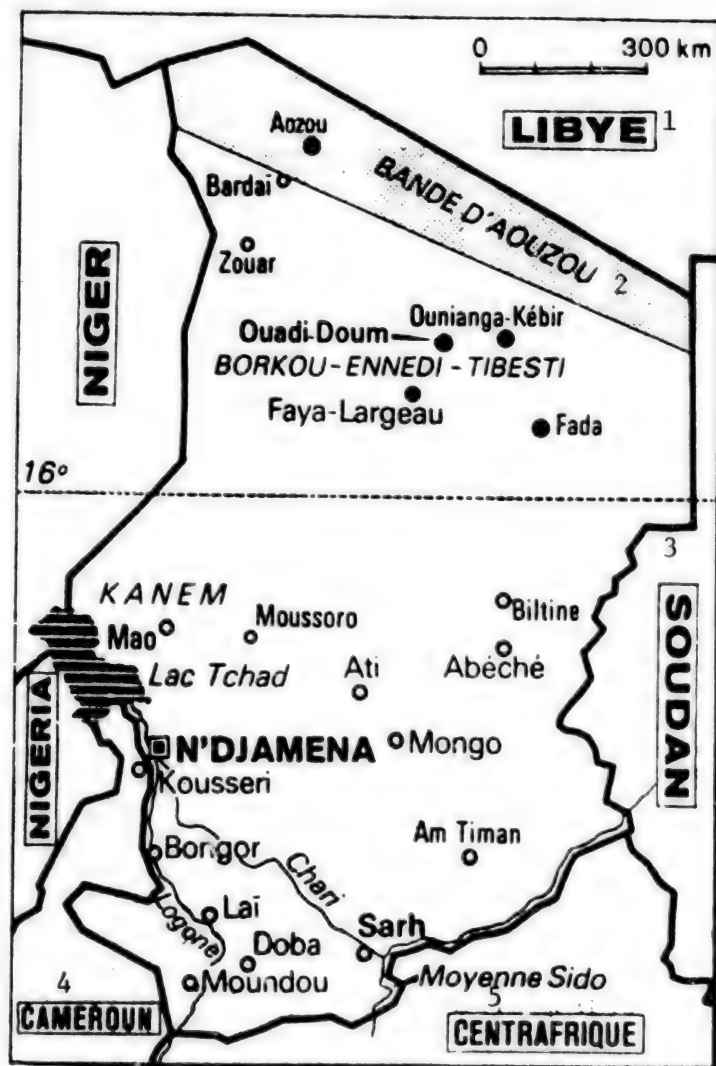
In 1985 French civilian aid will amount to more or less the same amount as in 1984, or 267 million French francs. Of this total 50 million francs will be devoted to the operations of the AMT. The Chadians deliberately emphasize that American civilian aid (equivalent to 242 million francs, according to a Chadian source—or 290 million francs, according to a USAID source) is comparable with or larger than French aid.

In 1985 this difference will apparently increase. On the military side, on the other hand, American aid, which amounts to \$5 million, does not include new, offensive equipment. For its part France has not continued, in 1985, the exceptional military aid which it provided in 1984. Furthermore, Paris is turning a deaf ear to including in the "Chadian Equipment and Troop Reinforcement Plan" (which covers a period of 3 years and amounts to 170 million French francs) heavy military equipment, a list of which the N'Djamena Government presented to then Prime Minister Mauroy during his visit to Chad in April 1984. Chadians believe—and for good reason, it appears—that Paris does not want to give them the means of reconquering the North. However, President Hissein Habre is counting on the effects of his recent trip to southern Chad.

^{*} 1 CFA franc equals 0.02 French francs.

If he succeeds in having the authority of the N'Djamena Government recognized in the southern part of the country, he can hope that the various factions in the opposition will be brought to concede--at least--that he is really representative of the country. In this regard the groups of various political tendencies and the organizations which have taken part in meetings with him may favor a resumption of negotiations.

The difficulty for Hissein Habre is that the South has no unity and therefore no leader. Lieutenant Colonel Kotiga is trying to bring together only the "Codos" in the Moyen-Chari area, and Colonel Kamougue no longer has practically any followers. General Djogo, who has assumed leadership of the Chadian Democratic Front (FDT), does not appear to be highly regarded either by the French or by the Chadians. On the other hand, the Chadians in the South have put forward the name of Ngarnayal Mbailemdana, former secretary general of the Office of the Presidency under the Malloum regime. He is considered a "serious personality with whom you can talk." However, the FDT, of which Mbailemdana was a member as a representative of the permanent committee (which in 1979 urged the secession of the South), has no authority over the "Codo" guerrillas.



KEY

- 1 - Libya
- 2 - Aouzou Strip
- 3 - Sudan
- 4 - Cameroon
- 5 - Central African Republic

Can Hissein Habre dispose of the reservations still held in Paris regarding him? Certain French leaders continue to see in him only "a wartime leader, nothing more than a wartime leader." However, doesn't the strengthening of the Libyan presence in the North show that in Tripoli they are taking seriously the consequences of the initiatives undertaken by the Chadian president in the South and that they fear that, once he has dealt with the "Southern problem," Hissein Habre, despite everything else, intends to "liberate" Faya-Largeau?

5170

CSO: 3419/381

CHAD

EFFORTS TO RECONCILE FACTIONS DESCRIBED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

CHAD: TOWARDS PEACE. Renewed efforts are being made to organise an OAU-sponsored conference of all the Chad factions in Brazzaville later this year in the wake of last October's unsuccessful meeting in the Congo capital.

The delicate preparations involved a meeting between Congo's President Sassou-Nguesso and President Hisssein Habré at the end of last month. Sassou-Nguesso went on to meet President Bongo of Gabon. Another attempt to advance the peace process was staged in the Mali capital, Bamako, earlier this month when President Moussa Traoré invited Habré and Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the Libyan-backed *Gouvernement d'Union Nationale de Transition du Tchad* (GUNT), for talks. The rivals did not meet though Traoré talked to both men and they renewed their commitment to a conference.

The major problem remains Habré's insistence on being acknowledged as President of Chad. We understand, however, Habré favours setting up a new conference by September.

Among those who are expected to participate are the latest northern faction, *Union Populaire du Tchad*, formed in February by the son of the former sultan of Ouaddie, Yacoub Mahamat Ourada. It supports the aims of the original liberation movement, FROLINAT, which is currently split into at least a dozen factions.

Last month Habré made his first trip to southern Chad since he seized power in June 1982. He visited the five southern prefectures of Mayo-Kebbi, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, Tanjila and Moyen-Chari, and received a surprisingly warm welcome. At meetings with traditional chiefs and local administrators he heard a string of complaints about the behaviour and exactions of Habré's troops. But the dismissal of the local army commander last October by interior minister, Ibrahim Mahamat Imao, had been taken in direct response to local criticism. A number of troops were executed after the excesses of last September in Moyen-Chari, Logone Oriental and Logone Occidental.

Shortly after the leader of *Commando Rouge*, Lt. Col. Alphonse Kotiga, persuaded five other groups to join him, (AC Vol 26 No 3) *Commando Vert*, *Vert Aigle*, *Noir*, *Espoir* and *Cocotier*, nearly half the forces of the unified commandos broke away when Kotiga announced his support for Goukounie's GUNT.

The government feels the commando problem could be solved with sufficient funds. But Habré is unlikely to raise the necessary money as the drought combined with guerrilla activity has had a devastating impact on the cotton crop. By the end of February it was estimated at only 90,000 tonnes (compared with 158,000 tonnes the previous season). This will mean a drop in cotton revenue from \$10m to about \$6m even though the government has raised export taxes.

Habré's effectiveness in mobilizing southern support has yet to be assessed. Earlier this week he returned to the south and visited Bongor and Am-Timan in the south-east. A new rival emerged within days of his first southern tour when four southern factions in exile united in a *Front Démocratique* (FD), headed by Gen. Ngué Djogo. Djogo was a member of the supreme military council under Gen. Malloum, and has been at various times, minister of finance, health minister, deputy prime minister and chief of staff. He surfaced briefly in northern Chad as chief of staff for Goukounie in 1983 but failed to work with his Libyan allies or with Col. Abdoukader Kamougué, who now heads the *Mouvement Révolutionnaire et Populaire du Tchad* (MRPT).

This unites the *Comité Permanent* (established in 1979 to organise resistance in the south to Habré), and three organisations created in exile in 1982-83, *Groupe des Patriotes et Démocrates Tchadiennes* (of former ambassador to France, J-B Allagüe), *Groupe des Démocrates et les Indépendants* (of Michael Ngangbet Koumbe, a former minister) and *l'Union Démocratique pour la Paix*.

We understand a number of other leading southern politicians are interested in the new front, including former vice-president, Djimet Mamart, and ex-ministers, Abdoukaye Lamana and Naimbeye Louissian. The new front has already announced its support for Kotiga.

A considerable number of southerners were clearly impressed by Habré's appeals for national reconciliation in each province he visited on his tour. But Djogo is also well regarded. Many southerners will see the FD as a serious effort to restore the south's position vis-à-vis the north and one that deserves support. Paradoxically this may also help Habré. Since the defeat and fragmentation of the old *Forces Armées du Tchad* (FAT) and the loss of support for Kamougué there has been no single voice to speak for southern Chad.

It has not been an easy task for Habré to negotiate with the numerous factions and anything that brings these groups together again can only improve the prospects for reconciliation and ultimate unity.

COMOROS

NO CHANGE IN STATUS FOR MAYOTTE ISLAND FORESEEN

Paris LIBERATION AFRIQUE-CARAIBE-PACIFIQUE in French Mar-Apr-May 85 pp 8, 27

[Text] On 19 December 1984 the cabinet approved a draft bill extending the status of "territorial collectivity" for Mayotte Island. Mayotte, one of the four islands of the Comoro Archipelago (with 13.5 percent of the population of the archipelago and 374 square kilometers out of a total area of 2,034 square kilometers), therefore will remain under French administration for an undetermined period of time, although in December 1974 an overwhelming majority of the population of the archipelago chose independence.

This unusual situation is the result of a real coup de force by the Right in France in 1975, which it will be appropriate to review later.

Coup de Force at the Palais Bourbon

At the time of his first campaign for the presidency and then in a press conference in October 1974 President Giscard d'Estaing stated that the unity of the Comoro Islands had to be respected. Furthermore, on 22 November 1974 a law was passed providing for an overall referendum in the archipelago. The proclamation of a Republic of the Comoro Islands seemed probable in December 1974, since 95 percent of the people had voted for independence. However, on Mayotte Island there were 8,783 "no" votes, as opposed to 5,110 "yes" votes on the issue of independence. However, in defiance of the principles adopted by the international community on the untouchability of the borders inherited from the colonial period, the French Parliament approved the partition of the Comoro Archipelago in a law dated 3 July 1975. This law, abolishing previous legislation, approved a process of consultations on an island by island basis on the future political institutions of the Comoro Islands. This maneuver, which was aimed at keeping Mayotte Island under French control, was a little gross!

Independence was then proclaimed unilaterally by the people of the Comoros, while President Giscard d'Estaing arranged to send French police and gendarmes to Mayotte Island. Despite this French veto, the Republic of the Comoros was admitted to the United Nations on 12 November 1975.

Despite this decision, in February 1976 France held a referendum on Mayotte Island. Some 99.4 percent of the voters supported the maintenance of French administration, compared to 63 percent 1 year earlier! A brief review of previous history is necessary to understand this.

The Separatist Lobby

In 1959, when the winds of independence began to blow, Georges Nahuda, president of the "Congress of Notables of Mayotte Island," established the Union for the Defense of the Interests of Mayotte (UDIM), which called for the conversion of the archipelago into a French overseas department. The UDIM, the expression of a Creole [Mayotte-born French] lobby which controlled agricultural production and trade, was ready to challenge the unity of the Comoro Archipelago, rather than accept the idea of independence. In 1965 the capital of the Comoro Islands was transferred from Dzaoudzi, on Mayotte Island, to Moroni, on Grande Comoro Island. In 1966 the prime minister of the Government of the Comoro Islands was stoned in Mayotte when he visited there. The separatist movement in Mayotte had nothing spontaneous about it. It was organized by the lineal descendants of the UDIM, that is, the Mahora People's Movement (MPM), led by Marcel Henry, Zeina M'dere (expelled from Madagascar by the Tsiranana Government), and Adrien Giraud, who sympathized with the basic ideas of the OAS [Secret Army Organization].

Supported by ultra-conservative, colonialist figures within the UDR [Union of Democrats for the Republic] and by officials of the French Government concerned with overseas territories (Foccart, Messmer, etc), the MPM persecuted with impunity the supporters of independence and the unity of the Comoro Islands. Benefitting from the benevolent attitude displayed by the colonial administration, the MPM was able to maintain among the people of Mayotte a climate of distrust with regard to the rest of the people of the Comoros. Residents of Mayotte Island born on the other islands were driven from the island on the eve of the referendum of 1974. It was all the easier for the MPM to arouse the feelings of the people of Mayotte, since Mayotte Island, from 1966 to 1974, was in last place in the archipelago in the allocation of government expenditures. All of these elements combine to explain why only 37 percent of the votes on Mayotte Island favored independence in the referendum of 1974. In 1965 the MPM and its armed groups were charged with driving off the island the remaining supporters of independence. These acts of repression and the collusive attitude of the French administration were reflected in unanimous opposition to independence in the referendum of February 1976. We should not forget that there were also cases of electoral fraud.

From Arguments to Quibbles!

The problem of Mayotte, as it now exists, resulted above all from the political maneuvers of the creole lobby, rather than as a result of any really particular aspects of the island. To those who emphasize that Mayotte Island, the first island in the archipelago to be colonized by France, is allegedly more French (!), it might be answered that school attendance there is the lowest in the archipelago (In 1984 the first class completed the last year of senior high school.), and the leaders of the MPM, who are so much attached to France,

do not speak French. Certain separatists have referred to the predominance of Christianity on Mayotte Island. However, the people of Mayotte are almost exclusively Muslims. The MPM leaders emphasize that the people of Mayotte are of creole origin, whereas there are only a few dozen creole families on the island. In fact, geographic and economic unity and the community of language, religion, and population are factors working for the reestablishment of the unity of the Comoro Archipelago as a whole.

In the past President Francois Mitterrand appealed to the Constitutional Court regarding the violation of international law by the French Government on the Comoro issue. In effect, the so-called Dijoud law, was extended by Parliament in 1979 for 5 years, through the abuse of parliamentary power. It designated Mayotte a "territorial collectivity." This action isolated France in the international arena. However, the socialist government of France extended the colonial status quo with its law of 19 December 1984 which stipulates: "At a date and according to procedures which will be determined by law, the people of Mayotte will be consulted on the question of whether they want Mayotte to remain a part of the French Republic or to be separated from it." The argument purporting to say that it would not be constitutional to attach Mayotte to the rest of the Comoro Archipelago without consulting the people is not relative, since the coup de force of 1975, permitting the partition of the archipelago, was completely unconstitutional and contrary to international law in the view of Francois Mitterrand himself!

The Views of the General Staffs of the Armed Forces

Some lessons may be learned from this decision to maintain the status quo of Mayotte at a time when the struggle for Kanaka independence is increasing in New Caledonia. At present the French Government seems particularly sensitive to two kinds of arguments: those of the military general staffs, for whom the maintenance of the position of France in the world involves the necessary reinforcement of its military presence in the "overseas departments and territories" and other territories. Then there is the view of the French Right, which accuses the government of selling off portions of French territory (The Right was more discreet in the case of Djibouti.) and is exploiting the colonial situation for domestic political reasons.

The strategic interest of Mayotte no longer needs to be shown. Situated at the northern entrance to the Mozambique Channel, Mayotte is located on the route followed by the petroleum tankers. A detachment of several hundred Foreign Legion troops is permanently stationed there, and a general commanding the French forces in the southern Indian Ocean has declared: "The position of Mayotte is, first of all, strategically worthy of note because of its facilities for the accommodation and stationing of a significant number of warships (if there should ever be a need to use them), under security conditions which are quite unusual in the southern Indian Ocean. This land surface is practically an extraordinary, possible base."

In view of the extreme poverty of the island from every point of view (equipment, health infrastructure, schools, etc), after more than a century of colonization, it is imperial concerns which are guiding French policy in Mayotte.

In this case there is no question of harking back to the old refrain of a "high standard of living" provided by the French presence!

The Mercenaries of the Sultan

Certain, more subtle minds explain the subterfuges and evasions of the Left on the Mayotte issue in terms of its concern not to bring Mayotte back into a united Comoro Archipelago which is governed by a dictator who maintains close relations with South Africa. In April 1983 Ahmed Abdallah visited Pretoria, and since then South African economic dominance has been noticeable in the Comoro Islands. A scheduled airline connects Moroni to South Africa.

At the end of 1984 "Pik" Botha, the South African minister of foreign affairs, visited the Comoro Islands, and an agreement covering the opening of an air route from Capetown to Jiddah [Saudi Arabia], via Moroni and Mogadishu (Somalia), to be handled by a Comoro company, was announced. The archipelago has become a position subject to South African influence in the Indian Ocean, an influence which has grown since the agreements made with Somalia.

However, although it is maintaining itself in Mayotte, the French administration is not very active in working against the activities of Ahmed Abdallah, the sultan and dictator of the Comoros. It was the French Gendarmerie which arrested Youssouf Said, of the Comoro Democratic Front,* in Mayotte, when he sought to return to Moroni in August 1984 to be a candidate for president in position to Abdallah in the elections last year. Subsequently, Abdallah, as the sole candidate, was elected with 99.87 percent of the votes cast. For the last few months he has simultaneously held the positions of president and prime minister. It is no longer a question of calling the Comoro regime corrupt, as was the case in 1981. In December 1984 President Mitterrand received Ahmed Abdallah in Paris. The mercenaries under Bob Denard,** who are masters of the Comoro Islands and major elements in the relationship with South Africa, do not have bad relations with the French Government services. Youssouf Moussa, one of the leaders of the Comoro Democratic Front, said during his visit to Paris in December 1984: "The French Government must respect the French Constitution, and this constitution requires specifically that it respect the international commitments of France. Consequently, the only election to take into consideration is the referendum of 22 December 1974."

We might conclude that this is evident!

* The Comoro Democratic Front, established in 1982, is active in the four islands of the archipelago. Shortly after it had been established, it obtained 15 percent of the votes in a previous election, in spite of pressures and electoral trickery.

** This French mercenary overthrew Ahmed Abdallah in August 1975 and then re-established him in power in May 1978.

COMOROS

FEUD SPLITS MERCENARY LEADERS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 6 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

The unsuccessful March 8 plot in the Comoros has highlighted not only the increasing discontent of a large proportion of the Comorian members of the presidential guard but also the deep divisions among the 30 White mercenaries who command them. In effect, the guard now has two chiefs: "Commander CHARLES", who is in charge of the military aspect of its activities on the spot, and Bob DENARD, who engineered the return of president Ahmed ABDALLAH in 1977, founded the guard and, most importantly, controls its finances amounting to some 1.5 million dollars per year.

The latest incident between the two men occurred on March 9, the day after the attempted coup was staged, when Bob DENARD returned to the Comoros from South Africa. Commander CHARLES immediately told him there was nothing for him to do, and DENARD departed the following day to return to South Africa. He is said to have gone on to Europe a few days later.

This rivalry is not simply a clash of personalities, but reflects struggles for influence at other levels. Commander CHARLES is emerging more and more as Washington's man, while Bob DENARD seems to be closely involved with South African intelligence, especially that faction of it opposed to the Nkomati accords which is continuing to provide assistance to the Mozambican National Resistance by way of the Comoros in liaison with private Portuguese, Saudi and South African interests. It is significant that, whereas previously the guard's financial support was considered to come from South Africa, Gabon and Morocco, recent rumours talk of funds being provided by Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

The feud between the two mercenary leaders has also produced some other nuggets of interesting information. For instance, Bob DENARD's friends in Paris have begun an anti-CHARLES campaign in recent weeks, revealing for the first time what is claimed to be his true identity. He is said to be Roger GHYS, a former insurance agent hailing from Liege in Belgium.

In an increasingly oppressive political climate there have been more arrests of officials suspected of sympathies with the Front Démocratique, the opposition movement accused by the Moroni authorities of fomenting the March 8 coup attempt. Minister of state Ali MROUDJAE's office was searched and his nephew Ousseni CHEIKH and son-in-law ABDJIBOU, senior official respectively of the central bank and the CEFADER enterprise, were arrested along with two officials from Mohéli. Some 70 members or sympathisers of the FD are now said to be held by the mercenaries controlling the presidential guard. The FD is to demonstrate in Paris on April 6 against the "plot" it says has been mounted against it.

CSO: 3400/117

COMOROS

BRIEFS

PARIS BAILOUT--An agreement for a first installment of French budgetary aid for the Comoros was signed in Paris last week. This initial sum of six million francs is a "down-payment" on assistance for 1985, the total amount of which and other details will be decided after the visit of a French evaluation mission to the Comoros. This mission is due to arrive in Moroni on May 4 and stay for a week. Its visit was originally planned for February 2-9 but was postponed at the request of the Comorian government (see I.O.N. No 170). I.O.N.--The payment of this first installment of budgetary aid will be a lifesaver to the Comorian government which is still waiting for the funds promised by countries and financial institutions which attended the "solidarity conference" organised in Moroni last July. None of the commitments made there has yet been honoured with hard cash, either by western countries or Arab funds. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 6 Apr 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/117

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

UNDP AIDS PORT--The United Nations Development Programme promised 331,000 dollars for technical assistance for the international port of Djibouti on April 2. The money will pay for several international experts to give advice, a programme of training local personnel and the supply of equipment. The aid comes several weeks after the inauguration of a container terminal and two giant loading gantries. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 6 Apr 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/138

ETHIOPIA

ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS BESET BY RESTRICTIONS, SUBVERSION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Apr 85 p 11

[Article by Friedrich Heyer, professor of historical theology, University of Heidelberg: "All We May Say Is Amen."]

[Text] The pupils are goose-stepping across the school-yard. They have been drilled. How glad would Prussia's old soldiers' king be if he found that his invention of turning the human body into a collective mechanism had spread all the way to the Horn of Africa! "And hulet sonst" [and do sound off] is one of the commands given in the "Bibel club" of an orthodox parochial school when one of the new chorals is to be intoned, not exactly from a Whitsun milieu in origin, but rather an imitation of western missions, say, the Adventists, whom Emperor Haile Selassie preferred so much that he entrusted his household to an American Adventist.

The hymns of St Yared, the creator of vocal ecclesiastic art(Zema) in the 6th century are sung differently. There stands the cantors' guild, the Dabtara, in line around the outer ring of the round church--in two rows facing each other, as King David had ordered it for chanting his psalms. Each has a sistrum in hand, a hand-size metal fork, the ends of which are connected by wires, with little metal disks on them which sound when the fork is shaken (a percussion instrument originating in the Egyptian Hator cult). In the two Dabtara choral groups each remains an independent person chanting to his opposite partner with his own expression, gestures and blinking, whereby he integrates himself into the community as such, which is chanting itself into religious rapture. Now the Dabtara pick up their staffs and move them up and down, following the melody, without a conductor and without worrying about a simultaneity in the staff motion and the chanting of the tones. Each gets to the "C" at a different moment. And yet one hears here a chant of archaic vigor. The drummers have risen. The religious dance begins. The naked feet step unlike the goose-stepping pupils on the school-yard. The disparate ways of stepping and singing reflect the dual-culture typical of Ethiopia today: The new communist social structures and their "mass organizations" as they compel conformity are superimposed on the life according to ancient, vital traditions.

The Soviet Union has a firm hold on Ethiopia. Mengistu Haile Mariam, commander in chief, now also CP general secretary, dominates the road network of Ethiopia with his army, at 400,000 men the strongest power on the African continent.

When the United States no longer supplied the Ethiopian army with spare parts for its weapons systems that had seemed needed in defense against the Somali offensive and the Soviet Union indicated its willingness to help, "Derg," the military commission holding power, turned to the Soviet Union. The Chinese, building important development projects, such as access roads between the two north-south all-purpose roads to Addis Ababa via Gondar and via Dessi, felt discriminated against. Cuban crews were flown in. Today the Russians perceive some loss of sympathy among the people. Ethiopian vendors refuse to serve Russian customers at Mercato in Addis--Africa's largest market. Through the crews that came with Soviet disaster aid in the drought areas Moscow strengthened its military presence. The GDR took the role of a developmental assistant of the Russians. Its embassy soon employed many times the personnel the FRG legation did. DED [German Developmental Service] has held on to its Ethiopian projects, to be sure, but where it puts in one expert, the GDR has one hundred. They, to be sure, show less expertise in dealing with Africans.

On 12 September last year socialist Ethiopia celebrated the 10th anniversary of its revolution which, triggered by military units, had led to the imprisonment of Emperor Haile Selassie, the nationalization of landed property, and a planned restructuring of Ethiopian society. The churches that had grown out of Protestant missionary efforts in the 19th century, were hard hit by measures from some provincial administrators, with a widespread anti-mission animosity within the people supporting that, less so in the traditional Orthodox Church in the country with its circa 15 million adherents. Its priests had thus far lived on a piece of church land--which fell prey to the nationalization. But the priests in the Christian northern provinces entered the kolkhozes, often were elected their secretaries and to a much smaller extent gave up their ministerial duties than some Marxist strategists had anticipated. During the "mighty mass demonstration" on the Square of the Revolution, where 15,000 men of the revolutionary army and 55,000 adherents to the system passed in front of Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of the "military council" (Derg) and the delegations from the "fraternal peoples," the orthodox patriarch Abuna Takla Haymanot also had joined the rostrum, a sign the church was seeking political conformity with the ideologized state--as, by the way, in all Sovietized states with an orthodox past, a legacy of the "symphony" between church and state in Byzantium. One of those Ethiopian hermits, to be sure, long known for their social criticism, addressed, on an earlier occasion, the head of the church as follows: "Patriarch! Why do you raise only one hand? Doesn't a clergyman always raise two (in benediction)?"

The celebration of the revolution in Addis Ababa went hand in hand with a reshuffling of power. The Ethiopian Communist Party held its founding party congress and elected its central committee. Even if the chairman of Derg thus far, Mengistu, was chosen the general secretary of the party, in the future the party will hold the power and thereby replaces the military. How will the party deal with the church issue?

The most important of all foreign guests honoring Ethiopia by his visit for the celebration of the revolution was the SED Central Committee general secretary Honecker. In three issues (12 to 14 September) NEUES DEUTSCHLAND devoted the front and inside pages to reporting on it. Whether it was a matter of unveiling

the Karl Marx monument the GDR had donated--the first Marx monument on African soil, designed by an artist of Rostock--or the opening of the cement works created by GDR experts in New Mughar, or the parade on the Square of the Revolution, Honecker always stood by the side of Mengistu, it certainly being an overwhelming experience for the GDR State Council chairman to be the one receiving the highest honors. What western countries donate to the famished in Ethiopia may be more significant in volume, but it is overshadowed by the publicity accorded the GDR donations. The tenor in the revolutionary speeches usually was the same: a promise of aid to the revolutionary struggle.

The Church to Be Confined to Its Own Territory

Only one speech deviated from the pattern of the festival speeches, and that came from Shimelis Mazenghia, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Communist Party, who spoke before the Politburo members and candidates, the honor guard assembling under rifles at the unveiling of the Marx monument, the Ernst Thaelmann pioneers and "thousands of working people." The ideological substance of it was this: Marx, as an outstanding scientist, had provided the fundamental analysis of the inherent contradictions in the capitalist system and formulated the laws of social development. He had provided answers not only to the questions of his own time. The vitality of his revolutionary and scientific conclusions held true everywhere and at all times. Yet on the Marxist ideology's implications of religious criticism Shimelis took no position.

When the group of Marxist officers had gained the command over the revolution, both the ideologists and the clergy recognized the irreconcilability of their positions, but there was a prevailing interest in disguising that contrast for the time being. Meanwhile they got used to the juxtaposition between the revolution and the church as a permanent condition containing no problem that would have to be dealt with.

One can glimpse from the official religious policy that the church is to be removed from public notice and confined to its own territory. Priests may no longer be educated in the Holy Trinity College downtown, lest the public would wonder and ask why the church functioned again at such a prominent spot. Rather, a modest seminary has been set up at the outskirts of Kolfe. When the Sunday School Teachers--energetic students the young people assemble on Sundays for religious instruction--wanted to present a hymn publicly at the Masqal Festival, they were told to shift their ceremony to a church so the public would not notice. When the young men and women did not obey, the Sunday school chief in the Yemane Berhan Patriarchate was fired. Whenever the church does do something in public, for instance at the water sanctification festival at the former imperial equestrian grounds, revolutionary songs are inserted into the liturgy and the sermon must legitimize the prevailing ideology.

A state structure like socialist Ethiopia, placing a distance between itself and the Orthodox Church--as separate from the state--while not demonstrating cohesion including the church, as had been the case during the country's history, thereby, nolens volens, facilitates that conflicts among church authorities deepen into cleavages and church unity vanishes. Something like that happened in the Soviet Union in the 1920's. A split from the patriarchate

occurred in Ethiopia in 1984 when the archbishop of Eritrea, Gabriel, a highly gifted theologian trained at the religious academy of Leningrad and in the United States, no longer wanted to take being shifted, capriciously and clearly by ill-will, from one position to another. The rumor is he himself had taken up the dual-nature Christian doctrine of Chalcedon. At the Council of Chalcedon in 451 they had--unlike the emphasis made by Copts and Ethiopians thus far--differentiated between Christ's divine and human nature, separated them from each other, in other words, even though while still combining them with each other in an incomparable unity. When studying in Russia, the archbishop had dealt with this controversial doctrine and now expressed his position that agreed with the Russian and Greek Church, in his book, "The Faith of Orthodoxy," written in Amharic.

The Sacred Synod of the Orthodox Church of Ethiopia had sought to induce Abuna Gabriel to recant. When that did not work, he was excommunicated on 7 May 1976 (by the Ethiopian calendar, which was 1984). Yet the archbishop passed his statement of faith to the government authority and emphasized he was in communion with the Russian and Greek Church. He was allowed to maintain contacts with his adherents in the priesthood from his Auraris Hotel apartment in downtown Addis Ababa. One can sense the difference time has made. Archbishop Philpos of Jerusalem, when Emperor Haile Selassie was still around, was thrown into jail for such a position on doctrine in order to leave the church unscathed.

Orphans pose a tough social problem in Ethiopia today. Unless they are placed in custody somewhere, they become delinquents. Their parents were killed in the civil war or are still kept in prisons on political grounds or starved to death in drought areas. The government set up a large orphanage school not far from Zway Lake, Hesanat Amba (Children's Mountain), that takes care of 800 children. The educational goal there is clearly determined by ideology. "Children's Mountain" wants to bring up a Marxist elite--while including even the sons of opponents to the system. They are proud of this institution, similar to the national political educational institutions (NPEA) of the Third Reich, and like to show it to visitors.

Thanks to the indefatigable financial aid from "Children's Emergency" in Duisburg, Ethiopia's Orthodox Church also has solutions to offer to the orphans in orphanages. Behind it stands an initiative that became possible through the cooperation between the Ethiopian pedagogue Prof Haile Gabriel Dagne (after 1974 minister of education and Ethiopian ambassador to Bonn till 1983) and teachers and students at the theology department of Heidelberg University, which led to the founding of the Dabra Tabor Church School in 1971. The Germans recruited an elite of talent in Ethiopia's traditional church schools whose graduation had not given them professional opportunities as yet, and with them and with their own hands they set up that school. A teaching staff was put together, with experienced church scholars handling the theological courses and teachers trained at state colleges representing the education ministry's curriculum. "Bread for the World" offered capital investments, the "Children's Emergency" made it possible, by recruiting German "godparents," for each Ethiopian child to find permanent placement in this institution and to expand these church orphanages into a system of 28 boarding schools.

The Heidelberg group, organizing itself as the "Tabor Society for Promoting Orthodox Church Schools in Ethiopia," soon concentrated on the famous monastery schools Zuramba and Bethlehem Takla Haymanot in the mountains. The revolution had deprived them of their monastic lands from which they had lived, but mendicant friars (Tamari) keep coming there. Run-away juveniles in Ethiopia are a sort of sacred matter. Boys between 10 and 12 who feel the call leave home some night without checking with their parents, never again to join their fathers and mothers. Identified as migrant scholars by their coats made of mountain goat hides, they are negotiating their thousand miles to get to the famous teachers. There they stay overnight in primitive straw huts. A boy having quit his parental home gives up his name and assumes the name of his teacher. To their livelihood the Tamari see themselves. When the sun goes down they go and beg for food. Since begging has become more difficult because of Ethiopia's critical food supply situation, the Tabor Society puts seven birr into their hands so they can have some widow bake Injera bread for them.

How does the Ethiopian people, oriented to its own traditions and yet under the constraint of showing itself politically malleable and docile, deal with these imposed double standards? The vernacular is Amharic, a Semitic language because it got its original culture from a prehistoric colonization coming from the Arab peninsula. That also is the reason why the Hebrew word "amen," which we use to affirm our prayers, also is a secular word in Ethiopia, a sign of consent in a conversation: "Yes, that is so." In imperial times the Ethiopians had to say "amen" and still say it when young party functionaries talk at them at mandatory meetings. It makes it tough for students returning home from foreign studies to apply the critical thinking they have learned in Europe or the United States. "All we may ever say is amen," one of them complained.

The Orthodox Church also says amen, audibly, at most its rigorous hermits risk a critical "aperçu." And still the church can fulfill its function as a ministrant for the 18 million faithful belonging to it and rushing to nocturnal services, wrapped in their white shammas. The government schools, which were remarkably successful in reducing illiteracy during the 10 revolutionary years from more than 90 to 37 percent of the population, no longer seem to affect the young generation as much as in the first euphoric revolutionary years with its critique of religion inherent in the ideology of the mandatory field of "Marxism" (or philosophy).

Part of keeping things under control in domestic policy is that the government authorities respect the life of the Orthodox Church and do not meddle with its pulsating life, especially in the northern provinces. Could Ethiopia possibly become the first country with communist structures where the struggle to abolish the churches is abandoned permanently?

The believers live their double-life in seeming naivete: The mayor of Mota had his official residence painted in gaudy colors with the giant heads of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the new "trinity," in other words. Yet this man is at the same time the chairman of the local council of the orthodox church school. A Whitsuntide, who drew me, unsuspecting as I was, into his tukul (round hut), who had me take part, secretly behind closed storm windows, in an ecstatic hour of prayers, and who has attached to his wall side by side a Soviet star poster with hammer and sickle and a hand-painted head of Christ. There is no awareness

that what those pictures express is irreconcilable. When the former imperial court clergyman Liqua Seltanat Habte Maryam Worqineh, imprisoned for 7 years, but now the rector of the only academic institution for Ethiopian priests at the St. Paul Seminary, resumes fruitful activities again and enters the building of the ministry of culture which, under Minister Girma Yilma, once a colonel in the "Revolutionary Police," rates as a radiation center for Marxist ideology, the subordinate officials jump off their chairs to have the clergyman put his hands on their foreheads in benediction. In view of such phenomena no one can say the Orthodox Church in Ethiopia is suppressed or persecuted.

The political interest has been extinguished in its circles, however. Some years ago the pupils at the school would still be asking, stealthily: "Are you backing the government?" Or they were then filled with visions about a socialist future. Now they no longer talk about it anymore. Not that there would be a taboo on talking politics, for fear of the red terror. One leaves politics to the 30,000 communist party members and the cadres of the party constituted by the military on the tenth day of the revolution. A triumphal arch, made of thin eucalyptus stalks housed in corrugated sheet iron and painted in the rainbow colors of the national flag, crowning the pictures of Marx, Engels and Lenin, adorns each entry to a village. All they are likely to want to say by this is "See, we do conform entirely!" But actual life goes on without change. The orthodox heart is beating.

5885

CSO: 3420/57

ETHIOPIA

PROTESTANT SECTS STILL SUBJECT TO SEVERE REPRESSION

Bonn CHRIST UND WELT in German 13 Apr 85 p 23

[Article by Helmut Matthies: "Red Terror in the Highlands of Ethiopia"]

[Text] Ethiopia has meanwhile gone fully into the Marxist camp. The capital greets visitors with gigantic pictures of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Banners span many streets saying "Long live proletarian internationalism." Hammer and sickle emblems decorate official buildings and factories, and the military are everywhere. Downtown is a larger than life size statue of Lenin, the first in Africa at that.

The regime, for all that, is not uncontroversial. Since the famine the activity of the liberation movements of the peoples in the north of the country, in Eritrea and Tigre, and of the Oromos in the south have heated up. They all want to become independent; they all hate the Marxist central government in the capital that has to prop itself up through 5,000 Soviet and 5,000 GDR advisors and 6,000 Cuban soldiers. They helped Ethiopia become the biggest military power in Africa. Nearly half the budget, \$ 1.2 billion, was spent on armament in 1984. That money could have knocked out the famine, aid organizations say. But holding on to power comes before humanity.

Yet what keeps going is the "red terror"--the term of 1977 and 1978, when the new man on top, Mengistu Haile Mariam, brought Ethiopia into the Soviet camp and sought to destroy all opposition. While the western influx of donations for the famished in Ethiopia began late last year, they got set for the biggest strike thus far against the Protestant churches. Authorities seized or expropriated nearly 1,000 of the circa 2,700 churches of the one million members of the Presbyterian-type Kate-Kejwet Church. The Lutheran Mekane-Yesus churches, with more than half a million members, lost over 500 of their 1,500 buildings. The western region was hit the hardest, where four fifths of all churches were closed or revamped into political meeting or dance halls.

The extent of discrimination often depends on regional official authorities. In some regions the church may keep functioning to some extent, in others, it has virtually lost its official existence. In vast areas in the country, therefore, Christians have gone underground. Nor did they have any other alternative. Anyone reading in Scriptures openly must expect to go to jail for weeks. In the western region even an invitation to come to the service draws an arrest. Young people have often been prevented from church service by force.

A tough fate for the believers, who already have a tradition. The first Protestant missionaries came to the country in the 19th century, including Johann Ludwig Krapf of Wuerttemberg. As early as in 1634 Peter Heyling of Luebeck was working in the Orthodox Church. Yet not only the Protestants--the roughly 200,000 Catholics who mainly live in the embattled northern province of Eritrea and, being small in numbers, play no big role--are shaping Ethiopia, but so does the Orthodox Church, with approximately 40 percent of the population (another 40 to 45 percent are Moslems). It bolstered the state church with the emperor as its secular head and the monarchy, which gave preference to it. The 1974 revolution brought an end to the multiethnic state of Christian persuasion which is five times as large as the FRG.

A top church associate I visited took a girl of 19 into his home. Her feet are completely deformed. The girl was badly traumatized. She belonged to a prayer circle. When the police found out about that it presented all young people with the choice of either abjuring their faith or being tortured. Except for the girl, all opted for the first alternative. The Christian girl had her feet held into the fire.

Right now there are between 5,000 and 7,000 Christians in prison without trial--far more than 200 clergy among them. They are being brutally tortured in the prisons, according to church associates. There are as many as 800 prisons--many small ones among them--in the capital of Addis Ababa alone, which has 1 1/2 million inhabitants. The largest one with 10,000 inmates has widespread typhus and tuberculosis. Between 30 and 40 dead are carried out each day. In this prison with mass quarters there also has been since 1980 the wife of the abducted general secretary of the Mekane-Yesus Church, Qudina Tumsa. She has given up hope for being released. As visitors report, that brave woman stands out by her manner of being a creditable Christian. She helped other prisoners wherever possible. She is said to have been a model for many who converted to Christianity.

In spite of the generally hopeless situation in Ethiopia, there still continues some hope. An associate of the Mekane-Yesus Church in Addis Ababa affirms: "This country is starved not only for bread, but also for the Bibel and the community with other Christians." Amidst the catastrophic famine, civil war and persecution, especially the Protestant churches see signs of awakening. Says one cleric: "After the bloody revolution a great stock-taking took place. The red terror gives pause to many. The failure of Marxism is obvious, for people are doing worse than they did before the 1974 revolution." Wherever churches have not gone underground they draw large crowds.

Especially young people are greatly fascinated by the Christian faith. Roughly half of those attending services are young people. Many want their own Bible. Yet they are being rationed for the churches themselves.

The many aid shipments from the West European and North American states of Christian bent have, however, not had a positive influence on the repressive situation of the Christians and churches. There are many people in the churches who are asking themselves whether the aid should not at least have been made dependent on certain conditions, to mitigate the suffering at least of some

imprisoned Christians. Altogether, when talking with church associates one finds they feel abandoned by their fellow-Christians in the West.

One Ethiopian clergyman earned much approval when, sarcastically, he said to the visitor: "When half an Evangelist sits in jail for half a night in South Africa, the whole world gets exited, especially Germany. Thousands of Christians have been in jail in Ethiopia for years, suffering the most gruesome torture, but the whole world keeps quiet." And then he said: "I wonder what would have happened if they had abducted Bishop Tutu from Johannesburg, as they did our general secretary Tumsa in 1979, and no trace of him could be found to this day? Would not all churches and many states have protested until his final release?" Bitter yet understandable complaints. While taking leave, I am told: "Tell the Christians in Germany not to forget us. Pray for us."

5885

CSO: 3420/56

GHANA

POLICY OF SENDING TEACHERS TO LIBYA QUESTIONED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Letter to Abubakar Akumfi-Ameyaw]

[Text] In the December 3 issue of the *Talking Drums* it was reported that about 500 Ghanaian teachers have been recruited by the Libyan government for a two-year training appointment in Libya.

A week later, in the December 10 issue of the *Talking Drums*, an official statement from the Ministry of Education in Ghana was issued to explain this agreement between Gadaffi and Rawlings as "an attempt to rationalise the mass exodus of teachers" which was stated as "beyond the control of the government" (of Rawlings). Really things are becoming funny in Ghana nowadays.

The said official of the Ministry was proud to say that "the recruitment, which is only a secondment programme, offers teachers an opportunity to attain certain *basic necessities* after which they return with stability of mind to continue their services."

The Ministry of Education CAN do better and MUST be able to offer the teachers these necessities to stay at home and stop this exportation.

The honourable official, Mr Nicholas Asante, must remind himself that the mass exodus is not different from the government sponsored mass exodus of the Ghanaian teachers which has been a worry to the previous governments and even that of Rawlings, not forgetting the result that would be brought to Ghanaians.

I shall not be surprised to hear later that these teachers were either affiliates of the officials recruiting these teachers or the poor non-affiliates paid heavy sums of money to be recruited considering the fact that Mr Asante noted with deep concern the RUSH with which teachers applied for the appointments.

It will not be out of context to say that these teachers to Libya will be saturated with the Green Book ideology to poison the minds of the youth on their return to Ghana.

Abubakar Akumfi-Ameyaw
Dusseldorf, West Germany

GHANA

CUBAN, BRAZILIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION OUTLINED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 22 Apr 85 pp 13, 15

[Article by Poku Adaa]

[Text] *Much publicity has been given to Brazilian investments in Ghana, and recently, there was a meeting of Ghanaian and Cuban experts in Accra to forge trade links between the two countries. Our correspondent reviews the economic co-operation between Ghana and the two South/Central American countries.*

To many people who follow events in the West African sub-region, the relations between Ghana and Cuba is manifested only by the presence of over 600 Ghanaian youths on the Isle of Youth in Cuba, and the now less talked about Cuban troops deployment in Ghana. Of course Cuban international diplomacy has been one of military co-operation, however in so far as Ghana is concerned, the Cubans have been highlighting the economic side of their international co-operation.

The just-ended Ghana-Cuba Inter Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation held a series of meetings in Accra to explore further avenues of co-operation between the two countries. The Commission was initiated and inaugurated in Havana about two years ago when the Ghana political axis and ideological stance seemed to point to Cuba and her allies.

One can recall the affirmations and assurances of the Cuban Ambassadors in Ghana about their country's readiness to assist in Ghana's economic development. In agriculture, there have been an agreement for

agricultural experts to exchange visits to learn about each others's agricultural methods and programmes, while in the field of Medicine, the initial batch of 16 Cuban doctors are now scattered in urban hospitals although it is widely known that language difficulties are hampering their ability to dispense health care.

The meeting of the joint Commission in Accra was intended to augment the number of medical personnel and to find a solution to the language problem but above all to re-focus the attention on Ghana-Cuba relations following the apparent shift of the Ghana government towards the West.

In industry, the Cubans have offered to assist in revamping the problem-ridden sugar factories in the country. And in this particular area, they have been more vocal rather than active. They initiated a study of the Ghana Sugar Estates Ltd and produced a lengthy report to the Ministry of Industries nearly a year ago.

Since then nothing concrete has been done to the Sugar producing companies, which in any case have

been subjected to so many rehabilitations and reappraisals more than any other company in the country. Now that the Inter governmental Joint Commission has concluded its discussions, it is hoped that the agreements will be put to practical use for the benefit of both countries.

International development assistance and bilateral co-operation between developing countries as the central ingredient in South-South Co-operation is exemplified by the economic relations between Ghana and Brazil. In the field of energy development, Brazil has had more dealings with developing countries such as Angola and Ghana.

A delegation of Ghanaian experts in energy production and utilisation have plans to visit Brazil to study that country's production methods in energy, the conservation of energy and the maintenance of equipment in the industry. There is a current co-operation agreement, the Ghana-Brazil Technical Co-operation Programme, which puts more emphasis on the exploration of alternative sources of energy, training of personnel in energy management and specific technologies in the energy industry.

The recent initiative taken by Brazil, Ivory Coast and Ghana to develop a joint consultancy firm to advise on project management, circulate technological expertise and share development experience in the form of the Dony Development Engineering Limited can be seen as the beginning of a new dawn in the concept of co-operation among developing countries. There have, of late, been a surge in the level of credit and financial assistance from Brasilia to Accra. An initial amount of \$40 million credit repayable in ten years, was granted to Ghana to be spent on housing and agricultural projects. Out of this amount, about \$15 million has been earmarked for the setting up of brickmaking factories which intend to utilise locally available clay deposits. Another \$15 million has been set aside for the production of roof tiles also to enhance the pace of Ghana's housing programme.

Already a Brazilian firm, Machine Schreinner has revealed plans to open a brick and tile demonstration factory in Ghana where a new Brazilian

countries and clubs appear incapable of taking football simply as a game, but it seems too much of a coincidence that it should be Maj-Gen Hannaniya who should be Nigeria's Ambassador to Ethiopia when a row should erupt between Nigeria and Ethiopia over a football match. As the story was reported, the Ethiopians were not amused in the least when Nigerian players taunted the Ethiopians about their hunger problems. Anybody could have told the Nigerians that hunger is nothing to joke about and definitely not on the scale being suffered by the

Ethiopians. No wonder they were so angry and reacted so violently.

Seeing that the provocation came from the Nigerians, it was surprising that they rather took such a strong line in the controversy, threatening to send planes to evacuate their citizens, etc. One wonders whether the Nigerian reaction was based on the advice of the country's ambassador anxious to be in the midst of another diplomatic row! They possibly thought that Ethiopia was like Guinea Bissau that they had bamboozled weeks before.

All the same it looks as though Maj-Gen Hannaniya had decided that he had had enough trouble in one year and did not want to start packing his bags again and the trouble appears to have been resolved with an apology from Ethiopia.

And so Ambassador Hannaniya can stay on in Addis Ababa for a few more weeks? Months? Years? I wouldn't bet on him considering his track record this past year. It wouldn't be surprising if Lloyd's of London turned down an insurance request from him. It's enough to make anybody wonder if there is a jinx over him.

invention, a manually operated brick & tile machinery will be made available to Ghanaian institutions, companies and individuals for accelerating rural housing projects. Under the Technical Co-operation programme, new areas of interest to both countries have been identified:

These include assistance to Ghana Poultry industry and Cattle businesses in which new breeds of South American cattle are to be reared in Ghana. The Brazilians intend to introduce effective scientific ways of

combating cattle diseases such as rinderpest. Still in agriculture, there have been a recent agreement between Ghana and Brazil whereby Ghana will receive technology for the construction of fertilizer formulation and granulating plant in Ghana, a project which has been lauded as a sign of meaningful co-operations which will involve phosphate procurement from neighbouring Togo.

In the area of water resources, the Brazilians intend to conduct research on the Volta Lake, to find ways of improving fishing, transportation and crop farming in the area. According to Mr Cristiano Stein who led a team of agronomists and soil scientists on a working visit to Ghana last year, they have a proposal for implementing a massive industrialisation programme and a biomedical research scheme in the Volta basin for which approval has been promised by the Food & Agriculture Organisation. The Brazilian team also elaborated plans for a Ghana national Water Programme involving the rehabilitation of the Kpong Water Works and existing irrigation systems. There are also recommendations for the development of indigenous methods of treating, storing, handling and marketing of grains and other agricultural farm produce. Another team made up of Sugar experts is to submit proposals for a 100,000 tonnes per annum sugar plant in the country.

Thus Ghana, Brazil, Cuba are setting the pace to harness their own resources for their own development and this trend needs encouragement and emulation.

CSO: 3400/176

GHANA

MEDICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EGYPT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Adwoa Van-Ess]

[Text]

THE Ghana Medical Association (GMA) and the Egyptian Medical Syndicate have agreed to co-operate in the field of pharmaceuticals; and in the use of treatment facilities by the GMA in certain medical disciplines in Egypt. These are Radiotherapy and Cardiac Surgery.

The co-operation will also include the provision of training and links with Egyptian institutions in medicine, public health and surgery.

Professor Gamil Waly, leader of a seven-man Egyptian Medical team which toured the country announced these at the Kotoka International Airport yesterday in a pre-departure press briefing and said a Ghana Medical team has also been invited to visit Egypt in the near future. The team was in the country for a week.

Prof Waly said the Egyptian Fund for Technical Co-operation with Africa may help fund the visit and added that the co-operation will also be extended to other paramedical staff of the health profession like nurses and laboratory technicians.

He said the two bodies have also agreed to exchange professors and external examiners between the Medical Schools in the two countries, exchange medical publications and collaborate in research projects into breast cancer, bilharzia and diarrhoea diseases.

Prof Waly therefore hoped that the fulfilment of these agreements would establish a bridge of friendship between the two bodies for the benefit of Ghana and Egypt.

Prof J.O.M. Pobee, president of the GMA, said while in the country the team was taken round various hospitals in Accra and Ga Rural and had a fair insight into the problems facing hospitals in the country.

He noted that this is the first time the two medical associations are meeting and hoped the bond of friendship being built would continue for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Mr E.G. Tanoh, Secretary for Health, said his ministry is out to explore opportunities in medical facilities which are non-existent in Ghana and hoped Egypt would be of great help in this direction.

The team was seen off by members of the GMA, officials of the Ministry of Health and officials from the Egyptian Embassy in Accra.

CSO: 3400/108

GHANA

CONDUCT CODE FOR CHIEFS URGED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The National House of Chiefs has been urged to come out with a code of conduct for chiefs to stop "the unnecessary punishment" of their people.

Nana Asem Nda V. chief of Asem Ndasuazo, near Atoabo, who was speaking on 'The role of chiefs in national reconstruction' at a one-day seminar organized for Zonal Organizing Assistants and CDR executives in the West Nzema district at Half-Assini on Tuesday, expressed concern over the way some chiefs "hide under their traditional authority to silence and bully" their people.

Nana Asem Nda, who is also the assistant director of education for West Nzema, said the apathetic attitude of the youth towards palace meetings could be attributed to the treatment given to offenders by chiefs.

Mr Bart Mettle, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of Nzema West, who spoke on 'The police and the revolution', called for co-operation between the public and the police.

He appealed to the public to give necessary information to enable the police to detect criminals, including dissidents.

Opening the seminar, the District Secretary for Nzema, Mr Henry Kofi Arhin asked participants to gird up their loins and face the challenges of the day.

Mr Arhin advised cadres not to fan litigation, but to step up development projects and ensure that targets were achieved.

CSO: 3400/108

GHANA

LEADERS VINDICATED, POSITION SHIFTS JUSTIFIED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Eric Katey]

[Excerpt]

THERE are many people in our society who have proudly accepted the label "Revolutionary". As is natural, some of them have become discouraged and will blame one leader or nationally known name of another.

There are, of course, various reasons for people to become discouraged, and not all of them can be dealt with in one article.

Unfortunately, for many of them the fault lies in their own expectations. They hailed the PNDC with the belief that a change of leaders could solve all problems, without realising the long fight which is needed against mismanagement, misdirection and misunderstanding. No one told us that a revolution would be easy.

We said that we were willing to fight for our beliefs, side by side with the soldiers, even in guerrilla fighting against invaders.

We said we would never be overcome, we quoted fine slogans about our preparedness to live and die for Ghana and for the essential truth.

I am sure we were honest. Perhaps physi-

cal war might have made us heroes.

We do not expect people who have not made this commitment to understand.

Many of the uncommitted public cannot understand the "meaning" of changes in the posts of Secretaries of State. And those who have reason to fear that justice will destroy their special status rejoice.

It is published in London that the PNDC Co-ordinating Secretary's office is a Siberia for disgraced Secretaries who have nowhere else to go.

These people must be terribly puzzled when they find that the former Secretary to the PNDC still works in the Old Castle, the former Chief of Staff is the Navy Commander, and a so-called "disgraced" Secretary is sent on a highly sensitive government mission.

Those Secretaries in "Siberia" seem to find it quite warm, working in those offices on the top corridor.

Of course, it is possible for a government appointee to prove an outright failure, to become corrupt, and have to be removed.

But usually the truth is different. A person may not be the right person in the right post at the right time. Or he or she may have been the right person at one phase of the programme, but not the most suitable for the next.

Such people are still committed to the same aims and objectives as the PNDC, and will continue to work with the same objectives whether directly employed by the PNDC or not.

Of course it must be disappointing to hear that it had been decided that someone else should do "your job".

That is only human, but it is also a measure of our failure as human beings. Perhaps we were beginning to see ourselves as indispensable. Perhaps we were getting un-revolutionary ideas about our own importance, and our special position in the State.

It may not be easy to "forgive" those whom we believe have been responsible for our "downfall", but we must do it if we are not to be politicians but revolutionaries.

No, we must not be trapped by negative thinking. We accepted commitment to be part of a pool, available wherever needed and

asked to serve, at what ever level or to be kept in reserve for later use as shock troops, or for quiet use in an inconspicuous corner creating order.

For some people their expectations of change were dramatic, even melodramatic. They expected to see the mighty brought down, and the poor raised up within a month or a year.

They talked about factories working to produce the consumer goods we all want, condemning the call for experts, without realising those factories need raw materials and spare parts.

They talked about mobilising the people, without knowing where we would get the petrol — and most of them were not ready to create revolution on foot.

They did not realise that it is easy to make the rich poor, but hard to make the poor rich.

If you take £20 each off 5 rich men, and share it to 100 poor men, they will only get £1 each. To give them even £5 each we must increase our production five times.

And, as we all know, many of the deprived do not want to share fairly. They are anxious to get their turn as exploiters.

GHANA

MINISTRY SHARES ROAD EQUIPMENT WITH CONTRACTORS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Apr 85 pp 1, 9

[Text]

THE Ministry of Roads and Highways has started distributing a consignment of road construction equipment worth C118 million to local contractors throughout the country.

The distribution of the equipment which include graders, rollers, excavators and concrete mixers, dumpers and internal vibrators is in line with the government's determination to equip the construction industry to enable local contractors to improve upon their performance.

The Secretary for Roads and Highways, Mr Yaw Donkor, disclosed this to members of the sub-committee on transport and communications of the Western Regional Consultative Council at a meeting in Takoradi.

Mr Donkor who was on an inspection tour of road projects in the Western Region announced that another batch of equipment, including bulldozers, pay loaders, tipper trucks and pick-ups costing C191 million is expected in the country soon.

Mr Donkor said the equipment would be fairly distributed among the regions.

He further announced that the government would provide foreign components to Ghanaian contractors undertaking major road projects.

Mr Donkor however cautioned that since the government did not have enough resources to be wasted, road contracts would be awarded to contractors who "we believe can do the work".

The secretary observed that if most road contracts awarded in the early seventies were completed on schedule at a time when the country had the resources, problems arising out of uncompleted projects would have been avoided.

Mr Donkor disclosed that the Ghana Highway Authority is currently running a training programme to help local contractors to acquire managerial and technical skills, with emphasis on the

He did not agree with members of the council who felt the Western Region had been neglected as far as roads are concerned.

He said that a large percentage of major road construction in the country is in the Western Region which accounts for about 50 per cent of the budgetary expenditure for roads.

The Western Region, he explained, has been selected for a pilot road rehabilitation programme because of the region's high potential in agriculture, timber and mineral resources which when exploited, would be of benefit to the whole country.

GHANA

'FOOD FOR WORK' PROGRAM INITIATED FOR UNEMPLOYED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Akwele Ajavon]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is to utilise facilities under the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to provide a food-aid and technical advice programme for laid-off workers and the unemployed.

Under the programme, known as "food for work," Social Welfare centres throughout the country will register such persons to take part in on-going government projects such as roads, railways and the mining and timber industries. Incentives for work will be provided until the economy picks up to enable them to secure employment.

According to Mr Ato Austin, Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare, since January 1984, some 4,500 workers from 25 public and private organisations have been laid-off. This number is expected to rise as several other organisations are negotiating with the ministry to lay off some of their workers.

The Secretary explained that the lay-offs have been

necessitated by the lack of adequate raw materials for high production levels.

"Between 80 and 90 per cent of our local industries depend heavily on imported raw materials for production. Since the country's export sector has collapsed, these demands cannot be met," he added.

Dismissing the charge that lay-offs are prescribed by international financial institutions, Mr Austin said that the government itself has plans to scrap certain industries whose production depends heavily on imported raw materials and this involves lay-offs.

The Secretary said people are laid-off only with the consent of the ministry. "When the ministry realised that it did not have adequate redeployment resources for the high requests for lay-offs coming up, we first of all asked people to voluntarily retire."

He cited the example of the Ghana National Trading Corporation (GNTC) where out of 1,700 employees who were to be laid-off, 1,200 volunteered to go on retirement and received all their benefits.

Mr Austin hoped that when the "food for work" programme starts, the interests of people who did not volunteer to retire will be catered for.

GHANA

SIGNIFICANCE OF JOINT MILITARY MANEUVERS WITH BURKINA FASO

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Debra Fynn, M'Bawine Atintande, Stephen Asildjoe Danquah]

[Text]

FROM February 15 to March 23, the Armed Forces of Ghana and Burkina Faso held joint military manoeuvres, code-named "Exercise Team Work" in the Volta Lake near Akosombo. Our reporters DEBRA FYNN and M'BAWINE ATINTANDE and camera-man STEPHEN ASILDJOE DANQUAH who participated in the exercise as "war correspondents" assess the significance of the manoeuvres.

MILITARY field manoeuvres are a necessary phenomenon. They may either be undertaken by individual countries themselves alone or jointly by countries friendly to each other.

These manoeuvres are significant in that they aim at either testing the combat-readiness of the troops taking part in the exercise, raising the level of their professional skill and thereby making them more capable of defending their peoples and the sovereignty of their countries or doing all at once.

Regularity

It is therefore important that such field exercises be undertaken regularly so as to build the forces to the standard required to enable them perform their traditional duties efficiently and effectively.

From February 15 to March 23, Ghana and Burkina Faso held joint military manoeuvres, the main part of which, code-named 'Operation Hurri-

cane', was held on an island in the Volta Lake (called Dwarf Island), principally to achieve these objectives, among others.

The significance of the recent joint military manoeuvres held on the Dwarf Island on the Volta Lake between Ghana and Burkina Faso is manifold.

Apart from professionally and physically tuning up the armed forces, the exercise also sought to test the capabilities of the forces to administratively support troops in the event of a real situation arising.

Furthermore, it aimed at strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two sister African countries, with perhaps a long-term objective of eventually ensuring the formation of an African Defence Force which has long been overdue.

In the case of Ghana, Exercise Team Work '85 as the manoeuvres were called was by far the biggest in terms of massing of troops, their endurance and the display of weaponry, was very important for the simple reason that since 1966 the armed forces have not had very regular

and even enough exercises and this has created in our troops an endemic state of lull which has rendered them weak, less competent and disciplined enough in carrying out their duties to their people and country.

This state of affairs was sufficiently evident in the first manoeuvres held since the inception of December 31st, after nearly twenty years' lapse. During these exercises referred to above (Operation Bold Knight in 1982, Operation Bold Eagle and Exercise Swordfish, both in 1983) the troops which took part performed below standard, even though in each case these exercises were held in a few days and involved only a handful of troops.

One can however understand this situation from the point of view of the 1966 coup d'etat which was carried out under the umbrella of military manoeuvres, and after which successive governments have been sceptical about organising exercises for troops for fear of them being used as spring boards to overthrow them.

It is against this background that the 38-day 'Exercise Team Work '85',

which involved about 90 officers and 5,500 men from both countries, armoured cars, several Pinzgauers and other transport trucks of the military, helicopters, military carrier and fighter planes, communication equipment, five ferry boats of the Volta Lake Transport Company and hundreds of civilians who included a 53-strong press corps drawn from both countries, should be seen.

Peace

Suffice it to mention here that, as the Force Commander, Major-General Arnold Quainoo, pointed out to the troops before 'Operation Hurricane' began, a weak army is both a threat to the peace and stability of its people, country and government and a liability to its nation.

Weakness is not only an invitation to aggression or attack by the strong but also tends to drive away even one's weak friends.

We must therefore ensure that our forces are strong professionally, physically, morally and spiritually, and, quoting the Force Commander, "imbued with a high sense of discipline and responsibility and a dedication to the service of their people and country."

This is the more so judging by the fact that both Ghana and Burkina Faso are prone to external aggression and infiltration because of the independent path of development they have each chosen and are trying to evolve.

This is further buttressed by the experiences of Vietnam, Lebanon, Syria and the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The internationalist aspect of 'Exercise Team Work '85', which was evident in their participation of both countries, must not be taken lightly. It is exemplary and its success underscores the high level of solidarity that must exist between African states.

According to Commandante (Major) Lingani

Roukary Jean-Baptiste, the Minister of Defence and Chief of Defence Staff of Burkina Faso, who together with the Force Commander stayed with the troops on Dwarf Island during 'Operation Hurricane', it is of great significance for African countries, in furtherance of African Unity, for presenting a formidable force against imperialist domination of the continent and in the interest of Africa remaining independent and free, to concretely cooperate at all levels: economically, politically, and militarily.

In the case of military cooperation, as manifested in the just-ended exercise, the second with Burkina Faso in nearly two years, it is the more necessary because to have joint military manoeuvres with foreign countries outside Africa on African soil definitely opens up the continent to infiltration and destabilisation. It also amounts to exposing us in many ways.

On the other hand, cooperation among African countries in this field would enable Africans to defend the interest of Africa.

All in all, the just-ended joint military field manoeuvres was successful, in relation to the objectives mentioned above. The exercise was also successful in another way, that is its effect on the civilian (or even the general) public.

Due to the seriousness with which the exercise was carried out and by virtue of the wide coverage given it by the media, the notion that the troops were fighting a group of dissidents who had infiltrated into Ghana from a neighbouring country was certainly taken for real.

Reports reaching us on the "war front" told of the exact response of the public, as expected. But suffice it to be pointed out that just as Zariba, the country from which the alleged dissidents were supposed to have infiltrated into Ghana, was imaginary, the dissidents were

unreal. In fact, it was a section of the troops who played the part of dissidents, a 1000-strong of them.

Added to this, only blank ammunition or rubber bullets, largely aided by simulation, were used and the deaths reported all directed towards achieving a desired effect.

Media reporting of the exercise was certainly not to scare the public but to prepare the minds of the people as to how they would receive and react to news in the event of a real situation, and also for the armed forces to evolve a workable tactic to handle such a situation.

Dwarf Island

After all, in the event of a real situation arising it would be handled in the same way.

However, it must be stressed that Dwarf Island (probably not the actual name) is a real landmass in the Volta Lake. It covers an area of about 20 kilometres west to east and 12 kilometres north to south, is generally flat with a largely savannah vegetation and terrain and has a population of about 10,000 living in about 120 villages, each village made up of a few swish huts with thatch roofs.

The villagers, largely of Ewe extraction, are mainly fishfolk. Some of them have been living on the island for the past 24 years, having arrived there during the time the Volta Dam was being constructed, presumably to avoid being resettled on other areas far from their homes.

The villagers, who have resorted to felling down the few trees on the island for making charcoal and firewood, their main livelihood since two years ago because they lack appropriate fishing gear, and who have resorted to bush burning for obvious reasons, are seriously cut off from the rest of the country.

The nearest points on the main land on both sides (Dzemeni and Peku) can only be reached by boat.

Imagine the distance involved if a ferry boat, aided by an engine, takes two or more hours to reach the island from these points.

These villagers, just as other rural dwellers throughout the country, are an unfortunate lot with no medical facilities. The two schools noticed on the island and built of plaited reed were only up to Middle Form One level. Also there was no good drinking water, which explains the prevalence of bilharzia among them.

To us civilians who took part in this trying exercise apart from throwing a searchlight on the demise of the islanders, it was an experience which gave us a first hand knowledge of how the army functions, the attempts the armed forces are making to better their lot, the breaking down of seemingly unbreakable barriers between two countries and the admiring level of cooperation between them.

The exercise also brought to the fore the need for civilian Ghanaians, particularly journalists who may be interested in being war correspondents in future, to taste at least the rudiments of the art of soldiering, if for the sake of endurance of hardship.

In this respect, the proposal that national servicemen should undergo short military training as part of their service should not only be implemented but also that, this is one's opinion, all civilians above a certain minimum age must be given basic military training, as is already being done in Burkina Faso.

The work of soldiers would thereby be demystified.

Ghana must also further explore the opportunities of cooperation with other African countries in all possible fields as these would bring us closer together and enable us work towards the objective of the founding of the Organisation of African Unity, a united Africa.

Finally, it must be stressed again, the exercise was worth it.

GHANA

CANADIAN POST-GRADUATE ENGINEERING PROGRAM ESTABLISHED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text]

THE International Development and Research Corporation (IDRC) of Canada will soon set up a post-graduate programme in civil engineering between the University of Science and Technology (UST), Kumasi and the University of Manitoba, Canada.

Preliminary work has been done and as soon as approval is given, the programme will begin under the Ghana/Canada Joint Co-operation.

Professor Jim Graham, a visiting Canadian professor who disclosed this to the "Graphic" on Tuesday said the programme would be mainly in the field of geotechnical research and will cover water resources management and planning, transportation, water supply treatment and sewerage disposal.

Prof. Graham however maintained that these specific fields would be country's own needs.

the Canadian International
According to the professor, the programme

would be funded through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and would require the training of the researchers in Canada.

On their return, the researchers would engage in project works on which they would apply their knowledge to finding solutions to local problems, mainly through research at the UST.

Prof. Graham, who is accompanied by a colleague, Prof. Alan Clayton on a two-week lecture tour of the country organised by the Ghana Geotechnical Society under the society's joint co-operation programme with the Canadian Geotechnical Society, further mentioned that the researches would also centre on how best Ghana's feeder roads could be constructed.

This he said would be done in co-operation with the Building and Roads Research Institute (BRRI) at the UST to strengthen co-operation between the two universities.

CSO: 3400/108

GHANA

MODEL FRG AGRICULTURAL FARM TO BE REACTIVATED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Apr 85 p 15

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text]

THE Peki Settlement Farm, a joint Ghana-Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) project in the Volta Region is to be reactivated to serve as a model for a modern agricultural settlement farm to be set up in other parts of the country.

In this connection, an Interim Management Committee (IMC) has been inaugurated to take over the management and administration of the farm.

As an interim measure, the Ministry of Agriculture has released two tractors, which have already started preparing fields on the farm for the cultivation of maize and other crops this farming season.

Colonel Francis A. Agyemfra, Special Operations Assistant to the Secretary for Agriculture disclosed these to newsmen in Accra yesterday.

The farm which was intended to be a model settlement and co-operative farm for the people of Peki started declining steadily in 1976 when the Germans left the site, Col Agyemfra said.

The Committee, according to Col Agyemfra, is to see to the rehabilitation of all agricultural machinery, the work shop, silos, piggery, poultry farm, feed mill, oil mill complex and the oil palm plantation.

It is also to liaise with financial institutions to obtain credit for the operation of the farm.

Furthermore, it is to screen all settlers to ensure that only people prepared to work are allocated plots, and also see to the revitalisation of the co-operative farmers association.

CSO: 3400/109

GHANA

TAWIAH PRAISES SOVIET INTERNATIONAL PEACE INITIATIVES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Adwoa Van-Ess]

[Text]

THE Soviet Government has expressed the view that peace should reign on earth and has therefore unilaterally decided to cease the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr Ebo Tawiah, a member of the PNDC, said this yesterday when he returned home from a two-week goodwill visit to the Soviet Union.

Africa, he said is powerless in the nuclear struggle of the super powers and can only join in the call for peace.

He said Africa is faced with numerous problems like famine, racism and diseases which she cannot solve when there is no atmosphere of peace.

Mr Tawiah observed that it is important for Ghanaians to find out ways of communicating the need for peace to the masses.

He therefore urged the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council to devise a means of relating the threat of nuclear missiles to the everyday lives of the people.

Mr Tawiah said while in Moscow, the delegation met the Soviet Peace Committee and held discussions on

the impending conference for the Silver Jubilee anniversary of Nkrumah's action on "A World without a Bomb".

He said such anniversaries are important considering the threats of nuclear missiles to the African continent.

Mr Tawiah noted that there is a great amount of goodwill and understanding in the Soviet Union of Ghana's attempt to resuscitate her economy.

On the same plane with the Ghanaian delegation, was a two-man Soviet delegation which is in Ghana for two weeks at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, under the cultural agreement between the two countries.

They are Mr Vladimir Morozov, of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR and Mr Rasik Kashiev.

Mr Morozov, leader of the delegation, said while in Ghana his team will portray some achievements of the Soviet culture and will have profitable exchange of experiences and views with their Ghanaian counterparts.

CS0: 3400/111

GHANA

BULGARIAN PEACE DELEGATION ARRIVES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Adwoa Van-Ess]

[Text] A THREE-MAN delegation for the Committee of Solidarity of Bulgaria is in the country, at the invitation of the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council (GPSC), at the start of a three-week tour of some African countries.

Briefing the press on arrival at the Kotoka International Airport yesterday Mr Salvcho Trunski, president of the committee, said the visit is to enable the team to express solidarity and establish contact with peace movements on the African continent.

He commended Ghana for her active role in the search for world peace and security and expressed satisfaction with the cordial relationship between women organisations in the two countries.

Mr Trunski, who is also the leader of the delegation said under a cultural co-operation agreement with Ghana, a number of Ghanaian students are studying in Bulgaria.

He also said Bulgaria has good relations with the Ghana TUC. The development of close links of CDRs and mass movements with their counterparts in Bulgaria is also underway, he added.

The delegation will visit Zimbabwe, Congo, Mozambique and Nigeria from here.

Mr Konstantin Ghiaourov, Bulgarian Ambassador in Ghana who was at the airport to meet the delegation said Bulgaria has a joint-economic cooperation with Ghana and hoped the visit will help strengthen it.

Other members of the delegation are Professor Victor Donovan and Mr Evgen Mouskourov.

CSO: 3400/111

GHANA

BADEN-WURTTEMBERG TO PROVIDE AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 11 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Federal State of Baden-Wurtemberg in West Germany has expressed the intention to establish an agricultural central station in Ghana which would, among other things, process and market agricultural products.

It also plans to establish an agricultural training school here to help improve and update the knowledge and technical know-how of the local people.

Plants for the projects would be financed by West Germany.

This was made known in Accra yesterday by the Deputy Prime Minister of Baden-Wurtemberg, Mr Gerhard Weiser, leader of the German Economic delegation, when they called on the Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Kwesi Botchiway.

Mr Weiser, who is also a State Minister for Food and

Agriculture, Environment and Forests, disclosed plans by his State to offer three-month refresher courses in agriculture over a period of four years to Ghanaians.

Replying, Dr Kwesi Botchiway said the Government was bent on establishing a solid agricultural foundation in line with the Economic Recovery Programme.

He enumerated some of the country's agricultural problems and said farmers had to rely on simple tools and implements which could provide only about eight per cent of the country's food requirement.

Earlier, Mr Weiser disclosed that the Federal Republic of Germany had planned a 30 million deutschmarks expansion projects for the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC) when he called on the Secretary for Health Mr E. G. Tanoh.

CSO: 3400/109

GHANA

ASSASIE ASKS CADRES TO AVOID CONFLICTS WITH REGIONAL OFFICIALS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Isaac Asante and Salome Donkor]

[Text]

THE Political Counsellor for the Economic Development of CDRs, Lt.-Col. J. Y. Assasie (Rtd), has called on all cadres to avoid conflicts and confrontation with PNDC Regional and District Secretaries because such confrontations tend to disrupt the smooth process of the revolution.

This is because the offices of PNDC Regional and District Secretaries are not different entities from the CDRs, he said.

Col. Assasie made the call at the opening of a three-day seminar organised by the Eastern Regional Secretariat of the CDRs for zonal and district organising assistants and some heads of departments drawn from the region at Koforidua on Wednesday.

He said the on-going revolutionary process would not like to see a situation where discipline which is the bedrock of the revolution is diminished.

According to the Political Counsellor, the redesignation of the CDRs by the PNDC has been broad-based to embrace every normal Ghanaian and that anyone who fails to join the CDR stands to lose because the "revolution has come to stay."

Col. Assasie hinted that the guidelines for the CDRs will be ready within the next two weeks to enable cadres to be abreast with their functions.

On workers' power, the political counsellor observed that managing and executive directors who think that such powers have been withdrawn because of the change in name will be deceiving themselves.

Touching on the complaints and investigations departments for the CDR secretariats, Col. Assasie said this would continue to ensure social justice. The people's shop idea will also continue to operate with the cadres educating the various communities to run the shops.

He appealed to Forces personnel to defend the interests of Ghanaians but not to maltreat them, stressing that, "even though we inherited our system from the colonial masters, the present transformation calls for a change."

The Eastern Regional Secretary, Mr D. O. Agyekum, who also addressed the participants, urged the cadres not to consider the revolutionary process as a political experiment.

The new social change, he observed, is designed to improve the general welfare of the people.

Mr Agyekum advised them to use the restructuring exercise to re-appraise and re-assess their roles by placing their personal interests below that of the masses.

The revolution, he emphasised, cannot afford to

see a new form of injustice replacing the old one.

Earlier in his welcome address, the regional organising assistant of the CDRs, Inspector D. J. Avorgah, said the purpose of the seminar is to put the cadres in the proper frame of mind to mobilise all human and material resources for the rapid development of the country.

GHANA

EMPLOYERS REMINDED TO FORM WORKERS' COMMITTEES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Apr 85 p 8

[Article by Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text]

MR Ato Austin, Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare, has reiterated the call on employers to ensure the formation of Joint Consultative Committees (JCCs) at their work places as a means of promoting industrial democracy and popular participation in the decision-making process of the country.

Mr Austin, who was addressing the 25th annual general meeting of the Ghana Employers' Association in Accra yesterday, said such committees should have the right of co-determination in the assessment of the financial health of a company and be able to relate it to labour efficiency, productivity and remuneration.

This is because the government believes that by putting workers and management together through a clearly defined in-plant structural arrangements which allow for participation, many worker-management conflicts will be resolved, he explained.

Having explained some

of the proposed functions of the JCCs, Mr Austin further contended that with their formation, workers' struggle for increased benefits and improved conditions of service will not be blind but will be based on knowledge of the production level and the ability of the enterprise.

Mr Austin congratulated the employers for having exhibited a better appreciation of labour relations as a result of which the past year witnessed a positive development on the industrial relations front.

He however, emphasised that most of the country's laws and directives on industrial relations have evolved through difficult experiences and class struggles and are therefore tested regulations.

The Secretary who stressed that "there is always a procedure to use in dealing with every industrial problem", called on the employers to operate within the confines of the Industrial Relations Act to ensure peace and harmony in their work places.

CSO: 3400/110

GHANA

ASSASIE CALLS ON ARMED FORCES TO SUPPORT CDRS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Political Counsellor for the Economic Development of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution (CDRs), Lt-Col. J. Y. Assasie (rtd.) has asked the Armed Forces to throw their full weight behind the CDR concept to ensure peace, stability and economic development.

He called on the Forces men to find solution to frequent coups d'etat in the country and to help raise the political consciousness of Ghanaians to safeguard the dignity of the revolution.

Lt-Col. Assasie who was addressing officers and men of the Ghana Navy and Air Force at Takoradi on Tuesday, urged them to show more interest in the revolutionary process since they are the backbone of the revolution.

He pointed out that the CDR concept requires Forces men to adopt a new approach towards the national reconstruction effort and cautioned them against playing into the hands of the enemies of the revolution.

Lt-Col. Assasie also advised them to assist the

civilian population to develop the country's resources.

The Commanding Officer of Takoradi Air Force Station, Group Captain Harry Dumashie, assured the Political Counsellor of the unflinching support of the Armed Forces and pledged the willingness of Forces men in the region to eradicate smuggling, particularly along the coastal areas.

Group-Captain Dumashie appealed to the government to supply them with logistics to enable them operate effectively.

At a meeting later with cadres at the CDR Secretariat in Sekondi, Lt-Col. Assasie charged the cadres to give deeper meaning to the revolution by ensuring social justice in their communities.

He disclosed that a special fund has been set up for CDR secretariats to undertake development projects in their communities.

Lt-Col. Assasie called on them to organise fund-raising activities to supplement the money that would be allocated to them by the government.

CSO: 3400/109

GHANA

FREMPONG ADVISES SOLDIERS TO BE LOYAL

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

WARRANT Officer Class One Isaac Frempong, Force Sergeant-Major, has observed that it will be naive for soldiers to assist unscrupulous people to overthrow the very government they sacrificed their lives to bring to power.

Addressing a durbar of other-ranks of the Medium Mortar Regiment at the Volta Barracks at Ho on Wednesday, WO1 Frempong advised the soldiers to stand firmly behind the government in its effort to rebuild the country.

He asked the soldiers to refrain from using their uniform to settle differences for relatives because that would amount to injustice and also tarnish the reputation of the government and the armed forces.

"If the government were your uncle you would have pity for it", he told them, and warned against offering to buy commodities far below the approved prices.

WO1 Frempong, who is also the Organizing Assistant of the Armed Forces CDR, commended the junior ranks for the high standard of discipline at the barracks and advised them to keep it up.

He asked them not to undermine their fellow soldiers because it would only help in breaking up the unit by creating confusion and disunity among them.

WO1 Frempong urged them to continue to respect their superior officers and to give them the necessary compliments as demanded by the armed forces.

He was accompanied by WOII Edward Afful, Assistant Force Sergeant-Major, and other Organizing Assistants of CDR of the Ghana Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

CSO: 3400/110

GHANA

MARRIED COUPLES TO RECEIVE TAX RELIEF

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] THE government has increased the overall tax relief level through a combination of the general exemption and the marital/family status selective personal relief, in the 1985 budget.

Dr Kwesi Botchwey, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, announced this yesterday, when he presented the 1985 budget proposals at a news conference in Accra.

Under this arrangement, a new personal income tax rate schedule is to be introduced with a basic exemption of ₵5,000 and chargeable rates progressing from 2-1/2 per cent on the first chargeable ₵5,000 to a top marginal rate of 60 per cent on income exceeding ₵75,000.

Personal tax reliefs have also been introduced.

In addition to the basic exemption of ₵5,000 and in line with the continuing policy of streamlining of the tax system, it is proposed to allow a personal tax relief of ₵1,500 to certain categories of people.

These are (a) a married man, (b) a married woman who maintains her husband and their household, (c) an unmarried man with two or more children who depend on him and (d) an unmarried woman with two or more children who depend on her.

All other single persons not falling under categories (c) or (d) are to be allowed tax relief of ₵1,500 over and above a basic exemption of ₵3,600.

Exemption for educational expenses on children has also been increased from ₵300 per child per annum to ₵1,000.

A special tax relief of 20 per cent has also been provided for self-employed disabled persons on their self-employment income.

The government has also announced old-age relief.

Under this, tax relief on pensions enjoyed now by workers who retire from employee status is to be extended to self-employed persons above the age of 60.

The rate of relief proposed is ₵15,000 of chargeable profits which is comparable to current basic pensions in the public sector.

GHANA

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION CAUSES DISCUSSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by K. Abaka Quansah]

[Text]

RURAL urban migration is on the increase. The rural-urban ratio which was 71:29 in 1970 changed to 69:31 indicating an exacerbation in the rural-urban drift.

In Greater Accra region, the 1984 population census showed an increase of 57.2 per cent over the 1970 figure. In Medina — Accra, alone, the population more than tripped between 1970 and 1984.

Report

According to the preliminary census report, the number of towns (settlements with population over 5,000) increased by 40 per cent from 135 in 1970 to 188, against an increase of 36 per cent from 88 in 1960 to 135 in 1970.

The increase in the number of towns is due to the effects of a higher rate of population growth and an increase in the rural urban drift.

Birth rates

Modern medical facilities are concentrated in the urban centres.

The mortality rate, consequently is lower in the urban communities hence, in a situation of equal birth rates, the rate of natural increase will be higher in the towns.

Further, modern health care delivery is hinged to the availability of social amenities.

Given a situation of over-concentration of Social amenities in selected cities and towns, the health care delivery system is skewed in favour of urban settlements resulting in a lower crude death rate and a higher rate of population growth.

The more-than proportionate increase in the population of the urban areas, however, is due more to rural-urban drift than the rate of national increase.

The drift is due mainly to the pull effect of higher incomes in the urban areas as against low agricultural incomes in the villages.

The other causes are the push effect of lack of amenities in the villages and a maladjust-

ing educational system that is absolutely irrelevant to our national development objectives.

To many a school-leaver, it is better to stay unemployed in Accra or Tema or any other urban centre than stay in the village and cultivate the land.

Headaches

But the jobs are just not there. Considering the rate of which the national economy is growing, which determines the ability of the government to create jobs outside the oversized civil service, it is pellucid that the problems of urban unemployment and underemployment will for a fairly long time to come continue to be one of the headaches of the government.

When young school leavers drift to the urban centres, at a rate faster than the ability of both the central and local governments to cater for their needs, the result is increased pressure on all social services.

GHANA

MEASURES TO EASE URBAN SHIFT DISCUSSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by K. Abaka Quansah]

[Text]

EFFORTS to check the rural-urban drift calls for more than every day rhetorics.

The logical governmental reaction to the drift is a decisive breaking of the contradiction between the rural and the urban areas to take real development to the door steps of the rural dwellers; to raise agricultural incomes; to make education functionally relevant to our development objectives.

In spite of the constraints bewildering the national economy, the PNDC, as outlined in the economic recovery programme is making genuine efforts to make the rural areas attractive to young school leavers.

PHC

The economic recovery programme envisages a primary health care programme which will take health services to the door-steps of 80 per cent of the population as well as achieve 80 per cent reduction in preventable morbidity and infant mortality by 1990.

This is the prelude to achieving health for all by 2000. And to achieve the objective, \$105 million has been voted for the rehabilitation of many hospitals and health-posts.

To raise primary health care delivery, the PNDC has also focused its attention on the completion of

29 health posts within the recovery period.

In the water supplies sector, the government is rehabilitating old water systems so that about 800,000 people in the rural areas would be assured of constant flow of pipe-borne water.

BORE HOLES

The drilling section of the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation has also been activated. It is expected, in the very short run to sink 200 bore holes which will cater for 60,000 people.

The government has also voted \$2.48 billion for the completion of on-going feeder roads and maintains 3,000 kilometres of existing ones. Furthermore, more impetus has been given to rural electrification.

Under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development and Co-operatives, the government is taking real development in the rural communities as a means of checking the rural-urban drift and the consequential hotchpotch of social problems.

For some two decades, government's agricultural policy has been inimical to the socio-economic well being of the rural dwellers to the extent that the standard of living of rural dwellers dwindled at a faster rate than the urban salary earner. This exacerbated the rural-urban

drift.

To alter the situation government has not only raised prices of agricultural commodities to a level unprecedented in our economic history, but it has also remained steadfast in its policy to take banking services to the rural areas through the rural banks scheme to provide the much needed credits to the rural dwellers.

The Akuafio cheque system has improved considerably the payment system for cocoa producers. This is in the right direction. Economic development, to be genuine and real, must be indigenous.

It must take root in the rural communities where the farmers in a spirit of self-reliance, will define their needs and see the central government as a partner in the quest for progress and not as the sole provider of development projects.

EDUCATION

Our educational system must also be tailored to meet our national needs. School children must be made to understand that there is dignity in tilling the soil.

This can only be done via a system which is rooted in the values of the given society and which prevents pupils and student from becoming marionettes of other societies and their sterile values.

GHANA

GHANA DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT CRITICIZED ON CIVILIAN RULE ISSUE

London TALKING DRUMS in English 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Letter by Kyeame K'Oppong]

[Text] The 7-point programme of the Ghana Democratic Movement, as presented by Mr J. H. Mensah, seems laudable but far too complicated and not straightforward.

Assuming that Flt-Lt Rawlings may voluntarily hand over power, (I doubt very much) what agency does the Movement suggest to bail the regime out? The Supreme Court and the National House of Chiefs? 'To jointly appoint a Presidential Commission . . . to appoint an Electoral Commission . . . to organise new District Council election . . . the representatives from which will form a Constituent Assembly . . . to determine the constitution . . . the appointment of Government of National Unity by the Presidential Commission to govern until a new government is elected . . . ?

Without disrespect to the National House of Chiefs, (may God forbid) but with total reverence to the institution of chieftancy, the record of Ghanaian chiefs is so blemished that hardly can they play an impartial let alone effective role in the programme of the Movement. There's hardly any Ghanaian chief; mighty or low, who has since 1966 when the military and police interfered in Ghanaian politics, raised or has raised a finger against the illegitimacy of military rule. The acquiescence and support, sometimes bordering on sychophancy, of chiefs

and some retired and knowledgeable grey hairs, have helped in no small measure to legitimize the unwarranted military interventions in our politics.

Currently, there are many influential paramount chiefs directly and personally involved with Rawlings and his regime. Our acknowledged but much maligned chiefs like all others, have to purge themselves before our country returns to a civilian rule. When, I'm not sure. The judiciary have not fared much better either.

Why not the Presidential Commission from the leader of the main Christian Churches, who though outspoken in their condemnation of the brutalities of military rule and its illegitimacy, have maintained an impartial and effective stand, while enjoying untainted reputation than the agency suggested by the GDM? Or a Presidential Commission of the leaders of the last main political parties? Or the Rawlings' regime itself, declaring a general amnesty, lifting the ban on politics, appointing an independent Electoral Commission to supervise the general election of which they will not qualify to stand, as part of the 'bail out' provisions? The AFRC though under different situation, did not go through a complicated procedure other than see to it that the Electoral Commission which was before their advent, organise the election which became an open and keenly contested exercise.

What does the GDM fear from a brief period of political organisation leading to a straight fight general election and the operation of the 1979 Constitution than to suggest these complicated and duplicated measures? They smell of the NLC strategy which

after mass disqualification of members of a particular party, appointed various advisory bodies, commissions and the Centre for Civic Education that paved the way for a particular party to win a lop-sided general election in 1969. Ghanaians don't intend going through that experience again. The 1979 experience can be followed without much harm.

Finally, unless the Movement is a 'Kokofu Ballkuw' (Kokofu Football Club), let it come into the open other than 'inviting Mr Ntim Gyakari and other concerned citizens' to their cloistered enclave. There are thousands of disillusioned Ghanaians ready to follow our experienced political leaders for the eventual removal of the evil Rawlings' regime. After all, the GDM like other exiled organisations in the UK, is not prohibited from organising debates, meetings and mass demonstrations against the Rawlings' regime.

Kyeame Ko' Oppong, London

CSO: 3400/170

GHANA

RAWLINGS, ANNAN SEVERELY CRITICIZED FOR ABUSING DEMOCRACY

London TALKING DRUMS in English 22 Apr 85 p 10

[Article by Kwadwo Mbir Bullard]

[Text] A constitution is as good as the people who work it...it is not so much our constitutions that have failed as our irrepressible and irresponsible soldiers and politicians who think they know better than the rest of the population.

For a while it looked like Ghanaians had accepted Rawlings' government as inevitable judging from the absence of coup attempts and rumours of coup plots during most part of 1984. But with the recent attempts in Kumasi to overthrow the government of the PNDC, one cannot casually assume a general acceptance any more. Coup attempts are usually a sign that things are not going well and also that the prospects for peaceful and orderly change of government are either dim or simply non-existent.

I think it needs to be stressed that although the coups attempts may be the work of a few disgruntled individuals like Rawlings' own coup in 1981, Ghanaians now would very gladly welcome any change that would rid them of a government that has been the most ruthless and has imposed the greatest hardships on them ever. I am sure that if Rawlings would be honest with himself, he would admit that Ghanaians are no better off today than they were nearly four years ago when he seized power from Limann.

In the meantime amidst the frustrations of most Ghanaians, Rawlings and recently Justice D. F. Annan continue to talk about people's democracy, i.e. a system that truly reflects the aspirations of the people. It

is very difficult to convince one's self that Rawlings and Justice Annan know what they are talking about. They are divorcing themselves from present day concrete realities in which they are very actively involved and indulging in what some have called futuristic idealistic clap-trap.

I will give a few examples. The PNDC fears to entrust its own citizens with information on events around them, viz the recent coup attempt and the subsequent bombing of a house in Kumasi by government security agencies. The PNDC Government has been perpetuating wanton brutalities on some sections of the populations, viz the treatment meted out to market women during the early days of the so-called revolution, and the recent arrest, detention and the physical abuse of the editor and the news editor of the PIONEER.

The PNDC government fears to allow public debate of national economic policy, policy that affects the mass of the citizenry in many obnoxious ways. The Government has been incarcerating citizens indefinitely without any charges being preferred against them or the victims being allowed to defend themselves, viz the case of Dr John Nabilla and Riley Poku, etc. etc.

When a government does all of the above and more, it just does not make sense for that same government or leading members of it to be talking about trying to bring about a government that does not only reflect people's ASPIRATIONS but also involves everybody in the decision-making process! It rings very hollow.

Judging from the reactions of the PNDC to criticism and suggestions on national issues and how the country is being run, it appears that by people's democracy, the PNDC simply means a government under which only Rawlings, Kwesi Botchway, Justice D. F. Annan and a few hangers-on know what is best for the country and therefore only they can dictate policy. People's democracy, to them, is a condition under which everybody who does not think like Rawlings is a reactionary or a saboteur.

From what Justice D. F. Annan has been saying, it does not look like his inclusion in the PNDC, apart from giving the PNDC government the international respectability that it badly needs, is going to provide any illumination or guidance on domestic policies. For example when asked about what kind of government he was envisaging for the country, in his capacity as Chairman of the Commission for Democracy, he is reported to have dismissed the previous constitutions that Ghana has had on the grounds that they were alien. He went on to re-echo hackneyed and therefore very boring themes that we should evolve a system that reflects our past etc.

I think this is all sheer rhetoric and a waste of everybody's time and the country's resources. Acheampong played the same game with Ghanaians, and when his credibility among Ghanaians started to dip, he found it necessary to invoke Divine approval of Unigov through the infamous Clare Prophet. I hope that Chairman Rawlings and Justice Annan do not sink that low.

A constitution is as good as the people who work it. As it has been pointed out time and again in the pages

of Talking Drums, it is not so much our constitutions that have failed us as our irrepressible or irresponsible soldiers and politicians who think they know better than the rest of the population. I would suggest to Justice Annan that he resurrects the 1979 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana and use that as a point of departure for a discussion for a future constitution for the country.

If according to Justice Annan, there is a lot of feeling now against the re-emergence of political parties (I wonder where he got this view from), my gut feeling is that military dictatorships, like the one we presently have, are more repugnant to most Ghanaians. It is a choice between what may be a mere dislike and something eminently repugnant. The citizens of Ghana must not be denied their inalienable RIGHT to make their OWN CHOICES. They know what they want and they are capable of deciding for themselves how they want to be ruled.

28 May 1985

GHANA

BRIEFS

MERGER WITH BURKINA FASO DOUBTED--The DAILY TIMES views the proposed merger of Burkina Faso and Ghana as a plan which may be no more than counting one's chickens before they are hatched. The paper recalls numerous attempts by Libya to unite with her neighbours and their usual failures. One significant factor in the current merger efforts says the paper, is the special friendship between Ghana's leader, Flt-Lt. Jerry Rawlings, and his counterpart, Capt. Thomas Sankara. However, the paper is of the view that the very personal friendship between the two men could be the greatest weakness in the merger plan. The DAILY TIMES says that for such measures to be credible and capable of standing the tests of time, they need to go beyond and mean more than the excellent personal relationship of their founding fathers. The paper therefore calls on both leaders to bring the people of the merging states together in every conceivable field. According to the TIMES only then will these measures forge an everlasting inter-people friendship and meaningful unity. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 22 Apr 85 p 25]

ARAB ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE DISCLOSED--It has been disclosed in Accra that the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) is to make new financial investments worth 38.8 million dollars in development projects in Africa. According to a report published in the Ghanaian capital, citing the Bank's president, Chedli Ayari, the Bank decided to make these new investments during its ordinary meeting last December in Khartoum. With regard to Ghana, a fresh loan of 9m dollars granted by the BADEA will serve in financing the restoration of two of the most important timber and plywood factories in the country. By the end of 1984, the Bank's financial engagement with Ghana had reached 31.73m dollars. Previous loans included 5m dollars for the restoration of cocoa plantations in Ashanti in 1975, and 10m dollars for the Kpong hydro-electric project in 1977. Ghana has also received a third of an extra 10m dollar loan granted by the bank in 1975 to the West African Cement Company (Cimao) project, a project in which the Ivory Coast and Togo are also participating, and in the same year it received emergency aid of 4.4m dollars. Between 1975 and 1983, Ghana has received Arab aid totalling 314.6m dollars. [Text][London TALKING DRUMS in English 22 Apr 85 p 25]

ALLOCATION OF FRENCH, ADB LOANS--The Provisional National Defence Council has approved the terms of an agreement under which the French bank, Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, will grant the Bank of Ghana a loan of 25m dollars. The loan is meant to be disbursed to mining companies, sawmills

and other export-oriented factories for use in the purchase of essential equipment. Also approved are the details of a loan of 15.4m dollars from the African Development Bank for the establishment of pulpwood plantations for the proposed pulp and paper mill. The loan is intended to finance the entire foreign exchange cost and part of the local cost of the establishment of an additional 4,000 ha of plantations. A further loan of 14.2m dollars from the African Development Bank to the Government of Ghana is to be lent out to the Agricultural Development Bank to enable it to continue expanding its programme of assistance to small-scale farmers and fishermen by financing the purchase of essential items of equipment and recurrent inputs. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 22 Apr 85 p 25]

LIBYA DONATES BOOKS--MORE than 20,000 volumes of Islamic books, estimated at 05 million have been presented to the Madina Islamic School near Accra by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as part of her contribution towards the effective teaching of Islam in the country. Mr Ali Mishree, Cultural Attache at the Libyan People's Bureau in Accra, disclosed this at an Open-Day of the school yesterday, to commemorate the independence anniversaries of Libya and Ghana. Mr Mishree said as a sign of Libya's cherished goodwill towards Ghana, the Jamahiriya would continue to assist the school with financial and more material support. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 30 Ma5 85 p 5]

ADB AIDS BONSA TYRE--THE African Development Bank has agreed in principle to finance the rehabilitation of the Bonsa Tyre Limited to enable it to raise production of vehicle tyres to about 420,000 pieces a year. A French company, Caisse Centrale, has also agreed to fund feasibility studies for the rehabilitation of the Ghana Rubber Estates Limited (GREL). The Secretary for Industries, Science and Technology, Dr Francis Acquah disclosed this at the weekend at a ceremony at which he presented long-service awards to 155 employees of Bonsa Tyre Limited. Dr Acquah said the PNDC was anxious to support the reactivation programmes for both Bonsa Tyre and GREL, in view of their key roles in the revitalization of the economy. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 1 Apr 85 p 1]

IRAN DONATES BOOKS--THE Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Accra at the week-end donated six cartons containing copies of the Holy Quran, Islamic books and literature and stationery to the Darul-Hijra Islamic School at Maa-mobi. The brief presentation ceremony coincided with the celebration of the Islamic Republic Day. Speaking on behalf of the Embassy, the Second Secretary, Mr J. Hassanzadeh, said since the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the Iraqi government had imposed a destructive war on the Iranian nation shamelessly making civilian areas like schools, hospitals and mosques persistent targets of surface, aerial and missile attacks. Amidst chanting of "Aloa-hu Akbar" (God is Greater), the Second Secretary said "your student brothers in Iran are victims of these attacks and you can imagine how a root goes down by the Iraqi bombardments claiming the lives of your innocent student brothers". Mr Hassanzadeh concluded by saying that the Islamic Republic of Iran would continue to fight against discrimination, exploitation and oppression of every sort. The acting headmaster of the school, Ustaz Ahmed Dery, who received the gifts thanked the Embassy for its kind gesture which he hoped would go towards promoting Islam in Ghana. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 1 Apr 85 p 5]

GUINEA

DISILLUSIONMENT WITH NEW REGIME

Dakar AFRICA in French Mar 85 No 170, pp 21-24

[Article by Moriba Magassouba: "One Year Later, The 'Return' of Sékou Touré"]

[Text] What did really happen to cause the former dictator, so despised such a short time ago, to regain favor with the Guineans?

Colonel Lansana Conté's picture is selling for 300 sylis and that of President Sékou Touré for... 800 sylis! A sharp reversal of trends occurred at the end of last year in the Madina Market, in the heart of the populous districts of the Guinean capital. As a matter of fact, for the first time since the death of the Guinean dictator and the advent of the second republic, the "Great Syli" stood high in political circles and, better still, he was establishing a new record of popularity opposite those who had replaced him in the hearts of the Guineans by overthrowing his regime. A topsy torvy world!

Conakry, 3 April 1984. The population of the capital was barely recovering from the shock of suddenly losing the "Great Helmsman." The people had a hard time grasping that the unbelievable news being heard over the radio was actually true: A military coup, by overthrowing his regime, had just buried the "Immortal Father of the Nation" for the second time.

An extraordinary collective release of feelings then occurred during which the late dictator was reviled a thousand times by an entire population. It was as though each person was vying for the privilege of being a victim. Burdened with many real or assumed crimes, the grim number of which would be tallied by unpardoning public prosecutors, the memory of the "28 September Man" was henceforward to inspire the deepest loathing to future generations, for they were to keep constantly in mind, according to the words of one of the ideologists of the new regime, that "Freedom is man's most precious possession."

Popularity

To be sure, Sékou Touré's name was not to be forgotten by the Guineans; from then on, it would hold a choice place in their collective memory. Punctually, at regular interval, he was simply going to be unearthed from the deepest recesses of the national consciousness for the purpose of reminding those who

would be tempted to forget that never again would Guineans accept to be deprived of their most basic rights and reduced to the condition of slaves.

All the symbols of the former regime, however, had to vanish. And nothing impresses the mind more than taking statues down from their pedestals, covering official life-size portraits of the now disgraced chief with black ink, changing the name of streets, schools or public buildings renamed during impressive ceremonies or, an observed occurrence, burning of books dealing with an ideology which is no longer adhered to. In "liberated-from-oppression" Guinea, it was a priority task.

"Never again." According to some Guineans, this inscription should be inscribed over the facade of the sadly famous "Camp Boiro" which many did not hesitate to compare to nazi concentration camps. It has become a "pilgrimage site" offered to the curiosity of foreigners who, it must be added, do not seem too eager to visit it; its name, of course, is closely associated to that of the "Great Syli" and his regime. No more Boiro, no more PDG (the Democratic Party of Guinea which was dissolved on 3 April), no more slogans, no more revolution, enough with tyranny...! For the population of Conakry, a phase in the history of independent Guinea--the blackest, it was said at the time--had finally come to an end on that 3 April morning.

The Madina Market - February 1985. Like most African markets, it is an excellent barometer of the political, economic and social climate of the country. That is where the parity of the syli is set against the strong currencies (dollar, French franc and CFA franc) with an exchange rate such as to cause the Guinean currency to be sold on the street at roughly 15 percent below its value. From a fiduciary point of view, this makes the syli a practically worthless currency. The market, however, is a real source of information where one can be told in detail the proceedings of the Council of Ministers of the preceding day. There, governments are made and unmade and people engage in finely honed political speculations.

In this Madina Market, the small shop of a young Malinke merchant, the son of a very wealthy Conakry resident living in the Camayenne district, had become, by the very fact that he was selling pictures of the heads of both the old and new regimes, an actual political trading post where the degree of popularity of the "rated" chiefs was measured against the sale of their pictures. The "Great Syli's" pictures had been ignored and passed over, but their prices suddenly skyrocketed from 100 to 800 sylis following a sharp rise in demand, while the sale of pictures of the current chief of state lost ground inversely proportional to the gain registered by those of the late president.

The "Great Syli's" pictures were having such success that officialdom became worried and decided to end a "business" which was beginning to stir up the enthusiasm of a great many Guineans. The merchant who had already sold a large number of pictures was bluntly told to shut down his shop (he was even arrested and held for several days).

Greed

The "Great Syli's" picture affair was not an isolated case, for, at the same time, the late president's fetish song, Mandjou, as interpreted by the Malian singer Salif Keita was also in great demand; its broadcast had been forbidden as had been all the songs dedicated to the glory of the "Supreme Official of the Revolution." Sold under the counter, its price could fetch 3,000 sylis! Residents of Banankoro, the "diamond town," were even seen parading in the streets carrying portraits of the former president and rhythmically shouting slogans hostile to the new regime. Moreover, some people think that the authorities' decision to forbid the private exploitation of diamonds is a retaliatory measure against the residents of the impudent town.

What did actually happen in Guinea to cause the former dictator, so disgraced such a short time ago, to have regained the favor of a large number of Guineans and not only within the Malinke group, as one could be tempted to believe? What explanation is there for the decline of the prestigious image of the Guinean military hailed yesterday as liberators and in whom today some of their fellow countrymen seem to have lost all hope?

When coming to power, the Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN) had inherited a country almost in ruins and on the brink of financial suffocation. The scope of the catastrophe was such that the most optimistic estimates set at a quarter of a century, or the same length as Sekou Touré's reign, the time needed for Guinea to straighten out its economic situation.

The military had courageously tackled the task. They had been seen, at the time, working late into the night for weeks on end in order to "assess the situation," in the words of Colonel Diarra Traoré who was then prime minister of the government of the second republic, before attempting to revitalize the thoroughly jammed economic machine and revive the failing energy of a drained people. The overwhelming majority of Guineans had not begrudged their support of the CMRN which thus benefited from a substantial goodwill both domestically and abroad.

Very quickly, however, efforts slackened and expediency set in. Even worse, through their irresponsible behavior and greed, some government and CMRN members laid themselves open to accusations of corruption and underhanded dealings. Ministers increased their travel abroad, spending the meager foreign currency funds, living on a grand scale, ostentatiously flaunting external signs of wealth (almost each of the ministers had, at one point, a car pool numbering no less than five vehicles!), helping themselves first in the state shops, without regard for expenses and, like their predecessors, maintaining an expensive retinue of parasites and idlers.

For the man in the streets who saw the high-ranking officers, who now presided over the future of the country, pass in their gleaming "Merco" (Mercedes), the CMRN had become, according to the scandalmongers, the "Military Replacement Committee" (meaning of the dignitaries of the old regime). Even privates were trying to profit from the unconscionable privileges which the wearing of a uniform seemed to confer on those who yesterday were the "armed militants of the

revolution." The sight of soldiers selling essential foodstuffs on the Madina Market (rice, cooking oil or sugar), stolen from state warehouses like Alimag, had become commonplace. There are also numerous cases of abuses of state-seized properties. For example, a young agricultural expert told us about the case of the Mandiana prefect who, having been put in charge of liquidating the properties of the former FAPAs (Agro-Pastoral District Farms) dissolved by the CMRN, did not hesitate to barbecue some of the 487 oxen belonging to the establishment!

Tensions

To be sure, the military are not, by any means, the originators of the generalized corruption, which here is called euphemistically "fending for one self," eating up Guinean society. However, they have not done anything yet, on the contrary, to **restore** the credibility of the state and the administration. It is not surprising, therefore, that, under these circumstances, the great hopes raised by the advent of the new régime were quickly dispelled. The disappointment is proportional to the hope which had sprung in millions of hearts at the break of 3 April, that is to say, extreme!

This feeling recently increased with the disagreements which have surfaced within the leadership team. Although the ministerial reshuffling which took place on 18 December last on President Conté's initiative had the merit of putting an end to a certain form of two-prong government, heavy with political tensions and risks of instability harmful to the credit of the new regime, the fact remains that, in the long run, it introduced the seeds of strife and, even worse, it seems to have widened the gap separating the country's main ethnic communities. The Malinkes were obviously affected the most by this operation since they have lost several portfolios and key positions including those of prime minister, defense and command of the militia whose head was sent to Cuba as ambassador; they also felt particularly singled out by the statement of the chief of state, Colonel Conté who, in a public speech delivered the day after the reshuffling, denounced the attitude of those "people who believe they were born to govern."

Several events bolstered the Malinke community's feeling that it was victim of the Soussous "revanchists" allied to the Peuls and the foresters: Occurring in the night of 18 to 19 January in the Alpha Yaya camp, there was the assassination--for it was indeed an execution--of Captain Mamady Mansaré, director of the Military School, who was very close to Colonel Diarra Traoré; there also was the arrest and ill treatment of Mrs Diaka Condé (also a friend of the former prime minister) suspected, it seems, of having held a salon where Malinke officers would gather; and the measure prohibiting the private exploitation of diamonds imposed on Banankoro residents. This feeling of victimization is obviously far from being shared by the "Gang of Four" (Colonel Conté and Captains Fancinet Touré, Jean Traoré and Baldé) whose "holy alliance" made it possible to push Colonel Diarra Traoré to the sideline; he was "reduced to the rank" of minister of state in charge of national education.

Disagreements within the CMRN, however, which obviously confirm ethnic-regionalist, if not denominational, divisions (the archbishop of Conakry, Mgr Robert

Sara would be one of the most listened to "advisers" of the president of the republic whose speeches, it is rumored in the Guinean capital, he would be writing) are a trivial thing when compared to the growing malaise which has seized Guineans at all levels of society, upset by the lack of substantial improvements in their living conditions. Everything happens here as though the change which the whole country was yearning for affected only the "men in khaki," some of whom saw their pay doubled, a measure made possible by a presidential order which removed the army from under the civil service which was only getting a 10 percent raise. A trifle!

Nostalgia

The Guineans were also expecting a lot from foreign investors who were to stimulate the economy through the creation of enterprises and consequently of jobs. Despite the formulation of an investment code particularly attractive, the boon did not arrive with the planes which land 10 or so European businessmen, a majority of whom are French, several times a week. Most of them leave 2 or 3 weeks later, rebuffed by administrative chicanery and slowness, if not by the many and pressing solicitations of employees anxious to cash in for the slightest service.

Disappointed by a change which refuses to take shape and disheartened by the conduct of some of the officials, many Guineans, worried about the future, recall the old regime more and more openly. Such an attitude does not spring from nostalgia for an era forever gone; it is simply a growing feeling of exasperation. The "Great Syli's" new popularity has no other meaning than a refusal to be resigned.

The chief of state, Colonel Lansana Conté, who still enjoys a certain prestige and whom the Guineans praise readily for his integrity, should be well advised to heed the barely concealed warning of the people's voice. It is loudly claiming that never again will Guineans accept to pay for the negligence of leaders uniquely concerned with their personal interests and bow down before the authority of a single man. In other words, President Conté should never attempt to wear the boots of the dictator who preceded him,

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CSO: 3419/372

GUINEA

ECONOMY STRUGGLES TO EMERGE FROM RUBBLE OF SEKOU RULE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 1 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Carola Kaps: "Freedom without Order and without Vision in Guinea; First Anniversary of Military Coup; Heap of Ruins after Sekou Toure's Dictatorship"]

[Text] Conakry, March. On the first anniversary of the bloodless military coup after the death of Sekou Toure', the West African country of Guinea still has to contend with the enormous heap of ruins inherited from 26 years of dictatorship and pseudosocialism. The unusually mild military government of the Second Republic, which declared itself in favor of a liberal economy, of respecting human rights, and of basic structural reforms when it took power on 3 April 1984, so far has few concrete achievements to its record. In the sphere of the economy, hardly anything has happened that might enable the potentially wealthy country to find its way out of its economic plight. It is certainly a sign of progress that construction projects are being tackled in the capital of Conakry for the first time in years; however, Conakry itself still shows itself in a totally dilapidated state. Virtually all window panes in the government buildings are broken; the tar surface of the streets dissolved a long time ago. It is pure chance if the telephones work. Power outages are the rule, and only seldom does Guinea, known as the water tower of Africa, succeed in providing an adequate water supply.

Nevertheless, the government of Colonel Lansana Conte has consolidated its power since the head of government reshuffled his cabinet on December 18, 1984, and somewhat pacified the four rival ethnic groups--the Malinke, Soussou, Peul and Forestier--by making skillful appointments to vacant positions. Even in the army, gendarmerie and the regular police, the minor dissatisfaction of young officers and units seems to pale beside the popularity of the head of government; and--one hears everywhere--Conte, who behaves like a frugal person and appears boorish and suspicious but basically honest, enjoys a large following among the people. His first trips around the countryside were successful and strengthened his reputation as that of a father uniting all groups. "We're eating well, we're sleeping peacefully again; what else do we want?"--this statement by a taxi driver in Conakry summarizes the attitude of his countrymen, who are patient and well-disposed despite all the shortages and other economic hardships and at least for the time being are satisfied with the right--long denied them--to be able to speak openly and move about freely.

No one in Conakry denies the ability of the 50-year-old head of state to bring about balance and harmony, his capacity to keep the country united and to reduce gradually the liabilities of the Sekou Toure years that are a severe psychological burden. Foreign diplomats and even committed members of the government, however, deplore his inability to make decisions, his hesitation and his tendency to allow time to take care of a number of matters. Internal order, says a government official, is anything but perfect; a little more "law and order" would certainly be appropriate against corruption and crime, which did not exist under Touré's iron fist. "Freedom without order, without vision, without an ideological base," is the way a French diplomat describes the present state of affairs. In his opinion, Guinea resembles a boarding school student who finally breathes the free air of the university after passing his final examinations and thoroughly enjoys his independence. This creates a personality, but no one is certain of the end result, says the French diplomat.

Conte can scarcely afford the luxury of continuing to wait and let the country fend for itself. On the occasion of the anniversary of the coup, which is going to be celebrated with pomp on April 3, the people, but even more the foreigners in the country, expect at least the beginning of a specific essential economic and structural reforms that go beyond the initial cautious and insufficient liberalization measures. The small country with its 5.7 million inhabitants, which is one of the poorest in the world with its per capita income of \$294, satisfies a lot of prerequisites for future prosperity in contrast to its truly desperately poor neighbors in the Sahel. Guinea has over two thirds of the world's reserves of bauxite, has diamond deposits that might make possible an annual production of 500,000 top-quality carats; the country is rich in gold and first-rate iron ore and, after some promising prospecting, can hope to strike oil off its shores.

Due to the country's rich soils and sufficient rainfall, agriculture, too, should be prospering and self-sufficiency in food should be ensured. Instead, almost 100,000 tons of rice must be imported annually at present; the once productive plantations, on which bananas, mangos, pineapples and coffee were grown for export, have completely disappeared. Today Guinea relies solely on bauxite, which accounts for 98 percent of its export earnings. Agricultural exports, which in 1960 comprised the major portion of the products that Guinea sold abroad, have dropped to a mere 2 percent due to unfair pricing, a lack of economic incentives and collapsed transportation systems.

The principal necessary reform of the totally ruined economy is the restoration of a sensible monetary foundation. The grotesquely overvalued syli, which is worth 12 times as much on the black market as the official rate, has till now proved to be an insurmountable obstacle to any international aid and to foreign investors, although the latter have been flocking to Conakry and examining the rich natural resources and the agricultural potential of the country with great curiosity and interest. The 2.5 million Guinean exiles, whose professional expertise and, in many cases, considerable wealth the country, having been bled dry, desperately needs have--understandably so--adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

Thanks to the parallel or the black market, which came into existence as a result of the first half-hearted liberalization measures taken under Sekou Toure, the economy has developed quite dynamically during the last few years compared

to earlier ones; the markets are full of goods for those who have syli or, even better, hard currency. However, the economic dynamism is not only standing on feet of clay, above all, it is completely bypassing the state, whose treasury remains empty and which again and again has lacked the most basic funds to pay the salaries of civil servants, to maintain a functioning administration, to make needed investments in the infrastructure of the country, yes, even to purchase paper, office supplies and medicine for the state-run hospitals. The resolution of the problem of Guinea's debts to the Paris Club (with a foreign debt of 1.3 billion dollars, Guinea's burden is relatively light, but for several years the country has not been in a position to the interest it owes) and, finally, Guinea's reincorporation into the West African French-franc zone depend on the monetary and fiscal stabilization of the country. There can be no question of the necessity to make personnel reductions in the bloated, inefficient, underpaid and corrupt civil service, to close unprofitable state enterprises and to privatize the ones capable of expansion and revival as well as to aid small farmers, who form the backbone of Guinean agriculture.

The preliminary steps leading to these reforms have been taken. For months, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and, for a quarter year, the UNDP (United Nations Development Fund) have been attempting to devise economic reform programs that are to create a base for growth and development after a few years of austerity; this has been taking place with varying emphasis and some demands have been more stringent than others. All of these reforms, especially the introduction of a sound fiscal policy and the abolition of price controls, involve sacrifices which could at least in the long run cause discontent and political turmoil and destroy the fragile political consensus on which Conte's government is presently based.

However, according to statements heard in Conakry, Conte has in principle decided to devalue Guinea's currency and will thus remove an obstacle to an agreement with the IMF. Current negotiations with IMF experts are only concerned with the way in which this is to be done, with the degree of the adjustment in the exchange rate. Conte is supposed to have heard many experts and received advice since the last IMF mission in October; he and his major ministers have become convinced that only after a monetary reform will the urgently needed foreign monies flow into the country and foreign investors, above all foreign banks, become active in Guinea.

In the interim phase before growth is registered, Guinea needs every kind of imaginable financial and technical assistance to survive. The good will of foreign sources of money--provided Conte's government reaches an agreement on aid with the IMF--is obvious. The first foreign experts who are to improve the management of the Central Bank, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Finance and to bring about the streamlining of the internal organization are already arriving in the country. The World Bank, which, it appears, is going to supplement the planned IMF loan of 25-30 million dollars with a credit in the same amount to be used for structural improvements, has already begun to revive the semipublic sector by strengthening the Ministry of Planning. France, which is obviously trying to become the "privileged partner", and, in addition, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and Switzerland have expanded to some extent this year's aid programs for Guinea.

In anticipation of greater economic cooperation, the major Western granters of aid, apart from the Federal Republic of Germany, are increasing their embassy staffs in Conakry by adding one or two economists. Considerable sums are also pouring into Guinea from the Eastern bloc, primarily the Soviet Union, which as before is maintaining the most obvious presence in Guinea and is reported to have between 1,500 and 3,000 military advisers, teachers, professors and technicians in the country, as well as from China.

9873

CSO: 3420/51

KENYA

RWANDESE DELEGATION TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] A high-powered Rwandese delegation is expected to arrive in Nairobi today.

A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that the delegation was scheduled to hold talks with Kenyan officials on matters related to cooperation between Kenya and Rwanda.

The delegation is led by the Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, Mr. Franco Ngarukivintwali. Kenya's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Elijah Mwangale, will meet the delegation at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

Previously, the two countries had signed a number of protocols covering such fields as trade, air transport and tourism.

The agreements were signed in Nairobi at the end of a state visit to Nairobi by President Juvenal Habyarimana in February 1979.

The Foreign Ministry statement said Rwanda imports about 40 per cent of her total imports through Kenya. These include Kenyan products like detergents, soap, cigarettes, margarine, butter, beauty products, cement, some lubricating oils and petroleum products.

Rwanda relies heavily on the port of Mombasa for her imports and exports.

Said the statement: "Because of the very cordial relationship existing between the two countries, there is great scope for continued bilateral co-operation in trade and transport",

Kenya's national flag carrier, Kenya Airways, operates two weekly flights to and from Kigali, Rwanda's capital.

The joint meeting will be held in Nairobi between today and Friday.

CSO: 3400/133

KENYA

MOI STRESSES DISCIPLINE IN ADDRESSING ARMED FORCES

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 24

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday said obedience and discipline in the armed forces were vital factors in undertaking the law of protecting human life and property.

The President said members of the armed forces should display uprightness in every activity in order to maintain public confidence.

President Moi was addressing a passing out parade for army, navy and airforce recruits at the Armed Forces Training College, Lanet.

He said members of the armed forces and people who had attained higher education should never segregate themselves but should consider themselves part and parcel of the Kenyan community.

The President pointed out that although such people had distinctive roles to play they were bound by the same traditions and cultural values as anybody else. Such values as respect for elders should be observed by all irrespective of the station in life, added the President.

He advised the recruits to continue to show bravery and determination when they join their units in order to overcome the various

challenges in the course of their duties.

The President said they should continue to respect their senior officers and avoid loose talk that could jeopardise the security of the state.

President Moi who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces said Kenya's forces had received international fame because of the exemplary leadership and command of the Chief of the General Staff, General Jackson Mulinge, his deputy, Lt. Gen. John Sawe who is also the Commander of Kenya Army, Gen. M. Mohamed who is the Commander of the 82 Air Force and other service commanders.

Commending instructors at the armed forces training college, the President told Gen. Mulinge to convey his thanks to each one of them.

He also thanked the armed forces for participating in nation-building activities such as roads and dam building which would all go a long way in improving the quality of life for Kenyans.

President Moi further said Kenyans were happy for the rains throughout the country after a long spell of drought.

He assured people living in regions that have been flooded that the government will give them food

and all necessary assistance so that nobody suffers.

The President appealed to churches in the country to make Sunday the 28th of this month a thanksgiving day for Kenyans to give thanks to God and show their gratitude for the rains.

The occasion was attended by among others, a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Justus ole Tipis, the Minister for Education, Science and Technology, Professor Jonathan Ng'eno, Gen. Mulinge, the Permanent Secretary for Defence, Mr. Joseph Muli, the Rift Valley PC, Mr. Hezekiah Oyugi, Nakuru mayor, Mr. Daniel Kanyo and service commanders.

•President Moi will today hand over land title deeds to the shareholders of Kiamunyi and Mangu Land Buying Companies at the Mercy Njeri Primary School (formerly Kiamunyi Primary School) near Nakuru town shortly after 11 a.m.

According to the official programme, the President escorted by the Rift Valley PC, Mr. Hezekiah Oyugi, will be received on arrival at the school by the Minister for Lands and Settlement, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, and local leaders.

After the National Anthem the President will be entertained by teams of traditional dancers and choirs.

Then the Provincial Commissioner will make a welcoming speech after which Mwamunga will speak and invite the President to address the gathering and present land title deeds to the members of the two land buying companies.

KENYA

MOHAMMED ISSUES WARNING ON ARMS POSSESSION

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 26 Apr 85 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE government will not allow anyone to possess guns illegally, a Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr. Hussein Maalim Mohammed, has said.

He has also advised those in possession of illegal arms to hand them over to the authorities.

Mohamed was addressing a Kanu recruitment drive at Mogadishu trading centre at which the MP for Garissa North Mr. Degon Ibrahim Goh and MP for Garissa South Mr. Abdikadir Hassan Yussuf, were also present. Also present at the recruitment drive was a former leader of the disbanded so-called Northern Frontier District Liberation Front, Mr. Wako Hapitaro.

Before the rally, the minister and his entourage toured development projects in the division.

Addressing the meeting, Mohamed expressed concern

over what he called an undercurrent of banditry activity which had been going on and told those concerned to stop it immediately.

In a no nonsense speech, the minister said the government is prepared to use anti-shifta security forces to flush out the remaining guns so that peace could be maintained and preserved.

He warned that anybody found abetting the bandits, will have stern action taken against them. Presentation of peace, he said, was for the benefit of the people.

He lashed out at tribal differences between Somalis and Borans living in the trading centre which he said had hampered development in the area since independence and called on wananchi to emulate Wako Hapitaro and avoid all tribal and ethnic feuds. The people pledged with a show of hands to do so.

CSO: 3400/130

KENYA

AFRICANS MUST FIGHT UNITA WITH EVERY AVAILABLE MEANS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 21 Apr 85 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

The sworn ambition of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) remains to overthrow the government in Luanda. But, according to stories beginning to emerge from "the bush", morale has sunk to the bottom among the insurgent party's operatives.

What transpires, it seems, is that, of late, few people have joined the guerrilla movement of their own volition. Thirteen-year-old Elias Sithole, for instance, said, when he was captured by government troops recently, that he had been kidnapped and forced to enlist.

He is reported to have added that many young villagers have similarly been caught in an ambush, dragged to the bush and made to swear allegiance to the cause of toppling the government.

The need to *force* people to join the insurrection is probably very great indeed, given that the number of rebels has steadily been depleted through killing or capture by members of FAPLA — the official Angola People's Armed Forces.

Despite this numerical decline, however, there is now not enough supply to go round. This may have something to do with the agreement, several months ago, between Luanda and Pretoria, by which Pretoria agreed not to supply contraband to the Angolan insurgents.

But this cannot be the main factor since, as is well known, the South African authorities soon proved untrue to their word and not only are continuing to arm Jonas Savimbi, the goateed Unita leader, but also have sent back their troops deep into Angolan territory.

The main reason why Unita troops have been hit hard by lack of food, medicine, and other such supplies appears to be that villagers in southern Angola — which is Unita's remaining bastion — have become increasingly disenchanted with the movement.

And well they may be, because over the years they have lost thousands of young sons and daughters in guerrilla hostilities whose end is far from being in sight. They have dissipated untold property in a war, which they were told they would win within months.

These and other immoderate promises were made in

1976, when Unita repaired to the bush after it and Holden Roberto's National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) were routed in a triangular civil war following the sudden collapse of Portugal's African empire in 1974.

The third party in the war — the victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by the late Agostinho Neto, a well-known nationalist poet — is the one to which Lisbon left power when Unita and FNLA walked out of a national coalition.

For in Portugal itself the fascist group, led first by Salazar and then by Caetano, which had lorded it over Portugal ever since the 30s, had been overthrown by the armed forces, under Gen Spínola. A democratic system was in progress and popular feelings in the Iberian republic were overwhelmingly on the side of African nationalists.

In the beginning Africanists elsewhere were inclined to give Unita the benefit of the doubt. But Savimbi and his guerrillas soon lost even this by allying themselves openly with black Africa's greatest subjective enemies, namely, South Africa's white supremacists.

Since then, the Unita insurgents have regularly shown — through their actions — that reintroduction of crass economic, cultural and intellectual privileges, in accordance with skin colour, is their real goal should they come to power.

Nothing else can be expected of a "liberation movement" whose military advisers and suppliers are all ultra-right-wing organisations in Western Europe, North America, Southern Africa and Israel — not to mention numerous white *Dogs of War*, including "Mad Mike" and others based in South Africa. That is why Africa must encourage everything — including the creation of discontent among Unita's operatives — which can contribute to the ultimate defeat of such a movement.

CS0: 3400/129

KENYA

NYACHAE DECRIES CIVIL SERVANT EFFICIENCY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

The efficiency of Kenyan civil servants has not reached the expected level, the Chief Secretary, Mr Simeon Nyachae, said yesterday.

Mr Nyachae said inefficiency was caused by the bossy attitude of some civil servants who make unnecessary delays in executing their duties.

The Chief Secretary and head of the Civil Service was officially closing a week-long seminar for head-teachers and KNUT (Kenya National Union of Teachers) officials from several countries at Golf Hotel, Kakamega.

The output of civil servants, he said, was still far below the expected standard and attributed the trend to the unnecessary long chain of command in the service. He noted that Government documents took a long time to reach final signatories because such officials want the papers to reach them through their juniors.

Another factor contributing to inefficiency, according to Mr Nyachae, was the low opinion senior civil servants had about their juniors.

He said such senior officers felt those under them knew nothing unless directed or counselled by them.

This led to junior staff doubting their own academic qualifications and knowledge of their jobs, and lowered their morale.

The Chief Secretary also said the medical profession was inefficient. While the country, produce many doctors every year, there were long queues of patients in health centres, he said. He said patients were kept waiting for a long, while doctors were chatting or loitering about.

The week-long seminar was organised by KNUT and funded by the World Confederation of Organisation of Teachers and All African Teachers Organisations.

CSO: 3400/129

KENYA

SAINA CLAIMS FORGERY OF PARTY CARDS DELIBERATE ACT OF SABOTAGE

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 25 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

AN Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr William Morogo arap Saina, has condemned the recent Kanu fake cards which were being sold in Uasin Gishu district by people he claimed were out to frustrate the enrolment exercise.

Saina called on the administration and the police to carry out thorough investigations and bring to book those behind the sale of the fake cards.

The assistant minister was speaking from his hospital bed in Eldoret where he was hospitalised last Sunday with swollen feet. "I have now recovered but the doctors feel I need some more rest" quipped the assistant minister.

Saina charged that there was a group of people in the district who were out to frustrate the on-going Kanu recruitment exercise

so that they could benefit from poor enrolment when elections were called.

He said in Turbo area, illegal night meetings were being organised by very prominent people in the district adding that investigations were going on to bring to book people who were out to wreck the unity of the district.

He called on chiefs to submit their returns to the DC's office in Eldoret immediately so that more Kanu cards could be released by the headquarters. He further called on wana-nchi who had registered to ensure that their cards were stamped.

Turning to farmers, Saina called on those in the North Rift area to intensify their efforts in the planting of wheat and maize.

CSO: 3400/130

KENYA

MOI DISCUSSES EDUCATION, POLITICS, TRIBALISM

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 23 Apr 85 pp 1, 18

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi has said that all schools which have been built by wamanchi themselves, must be allowed to give 85 per cent of their form five places to local students.

He said this kind of system would encourage the harambee spirit in building more schools for Kenyan students because the government no longer builds any new schools.

President Moi was addressing a large good-will delegation from Kirinyaga district which called on him at his Kabarak home yesterday.

The President noted that the government could only afford to provide teachers and give small grants to schools in the country, saying the rising students population required more schools and other institutions of higher learning.

The President pointed out that all eligible students must be given form five places because after that kind of education, they would be able to develop their respective areas in such services as the police and teaching.

The President noted that according to the Karithi Report, there were 9,000 Kenyan students pursuing studies outside Kenya.

He said these students paid a lot of money for their education, and pointed out that time had come when students from wealthy families paid for their

education in the country's universities.

President Moi said the government should only come to the assistance of students from poor families.

On unity, the President stressed that it was very important for the development of the country, and advised leaders to strive to maintain it at all costs.

He pointed out that all Kenyans fought for independence so that they could run their affairs in peace and unity. He reminded Kenyans that colonialists divided the country on tribal lines so that they could rule it easily.

The President warned that Kenyans should not fall victims to the same division on tribal basis because it was the worst enemy of development in a country.

Saying he was very conversant with Kenya politics, the President noted that he was aware of individual leaders in every district of Kenya and what they stood for.

He reminded Kenyans that if he did not know these leaders well, he would be misled on many issues.

On Kirinyaga leadership, the President pointed out that their divisions had been very open in the past, but called on them to forget their differences in the true spirit of Nyayo. He called on Kirinyaga leaders to respect each other's post and join hands in development of their district.

He particularly appealed to those who had lost in any elections in the district to respect the positions of those who had defeated them.

Saying each individual had his or her own talent, the President added that people who had excelled in various fields and those with experience in various areas of development, should be given a chance to contribute to the development of the nation.

He singled out Mr. Geoffrey Karithi, who had a wealth of experience in civil service management, adding that he should be given a chance to use his experience for development.

On government appointments, the President stressed that they were made on individual ability and not on tribal or regional considerations.

He said many people from Kirinyaga had been appointed in various senior government positions on the basis of their ability and they had proved their worth.

On development in Kirinyaga district, the President noted with satisfaction that despite minor differences among the leaders, the district has made great strides in farming, especially tea and coffee production.

Saying the government would try to assist in building better roads whenever money was available, the President advised the local authority to use some of the cess from tea and coffee to build better roads in those areas which produced those crops.

The President said it was time Kerugoya became a town council, and directed relevant officials to look into the issue.

At the end of the function, President Moi called all the members of parliament Kapsabet officials from the district, who were present, to shake hands and publicly reconcile.

KENYA

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE COURSE SET FOR MAY

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THIS year's National Youth Service course for pre-university entrants will start next month, the director of the National Youth Service, Mr. G. Griffin, has announced.

According to a press statement from the Office of the President, 1983 A-level school leavers who have been selected to enter Kenya universities are expected to report for training between May 20 and 24.

Men should report to the National Youth Service college in Gilgil town, while women should arrive at Naivasha town during daylight hours to board service buses to the women's training unit outside the town.

Mature age university entrants are not required to do the course, the statement added.

The statement further pointed out that students who are physically handicapped or who suffer from ailments so serious that they cannot do strenuous physical training, pregnant or are nursing mothers could seek exemption from training, by obtaining a certificate of their condition from the medical officer of health in their areas.

The certificates should be submitted to the director of NYS immediately. All recruits will undergo medical examination at the service's units before training begins.

Any student not intending to take up university places in Kenya because they have found places in overseas universities or, for any other reason, are asked to notify the director or if they are already abroad, their families should make the notification.

The statement explained that recruits would be issued with full service uniforms and kit on arrival at the units, but they were advised to take with

them personal effects, civilian clothing for wear during off-duty hours, charcoal iron boxes and pocket money to supplement the allowance the service would give them.

CSO: 3400/131

KENYA

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS APPLY FOR BAIL PENDING APPEALS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 19 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Edward Rihnaa]

[Text]

TWO former University of Nairobi students who had been jailed for one year each for illegally possessing bhang and unlawfully converting a University Land Rover to their use, yesterday filed bail applications in the High Court pending hearing of their appeal.

The bail application for Francis Nesbitt Njubi and Kariuki Gakuo were yesterday filed in the Nairobi High Court by their defence lawyer, Mr. Moses Wetaungula.

Njubi and Gakuo were among 12 students jailed for six months each by the Chief Magistrate, Mr. H.H. Buch, for unlawfully converting a University Land Rover to their use.

Njubi was also sentenced to six weeks for driving

without a licence, but the court ordered the sentence to run concurrently with the one year jail term.

By yesterday the other students had not filed appeals.

The 14 students had been charged with converting the university Land Rover to their own use on February 7. They had denied the charge.

The students are Munoru John Kaniu, James Mbaria Kariuki, Mathews Nabwaka Maube, Auma Stephen Wadinda, Peter Omondi, Mwakudua wa Mwachofi, Joseph Mwita Kimuto, Gacheche wa Miano, Watega wa Masika, Mwamidi wa Mwakio, Mwangi Kuira, Francis Nesbitt Njubi, Kariuki Gakuo and Sammy Macharia.

CSO: 3400/131

KENYA

ARMED FORCES ACT AMENDED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Apr 85 p 32

[Article by Philip Wangalwa]

[Text]

The section of the Armed Forces Act dealing with pensions and gratuity for officers and servicemen has been amended, according to Legal Notice number 77, published in the *Kenya Gazette* today.

The new changes came into force on February 16, last year.

This means that in the event of the death of an officer or serviceman, his widow or children will continue to be paid pension for five years after his death.

Where a widow to whom a dependant's pension has been granted under this regulation dies or ceases to be entitled to the pension, the children who are entitled will continue to earn the pension for the remainder of the period of the five-year period.

A dependant's pension or part of it will not be payable to a child who has attained the age of 21 years, unless such a child is receiving full-time education at university or other educational institutions.

The new regulation says a dependant's pension or part of it

granted to a female child shall cease upon her marriage at any age.

In the event of a child ceasing to be entitled to a share of a dependant's pension has been share will be divided equally between all other children who are then still entitled to receive the pension.

Where the deceased officer or serviceman leaves more than one widow, then the dependant's pension will be shared equally among them.

And in the event of any of them dying or ceasing to be eligible under any of the provisions of this regulation, the pension will be paid to the child or shared equally among the children of the dead widow.

In case the dead widow leaves no child or children, the pension will be paid to the remaining widow or shared equally among the remaining widows accordingly.

The new regulation stipulates that no dependant's pension or part of it will be paid at any time after the fifth anniversary of the officer's or serviceman's death.

CSO: 3400/131

KENYA

GOVERNMENT TO MONITOR PHARMACEUTICALS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 23 Apr 85 pp 1, 20

[Article by Enos Nyagah]

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is to set up a national quality control laboratory to monitor the effectiveness of drugs.

Presently the Ministry of Health has a Drug Analysis and Research Unit (DARU) that has been checking on drugs, but in order to more effectively control and continue drug surveillance a more extensive laboratory will now be set up. This will be able to monitor both raw and finished materials.

A spokesman from the Ministry of Health told *The Kenya Times* that control of manufacture, production, importation and exportation of drugs or any pharmaceuticals is governed by the three Acts of Parliament. These are the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Dangerous Drugs Act and Food, Drugs and Chemical Substances Act.

He added: "The ministry has received complaints from Sterling Products International that their product *Malariaquin* had been copied as *Junior Malariaquin* and in fact the matter ended up in a court of law".

The ministry licences and gives certificates of manufacture certifying the quality of pharmaceutical products, but has no way of tracing fake medicines entering the country, unless pharmaceutical companies claiming to be copied brought to the attention of the ministry/their complaint.

Fake antibiotics have flooded Kenya and may have deadly consequences for anybody taking them, leading pharmaceutical companies have told *The Kenya Times*.

This comes in the wake of a warning in London recently which was quoted by the Africa Press Service (APS) to the effect that the "killer capsules" are being manufactured illicitly in the Far East and Eastern Europe through the forgery of labels of reputed products to hoodwink doctors and chemists in the Third World into prescribing them.

The contents of the capsules are either poor imitations of the genuine articles or are medically useless because they are either a compound of starch or aspirin. With foreign exchange desperately in short supply, Africa is seen by the counterfeiters as an easy target.

In Kenya, Twiga Chemicals who represent ICI told *The Kenya Times* that they traced the fake *Tetrax*, an imitated worm drug in the market, but had curbed the situation before it went out of control.

The copy of an ICI soap *Tetmosol* used for the treatment of scabies, was traced to a factory in South Korea. The soap had no active ingredients and was, therefore, useless. Shipments of the soap were impounded in West Africa, said an ICI spokesman.

KENYA

MOI DISCUSSES ENERGY POLICY AT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT INAUGURATION

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 19 Apr 85 p 5

[Text of speech by President Daniel arap Moi at the Kiambere hydroelectric project on 18 Apr 85]

[Text]

FOLLOWING is the text of the speech made by President Daniel arap Moi, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Kenya, when he inaugurated the Kiambere hydroelectric project yesterday.

"It gives me great pleasure to be here today, to preside over a ceremony which marks yet another milestone in our unflinching efforts towards national development. It is only recently, in 1981, when I had the pleasure to commission the Masinga project which, together with Kiambere, form part of our ambitious plans to achieve a measure of self-sufficiency in energy supply. In many ways, therefore, our presence here today signifies my government's commitment to the diversification and intensification of nation-building activities.

"Since independence, Kenya's development goals and plans have consistently recognised the importance of creating a firm infrastructural base upon which the pattern and pace of national progress will depend in the future. In this regard, we have continued to give priority to those programmes which help to stimulate new and varied economic activities, which in turn generate both direct and indirect benefits to the people.

This strategy is well illustrated by the special emphasis we have placed in the modernisation and expansion of such sectors as water supplies, road networks, posts and telecommunication services and, of course, the energy sector.

Necessity

"I need not over-emphasize, on this occasion, the important role that electricity, and indeed other forms of energy, play in modern economies. As we are aware, one cannot conceive of development, or even life itself, without both the simple and sophisticated forms of energy. To the ordinary person in the rural areas, fuelwood is as much a necessity of life as electricity is to the comforts of modern living. It is with this in mind, therefore, that my government has continued to invest enormous amounts of financial resources in the development of new and diverse sources of energy.

"The need to formulate comprehensive national energy development plans assumed a sense of urgency in the aftermath of the 1973-74 energy crisis which affected virtually the entire world economy. This unforeseen crisis had far-reaching implications for the foreign ex-

change resources of many economies, and at the same time raised the cost of production to unprecedented proportions. Kenya was no exception and we are yet to fully recover from its effects.

Exchange

"Today, oil imports consume up to sixty per cent of our foreign exchange earnings, with the result that implementation of many important projects has had to be delayed. We have also had to shelve many other development programmes. It is in the face of these hard realities that my government found it necessary to re-appraise our energy development policy, and seek to shift from dependence on imported oil to local energy sources.

"For a country blessed with rivers and lake water resources, Kenya is well placed and indeed we have no choice, but to intensify the use of these indigenous sources of energy. As a renewable resource, and with careful management of the catchment areas, hydroelectric energy reduces dependence on expensive imported oil, while at the same time making it possible for the government to re-allocate scarce foreign exchange earnings to other needy sectors of the economy. Above all, it brings nearer to reality our cherished goal of expanding the electricity supply to the rural area.

"Studies have shown that by 1989, the peak electric power demand in the republic will be 446 megawatts from the present demand of around 400 megawatts, an increase of sixteen and a half per cent. This demand will rise to 652 megawatts by 1991, reflecting a further 15 per cent increase.

Project

By progressively tapping the available water sources such as the Tana, Turkwell and Athi rivers, we shall be able to meet this rapid growth in demand.

"The Kiambere hydroelectric project is but one of the many projects that will be constructed on the Tana River in the future. Like Masinga, Kiambere is a multi-purpose undertaking, serving several inter-related development activities in the Tana Basin.

"Kiambere will produce 140 megawatts and will have a reservoir 17 kilometres long, and storing a maximum of 585 million cubic metres of water.

Investigations have shown that the reservoir will be capable of sustaining between 40 and 50 tons of fish per year. The project will also facilitate the exploitation of the agricultural potential of this part of our Republic. Funds permitting, the development of the first 400 hectares in the Tana delta will commence in 1986. The project will then be expanded to 10,000 hectares thereafter, and eventually to 16,000 by 1995.

"As a result of this project, a good tarmac road has been constructed to link Kiambere with Kamburu. This will make the area more accessible and it is hoped this will facilitate even more development. During construction, the project will generate employment for our people from all over the Republic, absorbing about 2,000 people during the peak period.

"At this point, I would like to say a word about the relationship between large-scale projects such as Kiambere and my often-repeated call for resource conservation. This project has been possible

because of the availability of water. It is extremely important, therefore, for Kenyans to see the importance of ensuring the future of our rivers through environmental protection.

"The indiscriminate felling of trees and damage of natural forests, the removal of ground water cover, and the overgrazing of marginal lands all lead to one result: soil erosion and reduction in river flow. I, therefore, urge Kenyans to see the implications of their carefree land-use practices and desist from any actions which may one day turn our beautiful country into a desert.

Example

"To conclude my remarks today, let me say that the Kiambere hydroelectric project is a shining example of what international co-operation among donors can accomplish. The financiers of this project come from different nationalities as do the contractors. This clearly shows that given an appropriate and conducive climate, people of different nationalities can work together harmoniously to achieve a common goal.

"On behalf of my government, I would like to thank everyone involved, in one way or another in this noble undertaking. In a very special way, Kiambere exemplifies our motto of Harambee and the spirit of co-operation which is so badly needed in the world today.

"And with these remarks, I now have great pleasure in declaring the construction of this project officially inaugurated."

KENYA

CONCESSIONS, INCENTIVES OFFERED FOR RURAL INVESTORS

Nairobi E A REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

THE Kenya Government is willing to give concessions and offer incentives to foreign investors if their primary aim is to create more jobs in Kenya and they are willing to set up their industries in the rural areas.

The Government will do everything possible to encourage the development of small-scale industries in the rural areas, the Chief Secretary Mr. Simeon Nyachae, said when he closed a seminar on "Small Industries for Self-employment" in Nairobi held to coincide with ATAC '85.

Mr. Nyachae added, however, that the small-scale units will have to be productive, useful and helpful in the the creation of employment opportunities.

Mr. Nyachae had a special word of praise for India for her phenomenal success in the small-scale sector. He urged Kenyans to learn from those who had already developed the small-scale sector and that countries like India which have made a great deal of progress on this front should be used as a training ground for both personnel and entrepreneurs. "The training should start early," he said.

Earlier, the Chairman of the Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Mr. Henry Muli, referred to the need for financing small-scale industries. "We have tended to finance small-scale farmers rather than small-scale industrialists. This tendency is not because

we discriminate against the industrialists. We would wish there were creditworthy small-scale industrial co-operative societies that we could finance within the framework of credit schemes extended to farmers," Mr. Muli said at the seminar.

Mr. Philip Leakey echoed the sentiments expressed by President Moi and the other participants at the seminar when he said: "Today, we find ourselves in an extraordinary situation in Kenya in that nowhere do we provide a service of education and training in the highly complex skill of marketing."

Such a bottleneck should naturally be removed, and as speedily as possible, if the small-scale industry development programme of the Government was to succeed. Mr. Leakey also stressed the need for quality control in the small-scale sector. Adequate supply of basic raw materials was also found to be a cause of concern during the seminar.

Finance, naturally, is basic need of not only the small-scale sector but also of big industries. The rich can somehow manage to get over their cash flow problems; the small man finds it very difficult to raise finance, even though his products may be of excellent quality.

CSO: 3400/122

KENYA

KENYAN MINIMUM WAGE INCREASED 20 PERCENT

Nairobi KNA in English 1415 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpts] Nairobi, May 1 (em)--The president Daniel Arap Moi has announced an increase of 20! percent to the workers' minimum wages so as to counter the ever increasing cost of living and called on the workers to strive to raise productivity.

In a speech read on his behalf by the Minister for Labour Dr Robert Ouko today at the Nyayo Stadium during this year's Labour Day celebrations, the president said that Kenya experienced a very high rate of population growth, a factor that brought about widespread unemployment and called on all Kenyans to work towards reducing this rate.

Saying that the economy was not expanding fast enough to contain the problem of unemployment, president Moi noted that economic expansion depended a great deal on those already in employment and that their quality of performance would to a great boost [as received] the efforts towards more employment opportunities. [passage omitted]

Noting that industrial peace was very important in any working environment he said that the 69 strikes that resulted into the loss of 40,000 man hours last year would not have taken place had the laid down machinery been properly employed. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3400/122

KENYA

LAND GRANT TO RWANDA FOR WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 25 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Charles Kulundu]

[Excerpt] THE Kenya government has granted some land at the coast to the government of Rwanda for construction of its own warehouses, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Elijah Mwangale, said yesterday.

The minister told the visiting Rwandese delegation that the Kenya government hopes the government of Rwanda will start construction work as soon as possible as a means of helping the land-locked nation to import and export her goods through the Port of Mombasa.

Other measures which the Kenya government has taken to assist Rwanda overcome its transportation problems include relaxing the ban on night driving, which Mwangale said was slowing the movement of traffic to the landlocked nation.

The minister said Kenya had also raised the axle-load limit of vehicles to Rwanda from 8 to 10 tons.

With the increased volume of work envisaged, Mwangale said it was important for the two nations to address themselves to the question of security for their nationals involved in the transportation of goods from Mombasa to Rwanda.

CSO: 3400/133

KENYA

1984 EXPORT FIGURES ON AFRICAN ARAB MARKETS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

A preliminary report by the Kenyan ministry of commerce on the nation's export performance during 1984 reveals a dramatic improvement in this sector. In the first six months of the year the country sold abroad goods worth 1.4 billion shillings, compared with 0.8 billion in the same period of 1983. This is a welcome recovery for foreign trade, which saw export revenue tumble by more than 25 per cent between 1980 and 1982.

Last year was marked by a special effort by Kenyan industrialists and exporters, particularly on the African and Arab markets. Trade missions visited Uganda, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Egypt, Tanzania, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Approaches were also made to Somalia. Kenyan exports to Tanzania alone totalled 100 million Kenyan shillings. Several measures were taken in advance, notably a reduction in export taxes, to make 1984 "export year".

However, the advantages offered by the Eastern and Southern Africa Preferential Trade Area are of no interest to Kenyan exporters for the moment. Since last July 1, the date when the lowering of customs duties within the PTA took effect, the Kenyan External Trade Authority has not received a single application for an origin certificate, an essential document for anyone wanting to operate within the PTA and take advantage in particular of the opportunity to pay for goods imported from a PTA member state in local currency. One of the conditions imposed by the Trade area, that companies trading within it must be at least 51 per cent owned by citizens of member states, is a serious handicap to Kenya, which would like to see the shareholding brought down to 30 per cent. In the meantime, all deals with PTA member states continue to be made in hard currency.

CSO: 3400/158

KENYA

LAW SOCIETY PROTESTS OVER STUDENT CASE

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

The Law Society of Kenya this week formally complained to attorney-general Mathew MULI about the handling of the recent court case against 14 university students jailed for six months for taking a university vehicle during campus unrest in February. Two of them were given an additional six months for possession of marijuana.

Law Society chairman G.B.M. KARIUKI complained that the 14 had been deprived of their right to be represented and that the conduct of the assistant deputy public prosecutor who led the prosecution left a lot to be desired. On March 5 two advocates representing some of the 14 pulled out of the case in protest.

But during his meeting with Law Society representatives the attorney-general said the students had behaved "like donkeys which had been properly fed and turned against their masters". While admitting he did not like the way both parties behaved in court, he stressed that he had no apologies to make for the way the case had been handled. He also criticised the press for "playing down" the seriousness of the matter.

Meanwhile, the four university faculties which were closed down after the disturbances will reopen on April 22. Students have been told to present proof that they had reported to their chiefs twice a week as ordered, as well as certificates of good conduct signed by their respective district magistrates.

CSO: 3400/158

KENYA

MWANGALE CALLS FOR COMMONWEALTH SPORTS BOYCOTT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

Kenya has called on member countries of the Commonwealth who still maintain sporting links with South Africa to sever them.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, said the Government had noted with "great concern" the decision by the New Zealand Rugby Union to send the All Blacks team to play matches in South Africa.

Mr Mwangale said the decision showed that Rugby Union had no regard for the strong views expressed by the government and the people of New Zealand and the whole world.

"Any sporting links with South Africa gives the racist minority regime the recognition and support it does not deserve," Mr Mwangale said in a press statement.

He said the international community must continue to condemn these links as they were contrary to the expressed world opinion on apartheid.

The United Nations should praise the Australian and New Zealand governments for their support to the oppressed people of South Africa, Mr Mwangale said.

Mr Mwangale said Kenya's High Commissioner in Australia and his African counterparts from Uganda, Mauritius, Zambia, Nigeria, Egypt, Ghana and Libya had been following these developments and would continue to monitor these latest positive moves by the two governments.

Recalling the recent official visit to African countries by the New Zealand Premier, Mr Mwangale said the proposed visit by the All Blacks Rugby team was a poor reflection on that team.

CSO: 3400/129

KENYA

BRIEFS

KENYATTA COLLEGE UPGRADED TO UNIVERSITY--PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday announced that Kenyatta University College is to be a full-fledged university. This brings the number of universities in Kenya to a total of three. The others are the University of Nairobi and Moi University in Eldoret. The President also said that the government will employ three chaplains in each of the three universities from various denominations who will devote their full time in the spiritual affairs of students. President Moi said this while addressing the 11th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA) at St. Andrew's Church in Nairobi. The President announced that Kenyatta will be a full university after the church's new moderator, Rev. George Wanjau, welcoming the President, asked if it was possible for the government to appoint chaplains at Moi University in Eldoret and the University of Nairobi. [Robert Irungu] [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 24 Apr 85 p 1]

MUSLIMS THANK MOI--The National Union of Kenya Muslims has joined other religious denominations in thanking President Moi for his recent directive of making religious studies compulsory under the 8-4-4 education system. On behalf of the union, the chairman, Mr Ali Sheikh Amin, said the Muslim community wished to associate itself with the feelings expressed by other denominations over the President's directive. Saying the directive was timely and in line with the Islamic philosophy, Mr Amin said a child armed with religious teachings was better than one without. Mr Amin said the National Union of Kenya Muslims intends to build a teachers' training college at Voi to provide qualified instructors in primary and secondary schools. And in Kakamega District, Mumias, Muslims have congratulated President Moi for making Islamic education compulsory in schools. In a Press release, the Mumias Division Muslims chairman, Mr Anil Ashraf Kaka, said Muslims in Mumias welcomed the announcement with great happiness. In the same statement, the division Muslim secretary, Mr Abdi Waziri Omolo, asked Islamic teachers to work together with the other teachers. Wishing Muslims the best of luck in the forthcoming holy month of Ramadhan, Mr Omolo urged them to be loyal to the Nyayo Government. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Apr 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/134

LESOTHO

HIGHLANDS WATER PROJECT DETAILS GIVEN

Johannesburg NEW CONSTRUCTION NEWS in English 15 Apr 85 pp 13, 14

[Text]

PROJECT :	LESOTHO HIGHLANDS WATER PROJECT (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED : 8 OCTOBER 1984)	CIVIL	(LESOTHO)
VALUE:	Phase 1 - R980 million Overall Cost - R2 200 million		
AUTHORITY :	The Directorate of Water Affairs, 185 Schoeman Street, Pretoria/ Private Bag X313 Pretoria 0001 Chief Engineer, Planning - Mr C Trierbor TEL (012) 2992206 in conjunction with The Lesotho Ministry of Water, Energy and Mining Head Supervisor - Mr L Hixen Bauth TEL (0501) 25207		
CONSULTING ENGINEERS :	A consortium comprising :		
(R.S.A.)	The Olivier Shand Consortium, 5th Floor, Everite House, 20 de Korte Street, Braamfontein/ P O Box 6844 Johannesburg 2000 Dr Henri Olivier TEL (011) 339 6401		
(Lesotho)	The Lahmeyer McDonald Team, Consortium Leader - Lahmeyer West Germany Project Leader - Mr Hecker TEL (0501) 23163 McDonald and Partners, Great Britain Irish Electricity Board - Eire		

STAGE AND DETAILS : THE FIRST STAGE OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND THE RESULTS WERE FOUND FAVOURABLE. THIS STAGE ENTAILED THE REVIEWING OF PREVIOUS WORK AND IDENTIFYING ALL POTENTIALLY FAVOURABLE SCHEMES TO DELIVER WATER FROM THE LESOTHO HIGHLANDS TO THE CATCHMENT OF THE VAAL DAM. THE STUDIES REVOLVED AROUND FIVE OR SIX IMPORTANT DAM SITES THAT ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WOULD BE ABLE TO CREATE THE NECESSARY STORAGE TO YIELD UP TO 50 CUBIC METRES OR 1 580 MILLION CUBIC METRES PER YEAR INTO THE VAAL SYSTEM. CURRENT FORECASTS OF THE DEMAND ON THE VAAL DAM INDICATE THAT THE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY WOULD BE REQUIRED FROM ABOUT 1995. THE DAMS WOULD BE CONNECTED BY TUNNELS LEADING NORTHWARDS AND EVENTUALLY DISCHARGING INTO THE ASH RIVER NEAR BETHLEHEM (OFS). THE TOTAL TUNNEL LENGTH WOULD BE OVER 110 KILOMETRES.

THE SECOND STAGE COMPRISED THE DETAILED EVALUATION OF THE RAINFALL AND RIVER HYDROLOGY OF LESOTHO. PRELIMINARY WORK HAS ALSO BEEN UNDERTAKEN ON THE FORM OF A DRAFT TREATY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. IN OCTOBER 1984 INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN TO PROCEED WITH THE INITIAL GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MAIN SITE IN LESOTHO. WITH THE GO-AHEAD NOW GIVEN THE SECOND STAGE OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY IS NEARING COMPLETION. THIS WILL CONSIST OF THE DETAILED EVALUATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE MAIN DAM SITES AND TUNNEL ROUTES, THE OPTIMIZATION OF THE HYDRO ELECTRIC STATION AND THE IMPORTANT STUDY OF THE SOCIO ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF SUCH A LARGE PROJECT ON BOTH LESOTHO AND SOUTH AFRICA.

LARGE DAMS ARE PROPOSED AT KATSE ON THE MALIBAMATSO RIVER, MASHAI AND TSOELIKE ON THE SENQU RIVER AND MOHALE ON THE SENQUANYANE RIVER. A FURTHER POTENTIAL SITE ON THE LOWER SENQU RIVER AT NTOAHAE HAS PROVISIONALLY BEEN INCLUDED.

AT THE SAME TIME DETAILED STUDIES ON THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS ARE BEING COVERED AND CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO THE FORM AND METHOD OF PAYMENT FOR THE WATER BY SOUTH AFRICA ON COMMENCEMENT OF DELIVERIES IN 1995.

ORANGE-VAAL TRANSFER STUDY

IN ADDITION TO THESE STUDIES RELATING TO LESOTHO, THE FEASIBILITY OF TRANSFERRING WATER FROM LOWER DOWN THE ORANGE RIVER, FROM A PROPOSED DAM NEAR ALIHAL NORTH TO VAAL DAM BY MEANS OF A CANAL AND TUNNEL SYSTEM OVER 480 KILOMETRES LONG ACROSS THE EASTERN ORANGE FREE STATE WAS ALSO STUDIED. THIS PROPOSAL WOULD REQUIRE FOUR OR FIVE HIGH LIFT PUMPING STATIONS AND WOULD COST CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN THE HIGHLANDS PROJECT TO DELIVER EQUAL VOLUMES OF WATER. THIS STUDY WAS USEFUL AS A COMPARATIVE YARDSTICK BY WHICH THE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF DIVERTING THE HIGHLANDS WATER COULD BE JUDGED.

NOW THAT PRELIMINARY STUDIES FOR THE HIGHLANDS PROJECT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, THE BROAD FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT HAS BEEN DEFINED AND OLIVIER SAHDN ARE OPTIMIZING AND PREPARING COST ESTIMATES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS IN THE DETAILED FEASIBILITY STUDY. IN THE LIGHT OF FINDINGS TO DATE, THE FIRM IS CONFIDENT THAT THE FAVOURABLE ECONOMICS OF THE SCHEME WILL BE CONFIRMED IN STAGE TWO AND THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO OBSTACLE TO PROCEEDING WITH THE CONSTRUCTION AND EVENTUAL COMMISSIONING OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE LESOTHO HIGHLANDS PROJECT IN 1995

CSO: 3400/117

LIBERIA

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC COLLAPSE DISCUSSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

LIBERIA: TOWARDS COLLAPSE. An alleged assassination attempt on President Samuel Doe on 1st April appears to have been at least partly a political ploy to discredit the embattled opposition parties (AC Vol 26 Nos 4 & 7). The deputy commander of the Executive Mansion guard, Lt-Col Moses Flanzamaton, was said to have sprayed Doe's car with a sub-machine gun as it returned to the Mansion. In his confession, which was not credible, Flanzamaton said the assassination was planned by Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, leader of the *United Peoples' Party*, Edward Kesselly, leader of the small *Unity Party*, Tuna Wreh, chairman of the *Liberia Action Party*, and Richard Smith, an American security adviser at the Mansion. Two days ago Flanzamaton was apparently executed by firing squad. Those accused of complicity in the plot were acquitted - suggesting strongly that the opposition, once again, had been set up by the government.

With Doe and his *National Democratic Party of Liberia* (NDPL) continuing to frustrate any chance of a moderately democratic election later this year, and with the economy collapsing fast, a coup is inevitable - probably by the end of the year. The longer Doe presides, the greater the chance of serious bloodshed. Economic disintegration and the absence of essential goods and services might finally precipitate a move against Doe by the army.

Already the government is bankrupt: civil servants and a large number of soldiers have not been paid since January; the country's external debt has risen from \$700m in 1980 to \$1.2 billion; arrears on debt service at the end of the year; and there is an unbridgeable \$45m budget deficit.

Last month a Liberian team visited Washington to argue for more money. The US government, the IMF and *World Bank* (which wrote a particularly scathing report in February) all declined to provide more than token sums of further assistance. Liberia's external debt will have to be rescheduled in the near future. But for the government the lack of domestic credit is the most serious of the various financial crises. A large proportion of civil service wages and salaries are paid in cheques which cannot be cleared simply because there is no money in government accounts.

As a result Lebanese and Indian traders have set up a clearing system known as Limited Power of Attorney, whereby goods can be bought, at a large premium, with the cheques. Many Liberians resent having to pay so much for essentials, but at least the system works. However, as the cheques filter into the banking system it makes it increasingly illiquid. Already 60% of bank deposits are in the reserve account on the *National Bank*, which of course cannot begin to meet them.

Perhaps the next nightmare will be a sudden flood of cash, freshly minted by the government in one and five-dollar coins. Though the US dollar remains Liberia's currency, the coins have been minted for some time, and are traded unofficially across the border at 90 cents to the US dollar. The present government, whose economic policy is dictated by Executive Mansion fiat, might be tempted to mint large quantities of new coins, or even introduce a 10-dollar coin. There would then be a race to exchange

the coins for notes, leaving the banks stuffed with worthless coins.

In an attempt to meet the \$9m monthly payroll (half in cash, half in credit) for the civil service, a task force has been set up under defence minister Maj-Gen. Gray Allison to try to collect the \$150m owing to the government and its parastatals. Many of the debtors are in fact government officials. Dozens of them, including Majors Amos Slangar and James Whisani of the security service, were taken at the end of last month to Belle Yallah maximum security prison; NDPL chairman Kekura Kpoto was dismissed from his post and suspended from the Interim National Assembly (INA) until he met a \$448,000 debt to the *Liberia Produce Marketing Company*; agriculture minister Joseph Bonkai was similarly dismissed and told to report to the task force so that he could identify all those who had received rice on credit while he was minister; and three other members of the INA lost their jobs.

In his desperation, Doe is flailing out at all but a small group of soldiers from his equally small Krahn tribe. With the marked increase in tribal tension during Doe's presidency, there is a commensurately increased chance of inter-tribal fighting within the army ●

CSO: 3400/127

MADAGASCAR

'HIMMLER OF MADAGASCAR' REPORTED SACKED AND JAILED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

PARIS — The "Himmler of Madagascar", the Indian Ocean island's head of security, has been dismissed and jailed, a reliable source said here.

He is Colonel Christopher Bienaime Raveloson-Mahasampo, brother-in-law of President Didier Ratsiraka and long-time head of the feared and powerful DGID secret police.

The DGID is regarded as the country's watchdog in all sectors of espionage, counter-intelligence and security. It pounced on officers, civil servants, civilians and tourists if they were denounced as plotters.

It is alleged the colonel personally took part in torture sessions in the basement of the DGID headquarters, a converted luxury hotel.

Detainees were forbidden visits from outside and some remained in their cells for months. Others disappeared.

Colonel Raveloson-Mahasampo's dismissal came when he was becoming increasingly powerful.

Riots broke out in December when units of Kung Fu adepts attacked the State-run TTS youth organisation who often carried out vicious punitive actions for the colonel.

CSO: 3400/117

MALI

LINKS TO WEST GROWING, BLOC PRESENCE DIMINISHING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Guenter Krabbe, Bamako: "Mali Has Improved Relations with the West--GDR Ambassador on Leave for One Year"]

[Text] The chief of state rears up, then shuts up, then comes up with an "ahem". The reporter's question has startled him. And then he says to his foreign policy advisor Tidiane Guisse: "But you were the Moscow ambassador. You've got to know that." Recently, the reporter had asked the president of the West African Republic of Mali, U.S. Vice President Bush had been in Bamako, but when had which high-ranking Soviet visited this bloc-free country? Even the former ambassador has to think about it. "In 1964 it was Politburo member Suslov, the Soviet top ideologist at the time," he finally recalls. "You see," the president now says, "we have excellent relations with both sides." But then he bursts out laughing, and everyone follows suit. Between 1960 and 1968, when the then lieutenant and now general Traore made a coup, Mali, of a socialist bent, took its cues from the Soviet Union. Traore changed that, improved relations with the West and reduced those with the communist countries to a "correct" measure. In the diplomatic jargon, "correct" is tantamount to cool, businesslike, without any sort of kindness. Aloof or icy, one would call that in good German.

Way back on Street Number 44 at the eastern end of the capital of Bamako, one finds the building of the GDR embassy, imposing in Malian terms, twice as large as that of the FRG. The GDR ambassador went on leave almost one year ago and has not returned. Nor has the second in command been replaced. Third secretary Mueller from the schnaps town of Nordhausen in Thuringia is minding the store all alone. You cannot visit him, the gate is closed, and the telephone--Bamako 22 25 32--he does not answer. Surprisingly and without any explanation the six German teachers from the GDR also left the country last year. Bonn sent a substitute teacher so that instruction can at least continue some way or other. Only that he still has to work with GDR textbooks because the new books still lie at customs. A GDR party youth expert has been retained. The other day he distributed a donation of 70,000 red scarves of the Young Pioneers. Nothing else is known about him. That was all very different 15 years ago. Then the Bonn embassy avoided showing up in public, while the GDR trade mission still was a big deal. Then Interflug stopped twice a week at Bamako, two FDJ brigades hustled in the boondocks in agriculture, building streets and roads, with picks and shovels, at 44 degrees and in the hot desert dust. Nothing of it is left. Even the 17 town partnerships the GDR has put to sleep.

Once the FDJ was working in development aid, today only Chinese do. At less than \$ 1,000 per month they are only one-fifth of the expense of FRG experts, so that Bonn's development aid seeks to hire more Chinese for German projects. Cuba and Romania are making no showing at all, North Korea built a "Culture Palace" on the remote southern bank of the Niger river and has since become virtually invisible. Only the Russians frenetically try to maintain terrain in Mali. Recently an article series was published, on the anniversary of the end of the war, with an article about Austria's liberation by the Red Army. Last year the Russians started preparing a gold mine for the Malian government, and they are running it, too.

But the population does not thank them for it, being convinced the Russians sneak the gold they find out of the country or settle it against the costs of Mali's air force, which is still under Soviet tutelage. Traore wants to change that. Canada has rejected his request to take over from the Soviet Union and take on the air force. Now it is up to France, the old colonial power. French Defense Minister Hernu, one hears it said in Bamako, supposedly announced during one of his visits he wanted to ask FRG Defense Minister Woerner, whether that could not become a joint Franco-FRG project, talking then no longer of fighters and bombers but of a useful squadron of Transall transport aircraft. The FRG army, as in many other African countries, is also in Mali involved in training engineers, mainly in road construction.

Mali's relations with the FRG were "always excellent," as Traore told FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. It had also been due to Bonn's influence that Mali's relations with America were developing well. Washington had long not taken notice that Mali no longer was a socialist country. "Since 1968 we have been engaged in a dynamic nonaligned policy with the principle of nonintervention. Yet we want our integrity, dignity and sovereignty respected. Today we do accept the Americans," he said. Washington may in fact have recognized Mali's foreign policy shift earlier but not have settled for it. A foreign policy distancing from Moscow did not suffice. There had to be also an internal departure from socialism so that the third poorest African country would get a chance for economic development in the first place. Insisting on that, the Americans succeeded. Mali initiated a liberalization. For that reason, Bush, so says the U.S. spokesman Donally, had signed an agreement during his Bamako visit which makes Washington assist in it with \$ 18 million--a trial project of this sort for those African countries that are starting the restructuring of their economy in conformity with the IMF.

Quite some time ago already, Traore instructed the Malian UN delegation no longer to join the chorus of the communist, Arab and African majority voting in condemnation of the FRG in South African and Near Eastern issues. That was long overdue, as Mali calls itself a friend of the FRG. Since its independence in 1960, according to the embassy in Bamako, circa DM 1 billion has been received in technical, capital, food and merchandise aid, scholarships and practical aid in this Sahel country--more than half desert, the rest barren land, five times as large as the FRG, and with only 8 million inhabitants--not counting the secret figures in military aid.

In the OAU, as diplomats confirm, Mali has already tried frequently, and with success, to avoid a condemnation of the FRG by name. Yet Mali always has joined a general condemnation of the "western powers." Solidarity with the other African states weighs more heavily than the protestation of bilateral friendship. Traore won't tell why that is so. He evades it. As already indicated by confronting Suslov's 1964 visit with that of Bush's in 1985, nonalignment with either bloc rates as the supreme principle, however hollow it may be.

When it is a matter of translating African solidarity into practice, Mali holds back. Even because of its geographic location, Mali would be a suitable arbitrator in the Western Sahara conflict. Mali is the only country to have recognized SDAR and the POLISARIO Front in which Morocco did not close its embassy. It has as little resulted in negotiation successes as have the Bamako trips of the two main enemies in the Chad conflict brought peace there. Somali President Siad Barre, Traore said, had asked him to arbitrate in the Ogaden conflict with Ethiopia. But Mali is keeping out of the crises and wars on the Horn of Africa.

5885

CSO: 3420/54

MOZAMBIQUE

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW MEASURES

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 21 Apr 85 p 3

[Interview with Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto by Arlindo Lopes, April 1985; location not specified]

[Text] "The abolishment of the private legal profession in our country is a measure which has afforded the Mozambican population's access to the courts for the first time," declared the minister of justice, Ossumane Ali Dauto, in an interview which he granted to the weekly publication DOMINGO and to TVE, on the occasion of Justice Week, which began yesterday. The minister considers that measure essential to the process of creating a new judicial system in the RPM which, as he put it, "is a synthesis of the experiences with the administration of justice during the armed struggle for national liberation and the phase of transition toward independence."

Ossumane Dauto continued: "Advantages necessarily resulted from this system: We opened the doors of the courts to the people who had not had access before, owing to the difficulties inherent in the colonial system; and many cases have been directed toward the courts where people are now attempting to solve their problems." The justice minister explained that it was not only matters of a criminal type that have come to be tried and penalized with greater severity, but also those which are family-related.

Explaining the significance of the population's greater access to the courts, the minister said that now there are no longer the extremely high fees which had been an obstacle to individuals' being able to have recourse to the justice system.

He commented: "There are even several cooperants working in Mozambique who prefer to have their situation settled in our courts and to be judged here, because they don't have to pay very high fees or excessive costs."

Despite the abolishment of the private legal profession, the citizen's right to defense, guaranteed constitutionally, has been implemented in the courts through jurists and other cadres with minimal training, the minister added. When asked about the possibility of the accused being able to select his own unofficial defender, Ossumane Dauto replied that this was possible provided that the party concerned took the initiative.

The justice minister claimed: "In a criminal suit, the accused who has been charged with a crime or a violation with criminal exemption, has the opportunity to choose from among the legal experts who are registered and who have offered to participate in the defense of the citizens." He explained that the accused can request of the court itself the appointment of a legal expert (lawyer), and in cases wherein this is impossible, the court is the one to appoint an unofficial defender informally.

Also in this connection, the minister of justice remarked that, as part of this experiment, and by means of the legal order which abolished the private legal profession, a National Legal Consultation and Assistance Service was created, and it has been in this incipient service that the citizen's right to defense has been implemented.

He commented: "It may be claimed that the deontological rules and those of professional ethics have already been conceived for the practice of this activity providing legal consultation and assistance to the citizen, whereby it is stipulated that the legal expert be given compensation for his work that is by no means an obstacle to the population's access to the courts;" adding that these are fees that will be within the reach of the average citizen, and that for those unable to pay the costs of this type of assistance, an organic law for this service would provide for the principle of legal assistance, in other words, exemption from the payment of any fees, including those associated with procedural costs.

In this way, the minister of justice denied that the rightfulness of the abolishment of the private legal professional, ordered in 1975, could ever have been questioned. "When we abolished the private legal profession, it was precisely to allow the people to have access to the courts. The private legal profession practiced under the colonial system was a legal profession which allowed the rich to become richer, and the poor to become poorer. Our population, because it lacked economic and financial conditions for affording the charges and paying such high fees, had no access to a service of that type."

Defense of Legality

We mentioned the persistence of instances wherein legality is violated, and inquired which measures the Ministry of Justice is adopting to prevent them, to which the minister replied:

"We are engaged in the campaign for the defense of legality, primarily, making the judicial machinery and the administration of justice something more speedy, holding trials with greater efficiency and stringently fulfilling the deadlines for preventive custody."

Concerning certain instances of arbitrary application of the punishment of whipping, Ossumane Dauto remarked that it has been a policy of the courts that "anyone committing an arbitrary application of the whipping penalty is, in fact, committing a corporal offense and, as such, an infraction punishable by law.

"Those individuals are criminally answerable for their conduct and their position," he commented, adding: "The whipping penalty can be applied only by means of a decision handed down by our country's judicial organ."

In response to another question about some instances of reports of bad faith, the justice minister also claimed that this "is punishable based on the terms of the law in force in the RPM."

He said: "There are some cases that have occurred in our courts wherein individuals offended by this type of charge have demanded compensation for the moral and social damage caused by such an accusation. The person charging bad faith must then answer for this criminally."

And regarding the reparation for the moral and material damage caused to those who have been held unjustly for months or years, Osumane Dauto said that, in addition to the legal provision to punish slanderous charges, the acquittal guarantees that the individual is socially rehabilitated; that is, the one acquitted resumes his duties on the work site without any harm to his acquired rights, whether it be the time of retirement, the right to vacations and even the right to the wage, which must be paid in its entirety.

The minister claimed that an effort would also be made for the social integration of those who have been acquitted in a verdict or for whom the Public Ministry concludes that there are no grounds for incrimination, refraining from taking any penal action against them. They will be taken to the work sites and to their residence, where they will be presented either to their family, to the neighborhood or to the enterprise as individuals free from any criminal liability.

Law on the Family

Mention was made in the interview of the preparation of the bill on the family, in which the Ministry of Justice is directly involved. In this connection, the minister declared that a preliminary effort has been made and a plan devised which contains the fundamental principles on organization of the family, marriage, the problem of children and the duties of spouses. But the OMM's [Organization of Mozambique Women] Special Conference was the most important occasion for intensifying this reality and this understanding....

"We are more enhanced now; we have a different understanding from what we had in 1980, when we started preparing the law on the family. Hence, we shall work with the data, the results and the conclusions adopted by the conference; and, most of all, we shall involve the OMM itself, as well as the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] and the OTM [Mozambique Workers Organization] in the effort to devise an improved version of the law on the family."

2909

CSO: 3442/264

FOREIGN MINISTER CHISSANO SAYS MACHEL IRREPLACEABLE

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 3 Apr 85 p 11

[Article by Peter Gregson]

[Text] TEN years after independence, Mozambique has an illiteracy rate officially estimated at 98%.

The main block of the central hospital in Maputo is closed for lack of staff and medicines and an adult's ration in urban areas of cereals — maize, wheat or rice — is 1,5 kg a month.

In 1975, President Samora Machel's Marxist Government inherited one of the most backward and brutalised states in Africa. Today it is still battling against the odds to overcome centuries of under-development and 20 years of civil war.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said in an interview: "We cannot save our economy without defeating violence for good. We cannot decline any further, because we'll not allow it to happen."

Mr Chissano spoke bravely of strong measures to reverse the trend of the past decade, but declined to say what they would entail and acknowledged that Mozambique could not make economic and social progress while it was still ravaged by war.

The decline of Mozambique's economy to a point where it is almost non-existent has been due to the combined effects of a weak infrastructure inherited from Portugal, failed policies of centralisation and co-operative farms and human and natural calamities like drought, famine, cyclones, floods and war.

Mr Chissano and other officials readily accept that the security problem is the key to the distant prospect of peace and prosperity for Mozambique.

"Maybe we will get some peace this year, but if that is so it will be the result of our own military effort," said Mr Carlos Carvalho, Director of the National Economy in the Ministry of Internal Trade.

Just over a year ago, Mozambique signed a non-aggression accord with South Africa

which it hoped would bring a quick end to rebel activity which has blighted development efforts.

In the pact, South Africa pledged not to allow its territory to be used as a base for aggression against its ideologically-divergent neighbour.

Mr Chissano said the Nkomati accord had not borne the fruits expected at the time.

"We have achieved one thing: the South African Government and its army have ceased to attack Mozambique directly, crossing the border with their troops, or by air, and also have ceased to supply massively the armed bandits.

"However, the banditry and violence continue in Mozambique and the aim of speeding up the defeat of banditry has not been attained," Mr Chissano added.

Since the escalation of violence in recent months, Pretoria has offered to send troops to help control the rebels it once backed. Mr Chissano said Mozambique did not understand South Africa's motive in making such an offer.

"They should control the bandits in their own country and this control should be effective," he added, charging that "individuals or groups" other than the government in South Africa were still aiding the rebels.

Asked about talks with neighbouring black states on them sending forces to help end the fighting, Mr Chissano said:

"We will not exclude the possibility of asking for support from our friends in case the threat to our sovereignty requires it. Whom we would address for help would depend on what we want to do with the forces."

About 1 000 Zimbabwean troops guard the oil pipeline from Beira to eastern Zimbabwe and road convoys from Zimbabwe through northwestern Tete province to Malawi.

Mr Chissano stressed that Mozambique wanted to make it clear to South Africa and

others who had backed or were backing the Mozambique National Resistance rebels that it was not prepared to negotiate with a force regarded here only as bandits.

"We don't have a political opposition. We are not going to undertake any political negotiations or talks with the bandits who represent nothing of Mozambique's opinion," he added.

Diplomats and aid workers here agree that, while the ruling Frelimo party may not be as popular as it used to be following a decade of hardship, the rebels were not a viable alternative and President Samora Machel was still personally popular.

"It's a bit of a case of a plague on both your houses for the ordinary people," a Western diplomat said. "But Machel is not replaceable at this point.

"He's the glue that holds what there still is together. Without him there would just be anarchy."

CSO: 3400/144

MOZAMBIQUE

BRAZILIAN DIPLOMAT PRAISES CLOSER RELATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Mar 85 p 8

[Excerpts] The Brazilian charge d'affaires in Maputo, Paulo Crissiuma, told our newspaper that the political process in Brazil which led to the election of President Tancredo Neves is a phenomenon with many implications, among them being a decided strengthening of ties of cooperation with countries such as Mozambique.

He observed, however, that independently of personalities, a political and social phenomenon is underway in Brazil which, though expressed in personalities such as that of the new leader, will continue its course, come what may.

The Brazilian charge d'affaires expressed the foreign policy implications of that phenomenon, quoting the words spoken by President Tancredo Neves at a press conference recently:

"We have ties with many African countries, including those stemming from the same language, and that creates for us a situation of great receptivity there that has enabled Brazil to collaborate in the solution of African and Western problems. There is the question of South Africa that is extremely painful for us, namely 'apartheid' put into practice by that country, which draws the universal condemnation of the Christian conscience of all peoples."

Paulo Crissiuma also referred to another passage from the same interview in which President Tancredo Neves stressed:

"There is the problem of South Africa in relation to Namibia and Brazil's position is well known, namely: we are for the full sovereignty of Namibia and in favor of control of that country being turned over to its inhabitants, to its sons.

"In my administration," added Tancredo Neves, "Brazilian foreign policy will be an objective policy in which, above all, we will preserve the basic principles that guide it: the struggle for peace, the struggle for self-determination and the struggle for nonintervention in the life of the peoples of the whole world."

Paulo Crissiuma, who is interim head of the Brazilian Embassy in Maputo owing to the temporary absence of the ambassador, expressed his appreciation over the sending of a high-level Mozambican delegation to President Tancredo Neves' inauguration ceremony.

That delegation is headed by minister of the presidency for economic affairs, Jacinto Veloso, and includes the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal, and the deputy secretary general of the Organization of Mozambican Workers (OTM), Correia Ganancio. He said that this gesture was greatly appreciated by the Brazilian authorities.

The Brazilian charge d'affaires emphasized the historical and social affinities between the two countries, especially the fact that both had been colonized by the same country and both were Third World countries, although in much different stages of development, to show the natural need for an intensification of bilateral relations.

He described the present relations as "extremely friendly," adding that "the current trade exchange between the two countries is correct and is not greater because of the economic difficulties of the moment." He also stressed his conviction that those difficulties are in the process of being surmounted, thus opening up new horizons.

Brazil is one of Mozambique's principal economic partners, having granted substantial lines of credit to our country.

As a result of this cooperation and the affinity between the two peoples, the Brazilian community in Mozambique, which today numbers about 150 cooperating aides according to a recent statement by a member of the Mozambican Government, "acts as the spearhead of the intensification of friendship between the two peoples."

In the international arena, Brazil has assumed strong antiapartheid positions. As a reflection of that, that country does not have an ambassador in South Africa although it has an embassy. In addition to that, its commercial representation is not active because it is not authorized to conduct any kind of promotion in the Republic of South Africa.

8711

CSO: 3442/236

MOZAMBIQUE

SWEDISH AGENCY PRAISES COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The director general of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Anders Forsse, considers that cooperation between Mozambique and Sweden is "going well" and that the current level must be maintained "despite the difficulties that Mozambique is facing."

Speaking at a press conference in Maputo, Anders Forsse declared that his visit was intended basically to achieve three objectives: to familiarize himself "with the present state of cooperation between the two countries," to hear "the feelings of the SIDA employees who are working in Mozambique in the face of the problems of the security situation," and to participate "in the continual ongoing discussion between the Mozambican Government and the embassy and SIDA for adjustment of bilateral cooperation."

Analyzing the results of his visit, the director general of SIDA declared that after the contacts held with Mozambican authorities, he reached the conclusion that cooperation is "going well" but that it is necessary to do more "to improve the living conditions of the people, especially those who live in the countryside.

"It is necessary to help those people produce more for their own welfare and that of the nation," he added.

With regard to the security of SIDA workers in the zones affected by the activity of the armed bandits, Forsse declared that as long as this situation continues, "we will have to make some adjustments in the cooperation program" since the projects will have to "be concentrated in the large cities and towns," which implies looking for alternatives for their utilization.

"We hope for and expectantly await the improvement of the security situation so that we may proceed with the objectives that both governments undertook in defining bilateral cooperation," he declared.

With regard to the possibility of an expansion of cooperation, the director general of SIDA said that "the Swedish Government has proposed to parliament an increase of the amount to be placed at the disposal of Mozambique," adding that he did not have any doubts that "the government will approve that proposal."

In a humanitarian gesture, the director general of SIDA donated half a liter of blood in the Central Hospital of Maputo together with the Swedish ambassador to Mozambique, Bo Kaelfors, and the representative of SIDA, Petter Naristroem.

Anders Forsse returned to his country Saturday night.

8711

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MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO COOPERATIVE TO RESUME MEAT PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] A plan for the resumption of the breeding of small livestock is in the process of implementation by the consumer cooperative of the Matola "B" Communal District in the city of Maputo. According to its president, Andre Pinoca, the breeding of ducks and hogs was suspended some time ago because of the difficulty in obtaining livestock feed. In the meantime, the production unit of this cooperative is preparing for the cultivation of garden vegetables, the planted area of which will be expanded this year with the opening of beds of kale, onions, lettuce, garlic, pimentos and other crops.

Located in the same district, in a formerly abandoned plantation, the production unit of the Matola "B" consumer cooperative has excellent conditions for the production of vegetables and small livestock.

In addition to many mango, guava, pineapple and cashew trees, it has a water-well equipped with a motor-pump and a vast field for the production of various vegetables. However, difficulties in obtaining irrigation material, essentially pipes, prevent the full utilization of the cultivation area.

"Because of this, we have turned over part of the land to the Mozambican Women's Organization of the district to grow corn, peanuts and 'nhemba' beans," declared Andre Pinoca.

According to the person in charge of the unit, Cardiga Machava, until the pipe problem is resolved, the cultivation of hot peppers--a product that is much in demand in the market but is not grown much--is going to be introduced on an experimental basis.

Cardiga Machava, a former CALTEX worker, is a member of the consumer cooperative with some farm experience who volunteered to collaborate in this sector.

Empty Pig-Sty and Rabbit Hutch

The production unit of the Matola "B" consumer cooperative has a pig-sty and a rabbit hutch with a capacity of more than 200 pigs and rabbits. However, these facilities are completely empty.

According to the president of the cooperative, hog-breeding was suspended due to the lack of feed for the livestock, many of the animals having starved to death.

"There was a certain apathy and negligence on the part of the cooperative members, however, because the raising of ducks, which were already around 200 in number, suffered the same fate," observed Andre Pinoca, adding that there had already been contacts with the respective organs to resume the production of these animals.

With regard to rabbit-breeding, the same source revealed that he had never engaged in it but was studying the possibility of starting and had even contacted the Green Zones Office in the city of Maputo, whose experts have already approved the land to plant alfalfa, a special grass to feed rabbits.

Improve the Supply

The production of this unit is naturally channeled to the trading posts of the cooperative to be sold to the members. In the meantime, there are cases where production exceeds the needs and it is then given to other cooperatives and health units.

"For example, we produced so much kale last year that we supplied part of it to the Party Central School, the [word illegible] General Hospital and [word illegible] Health Center," emphasized Cardiga Machava.

In conclusion, the cooperative said that all the irrigation material required for the production unit--pipes and atomizers--have already been sent to the appropriate organs, DIMAC [expansion unknown] and the Green Zones Office. Officials promised support within their possibilities.

The Matola "B" District consumer cooperative has two trading posts and more than 1,160 members. In 1 and one-half years of existence, the cooperative has produced a profit of over 3 million meticals.

At a meeting of the general assembly held last Sunday, the incumbent management committee was returned for another year by the unanimous vote of the majority [sic] of the members present at this meeting.

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CSO: 3442/236

MOZAMBIQUE

SOCIAL COMMUNICATION CENTER OPENED IN INHAMBANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Radio Service in an Inhambane District: The first social communication center in Inhambane Province was inaugurated a week ago at a ceremony presided over by the governor of Maputo Province, Lieutenant General Jose Moiane. The inauguration of the aforementioned social communication center took place during an interval in the proceedings of the third regular session of the governors of the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo and the city of Maputo, in the context of the regional agreement signed in the latter part of last year.

After the visit to the facilities of the center located in the "Liberdade" District of the city of Inhambane, the interprovincial delegate of the Social Communication Office in Gaza and Inhambane made a brief history of the enterprise. The delegate recalled that studies on the country's social communication, particularly in three rural communities in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Gaza, began in 1977.

Expansion of the social communication project, which today embraces about 2 million people, began in 1979. Besides taking information to the people, the project also enables the people to participate in preparing the information, said the interprovincial delegate of the Social Communication Office in Gaza and Inhambane in conclusion.

We Came to Learn

Speaking at that point, the governor of Maputo, Lieutenant General Jose Moiane, began by stating the reasons for the trip to Inhambane Province by the officials of Gaza, Maputo and the city of Maputo, declaring in that regard: "We came to learn concretely how Inhambane Province is combating hunger, the lack of clothing and armed banditry in the context of the cooperation agreements.

"During the visits we have made to production sectors," added the governor of Maputo Province, "we have succeeded in gathering rich experiences on combating hunger, experiences that will enrich the existing ones in the provinces of Gaza and Maputo and the city of Maputo."

Later, Jose Moiane spoke about the efforts that are being made at the southern region level to fulfill the main directives of the FRELIMO Party. That official later referred to the importance of information since the armed struggle for national liberation, saying in that regard that information has always been considered the advance bullet that reaches where a regular bullet cannot strike. Lieutenant General Jose Moiane discussed the benefits which the installation of the social communication center will bring to the inhabitants of the zone, basically in carrying out the great national tasks; combating hunger, the armed and unarmed bandits, and consolidating national unity.

The governor of Maputo Province concluded his extemporaneous speech by charging the residents of "Liberdade-2" with responsibility for guaranteeing the inviolability of the social communication materials set up there.

It should be mentioned that prior to the inauguration of this social communication center, the governors of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo visited the kindergarten in Muele where the country's orphan children victimized by hunger and the armed bandits are housed.

8711

CSO: 3442/236

MOZAMBIQUE

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS DISCUSSED WITH UNDP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The People's Republic of Mozambique and the UN Development Program (UNDP) are preparing cooperation projects to be carried out in the period 1987-1992. The activities of the program underway have been conducted since 1982 and should end next year. The new cooperation program between our country and the UNDP has particularly in view adjusting the projects to the current situation of our country, especially in the implementation of the development programs established by the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress. Rehabilitation of the Mozambican agro-industrial infrastructure will be one of the objectives to be achieved in the cooperation relations between Mozambique and the UNDP.

In principle, the basic areas that are going to guide our cooperation programs to be carried out between 1987 and 1992 are four in number, namely: rural development; rehabilitation of agro-industrial units for the production of consumer goods and greater utilization of national resources; the training of Mozambican personnel in all sectors involved in bilateral cooperation; and support for the export of the principal Mozambican products.

In the period 1987 to 1992, the UNDP expects to increase financing for implementation of the Mozambican projects included in bilateral cooperation. Between 1982 and 1986, the UNDP utilized financing in the amount of \$40 million, putting Mozambique in third place in UNDP's programs in Africa, immediately after Ethiopia and Zaire.

Eric de Mui, of the UNDP, told NOTICIAS yesterday afternoon that peace and security in Mozambique really represent the basic facilities for execution of the projects.

He considered that the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party drew up the main directives for the country's development programs, especially in relaunching agricultural production and the rehabilitation of the industrial units for the production of consumer goods.

The UNDP, the main financing agency of the United Nations system, has been operating in our country since national independence, having already financed about 100 projects, the budgets of which exceed \$60 million to date.

Between 1982 and 1986, the UNDP financed projects ranging from the **prevention** of fires in the **home** to strengthening the educational and research institutions at the university level.

However, the main assistance has been given in the agricultural sector, as well as in education, health, the development of mineral resources and industry. It also granted support to projects of mapping the country's basic resources: assistance for oil exploration; analysis of mineral deposits and the preparation of geologic maps; evaluation of water resources and soils for agriculture, forests and livestock raising.

Other programs include the expansion of traditional basic productivity in order to introduce new techniques, products or processing; the development of wheat, soybean and citron; control of the tse-tse fly in the livestock sector; improvement of fishing technology; forest management; assistance to physical planning and human group systems.

Eric de Mui mentioned that UNDP support for new Mozambican projects pertain to food production and integrated development programs for a not too distant future in order to produce the desired impact on the population.

"Among the development programs regarded as priority by Mozambique, the UNDP will give particular attention to the rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructures. We will also support the country in creating more favorable conditions for exporting tea, cotton, cashew nuts, timber and other products," he said.

He declared that greater priority is given to small agricultural producers and to projects pertaining to small irrigation systems for food production, local vegetable growing, the gradual introduction of better techniques in local production and equipment that utilizes a minimum of foreign exchange.

In the meantime, discussions are proceeding between the UNDP and the National Plan Commission on the projects to be carried out between 1987 and 1992 after the contacts with the different Mozambican Government ministries have been completed.

8711

CSO: 3442/236

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO'S NEW INTEREST IN ENCOURAGING FAMILY AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 6 Apr 85 pp 8-9

[Text]

The particular difficulties of the past year, with the rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance stepping up their attacks in all parts of the country, have not shaken the expressed confidence of the authorities in Maputo. "The phenomenon of economic shrinkage has been halted and sales of agricultural produce have gone up by 35 per cent", internal trade minister Aranda DA SILVA went so far as to say in Geneva on March 14. However the real reason for this optimism appears to lie less in the performance of a ramshackle economy than in the signs of good will from the West in the wake of the Nkomati accord between Mozambique and South Africa and the beginning of reorganisation, particularly of agriculture, to give the private sector more consideration. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which Mozambique joined last September, are preparing to provide extensive finance.

● The role of the family sector

In every international forum, from the United Nations conference on emergency aid to Africa in Geneva from March 11 to 15, to the March 28 meeting in Rome called by the Food and Agriculture Organisation to discuss assistance for agriculture in drought-affected countries, Mozambican officials are now stressing their government's determination to restore to individual farming families a key role in agricultural production. This policy figures prominently in the "minimum programme for agricultural recovery" prepared last January by the internal trade ministry. Its implementation is linked to the establishment of a fund of at least 40 million dollars, which the Mozambicans would like to come from foreign aid sources. The two-year programme is intended to "link emergency aid provided by the international community to the development effort".

With this plan the authorities appear to admit errors of management committed in the past, and seem to want to extend certain local experiments in agriculture over the whole country. The thinking behind Aranda DA SILVA's policy can be summed up as follows: as long as farmers cannot buy anything with the proceeds from the sale of their crops there is no point in asking them to produce surpluses to be sold in areas hit by drought, in the cities or abroad.

This explains the large size of that part of the recovery plan's budget earmarked for the purchase of basic materials to enable local industries to function (3.7 million dollars), and especially the sums set aside for acquiring consumer goods for sale in rural areas (nine million dollars). The other main headings are for seeds (nine million dollars) and transport facilities (3.6 million). The plan aims at spreading to other parts of the country, and especially to potentially prosperous areas, the experiments in economic recovery which benefit from French financial support and which are based on the provision of adequate rural distribution networks.

The family agricultural sector, which provides a livelihood for almost 84 per cent of the population, accounts for 50 per cent of agricultural output today, as against 70 per cent in the colonial period. The state farms and co-operatives are responsible for 40 per cent and the remaining ten per cent comes from large farms still in private hands. In total, agriculture represents some 41 per cent of gross domestic product.

● Land redistribution

FRELIMO's new interest in encouraging the family agricultural sector is the second phase of a restructuring programme which the party began three years ago. The first phase, still unfinished, featured the redistribution of part of land held by the State to small farmers. A case in point was the land belonging to the enormous Cail food growing complex in Gaza province, part of which was split up into nine small state farms and the rest divided into individual plots.

The signature of the Nkomati accord with South Africa should also help to re-establish a powerful and modern private agricultural sector, in the view of the Mozambican authorities. Approaches have been made to Transvaal farmers through the intermediary of Colin PATERSON, Pretoria's commercial attache in Maputo, for the lease of 4,000 hectares of agricultural land in southern Mozambique.

● Starvation threatens six provinces

The ubiquitous guerrillas, faulty economic management and a series of natural disasters ranging from persistent drought in some regions to floods in others, not to mention devastating cyclones such as Domoina in January 1984, have combined to produce a drastic shortage of food crops and enormous difficulties of distribution. In 1983 a total of 100,000 Mozambicans died of hunger, and as many as 2.5 million are threatened with the same fate today. The food deficit is put at 270,000 tons of grain for 1985, of which 150,000 tons will be provided by the United States, and the United Nations has estimated the cost of emergency aid required by Mozambique to be 81 million dollars. The Geneva conference secured promises of 54.5 million towards this sum. Of the country's ten provinces, six - Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Maputo - are in a critical situation with regard to food supplies, and things are getting worse in the first three. Crop production is decreasing, both for domestic consumption and for export, with a consequent drop in foreign currency revenue.

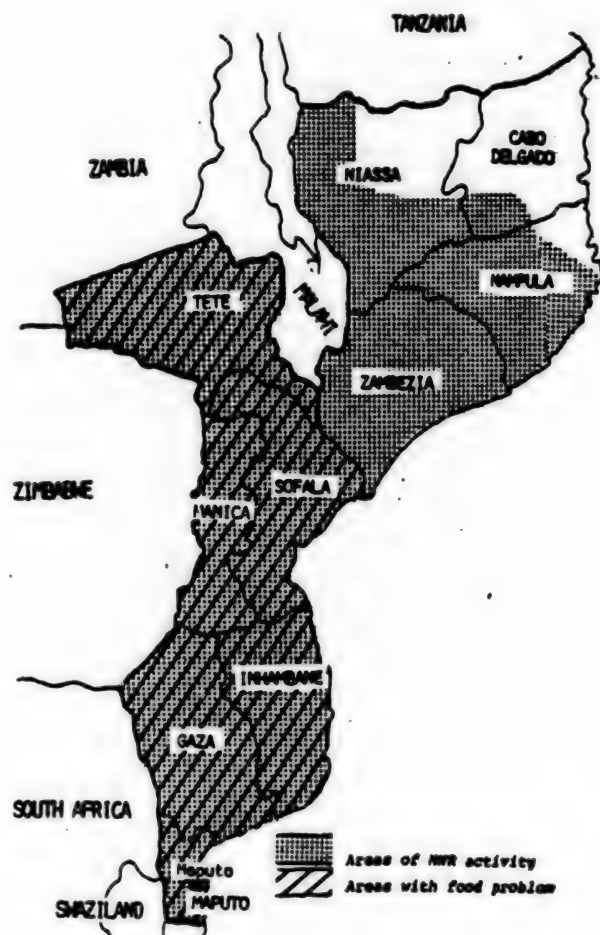
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL CROPS
(in thousands of tonnes)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cashews	17.6	16.2	13.3	4.8
Sugar	170.2	177.2	125.8	73.7
Cotton	61.8	73.6	60.4	23.0
Tea	90.1	99.2	109.7	51.1
Coprah	37.1	54.3	36.6	30.7
Maize	65.0	83.5	89.0	66.1
Rice	44.0	35.1	31.5	23.7

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(in billions of meticaes)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	33.4	34.4	40.5	31.4
Industry	30.7	34.4	29.9	24.8
Construction	4.8	5.0	5.7	7.4
Transport & Communications	8.1	9.4	8.8	7.2
Trade & other services	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.7
Total GNP	82.2	71.3	78.0	87.8

(Source: Mos. Commission for National Plan)



CSO: 3400/104

MOZAMBIQUE

BORDER TRADE WITH MALAWI HAMPERS MARKETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] This year, the purchase of surplus products from the peasants in the district of Angonia, in Tete Province, will produce meager results. The basic causes of this decline in agricultural marketing are the rains that have struck this region. However, the shortage of products for barter, from the standpoint of quantity and quality, at the marketing stations has prompted some peasants to opt for the border trade with Malawi.

Angonia, considered the province's granary, has always been the most favored district in terms of supplies of the products primarily required by the peasants. Hoes, soap, salt, sugar and clothing, among other items, have been sent to this area in large quantities.

However, during recent years the district has had low rates of agricultural marketing, although it has had the same favorable weather conditions.

It is a fact that, in some areas, farm production has declined, owing either to the excessive rainfall or the slight precipitation. However, in the other areas, especially on the border, corn, beans and white and sweet potatoes have been sold to neighboring Malawi, in exchange for soap, salt, oil and blankets; because these products are not plentiful on our side.

The party and state agencies in that area have been working together with the population for the purpose of making the latter's participation in marketing more active. Nevertheless, the response has not yet been satisfactory.

The habit of trading products, whether agricultural or not, across the border is by now traditional, not only in Tete, but in other areas as well. The elimination of this practice can be achieved only by means of a substantial supply of products to the fixed stations set up by Tete's AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] throughout the area, in addition to the private and cooperative participants. Nevertheless, without products nothing can be done.

In the Domue, Calomue, Luzulu, Ntengombalane and Biri-Biri areas, and others, peasants are seen loaded with products such as beans and green vegetables, which are sold for foreign currency or traded for products that they need.

2909

CSO: 3442/264

28 May 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATIVES SELL BULGARIAN CLOTHES DONATIONS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Maputo--Sizable quantities of clothing for men, women and children are being sold in the consumer cooperatives existing in the various districts of the city of Maputo. A source from the coordinating commission of consumer cooperatives of the Ministry of Home Trade told our newspaper that the clothing being distributed came from the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

He explained: "At first, the consumer cooperatives distributed shoes, and now they have undertaken the distribution of fabrics and clothing for men."

Some heads of consumer cooperatives contacted by our reporter regarding the process of distributing those clothing items among the cooperative members told us that they had organized lists of cooperative members so as to cover all of them. "We organized the cooperative members according to numbers, whereby each member of the cooperative has a certain day on which to appear. We think that, in this way, we shall succeed in making a fair distribution of the products received," as we were told by one of the heads of the consumer cooperative in the Alto Mae district.

In Polana

In the Polana district, where the sale of the same clothing started last week, the system used is more or less the same as that in Alto Mae; with the difference that, here, the cooperative members have been organized on the basis of numbers and cells. An official of the sales station on Eduardo Mondlane Avenue, next to the Maputo Central Hospital, told us that this type of "organization affords better control of the sales and, therefore, of the individuals who have already benefited." He stressed that there have been few complaints, despite the fact that the number of associates has increased recently.

He said: "There are individuals who complain, and we check to find out whether or not the complaint is warranted. If it is warranted, we make the necessary amends, because the cooperative belongs to the associates and is not just any store."; adding: "As usual, the amounts are small in comparison with the needs."

2909

CSO: 3442/264

MOZAMBIQUE

ZAMBEZIA CASHEW NUT MARKETING CAMPAIGN OVERFULFILLED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Zambezia Province has exceeded the cashew nut marketing goal for the 1984-85 campaign by over 170 tons. As of 25 March of this year, 3,773 tons of cashew nuts out of a plan set at 3,600 for all of Zambezia Province had been purchased.

The provincial director of home trade in Zambezia, Armino Barradas, commenting in an interview granted to our correspondent in Quelimane, said: "The success lies in Pebane. This is the first district on the list of the best buyers this year, managing to attain an established index of 2,080 tons of cashews marketed by 25 March."

The Zambezia home trade provincial director remarked that the main secret to this success was the work done by the Cashew Nut Provincial Executive Commission, which resulted in the timely contracting of the participants on the district levels, the placement of the backup commodities on the purchasing sites and the mobilization of the population for picking and selling cashew nuts.

It should be recalled that, for this cashew nut marketing campaign, Zambezia Province received 44,000 contos' worth of various goods, which were distributed among the leading production areas.

The establishment of the commercial firm Damodar & Mangalji as factory agent was cited by the Zambezia home trade provincial director as one of the factors which contributed to the success of the campaign. "Its experience as a private warehouse firm enabled us in 1984 to correct some mistakes that we had made in previous years, which were a result of not following up the process at all times." He also noted that, with the Damodar & Mangalji firm it proved possible to organize the contracting of the district participants for the marketing campaign very quickly and to resolve financial problems which had initially cropped up as a concern in the campaign.

"All the participants who needed financing have had it," added Armino Barradas, commenting on the work done by the Bank of Mozambique to grant financing.

Even though the marketing plan has been exceeded, slightly over 1,700 tons of cashews still remain to be removed from various production areas in Zambezia Province. The home trade provincial director stated: "Every effort will be made to have all the marketed cashews reach the port of Pebane, and the factories in Namacurra and Maputo": adding that, by 25 March, a little over 1,300 tons of the product had been delivered to Namacurra and the Maputo processing plants while an additional 638 are awaiting transportation in Pebane.

The provincial government of Zambezia, meeting recently in Quelimane, lauded the organizational effort expended for the cashew nut marketing campaign, and recommended that it serve as an example for the cotton campaign.

2909

CSO: 3442/262

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTH AFRICA WILLING TO RESTORE SABOTAGED RAIL LINK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 85 p 9

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

THE South African Government is willing to help Mozambique restore the important Pretoria-Maputo rail link which was sabotaged on Saturday.

A spokesman for South African Transport Services (Sats) told The Citizen that the last train from the SA side went through on Friday. Since then 19 000 tons of traffic has mounted up at Komatipoort.

This includes 12 000 tons of coal which, it is believed, is urgently needed in Maputo for fuel and to generate electricity.

Apart from various commodities for Maputo or other destinations, the bulk of the remaining 7 000 tons comprises South African citrus for export to European markets.

This large tonnage is being carried by between 400 and 500 pieces of rolling stock — the official estimate is about 40 tons per truck.

Sats said it had received no information as yet

about traffic to SA piling up at the Maputo end of the line.

"Obviously we are prepared to consider any request from Mozambique for technical assistance," The Citizen was told.

South Africa already acts as an agent for Mozambique in repairs to its rolling stock as part of negotiated agreements between the Railways authorities in the two countries.

Other government departments emphasises the importance of the Pretoria-Maputo rail link to South Africa. Maputo is the nearest harbour to the Transvaal's large industrial and agricultural producers and is the quickest route to European markets.

It was pointed out that a saving can be made on both rail and shipping charges by exporting through Maputo rather than Durban. From Maputo, ships carrying South African goods travel up the east coast and through the Suez canal.

This also means that

Transvaal fruit exports reach European markets in a fresher condition.

The South African Government regards road and rail links and the electricity supply from Carhura Bassa as of major importance to the national interest.

Both Sats and Escom will be represented at the new Nkomati operations centre which will open at the Ressano Garcia border post between the two countries today.

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that the centre would be established today. The restoration of the rail link would probably be a top priority in liaison between the two countries at the centre.

The Nkomati operations centre will include representatives of the army and police of both countries to liaise on any violations of the Nkomati Accord.

But one of its major activities will concern the security of road, rail and electricity lines between the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTH AFRICA RAILWAYS DENIES COAL BOYCOTT OF MAPUTO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 85 p 13

[Text]

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's power authority says South Africa has held up emergency shipments of coal needed to drive power generators for Maputo, the capital, in an "open boycott" of international aid.

However, South African railway authorities said the accusation was "absolute nonsense" and a private coal suppliers said shipments had moved normally until saboteurs in Mozambique blew up the railway line last week.

The Mozambican Elec-

tricity Company said the United States had offered R490 000 in emergency aid to buy coal to run an old coal-fired generator after a storm in March knocked down power lines from South Africa.

The electricity commission said shipments of 1 000 tons a day or more should have arrived throughout April on the rail line from South Africa to Mozambique, but none came in spite of repeated pleas for speedy delivery. A spokesman for the Mozambican agency blamed South African Railways for the holdup.

CSO: 3400/144

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ITALIAN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT--The Italian Government yesterday presented us with electrical material to improve the electric energy supply system to the Green Zones in the context of the fight against hunger that is going on throughout the country. The equipment is valued at about \$100,000, equivalent to 4 and one-half million meticals. This gift will soon be joined by another to our country's agricultural sector as the Italian Government's response to the appeal of the Mozambican authorities. The electrical material delivered yesterday to the premises of Mozambique Electricity in Maputo will be utilized in the construction of a low-tension line approximately 200 kilometers long. The gift was presented by the Italian ambassador in Maputo, Giorgio Testori. Engineer Caseiro da Rocha of Mozambique Electricity received the gift in the name of the minister of industry and energy. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Mar 85 p 8] 8711

COCONUT, SHRIMP SEIZED--On 9 and 11 April, the defense and security forces of the Central Munhava district seized 45 bags of coconut and eight of dried, high-quality shrimp which were about to be taken into that residential area through unauthorized channels. According to reports from the secretary of the local Mobilizing Group, the aforementioned products came from Chiloane and Nova Sofala, by boat, and were to be unloaded on an unusual site. On the assumption that the products would be sold on speculation, and because their owners did not have invoices or even bills of lading authorizing their transportation to Beira, they were confiscated. The sale of the coconuts took place in the district headquarters, while that of the shrimp was made in the local market. All the money went to the respective owners. The secretary of the Central Munhava Mobilizing Group, Xavier Pene, assured us: "But if we had found the approximately 4,500 coconuts and shrimp, to be sold on speculation, we would seize the products and sell them, and the money would be turned over to the Executive Council." [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Apr 85 p 2] 2909

CSO: 3442/264

SENEGAL

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH DRIVE REPORTED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 24 Apr 85 pp 10, 13

[Article by Amadou Dieng]

[Text]

SENEGAL has shown itself to be a pioneer among African countries in the promotion of fundamental and applied research into renewable energy.

As long ago as 1953, five years before the country became independent, Dakar University (the first university in French-speaking Africa) already had an Institute of meteorological physics in its Science Faculty.

The Institute was subsequently named the Henri Masson Institute, in honour of the first dean of Dakar University's Science Faculty, who was one of the first people to realise that there could be no development without research. As a result of its rigorous and wide-ranging research work, the Henri Masson Institute soon became one of the country's leading research bodies, and its reputation spread beyond Senegal's frontiers.

Three years ago, the institute had expanded to such an extent that it was turned into a fully-fledged university institute and given a new name, the Renewable Energy Study and Research Centre (CERER).

All research undertaken by the centre is geared to the needs of the rural world. It is mainly focussed on the problem of how to obtain water. The main line of research concerns the development of solar pumps or solar motor-pumps,

which use the energy from sunlight to extract water from the ground.

This research programme aims essentially to solve water problems in villages and pastoral areas. For despite efforts already made by the Senegalese government, especially in the wooded and pastoral zone where most of the country's livestock is concentrated, the problem of water is still a relatively urgent one for the human and animal population, particularly at a time when a long-term drought seems to have set in.

The programme has been given top priority by the government, which, has, moreover, worked out and begun to implement a national water plan. Thanks to CERER's research, there are now many solar pumping stations in rural areas; the centre has also helped to set up wind-powered pumping stations.

CERER, which has achieved spectacularly good results from the programme, has chosen as its second line of research the use of solar energy to preserve foodstuffs by drying. It has concentrated its efforts on developing a solar fish-drying plant.

Senegal has enormous fishing resources, but preservation techniques are for the most part rudimentary, and result in a wastage rate of 40 to 60 per cent. Whereas both self-employed fishermen and the fishing industry use

modern equipment, catches are in the region of 380,000 to 400,000 tonnes a year.

If that production is to be properly used proper processing techniques must exist. CERER has therefore developed solar fish-drying plants for a number of fishing co-operatives, with the result that the end-product is not only obtained more quickly but is of higher quality.

The success of this venture encouraged CERER to install a giant 100-square-metre solar fish-drying plant in N'Guét N'Dar, a fishermen's district of Saint-Louis, the former Senegalese capital and now the administrative centre of the northern region. Other projects have been carried out on the "Little Coast", in the region of Thies, and in other places where there is organised fishing.

A third line of research undertaken by CERER has been the development of solar water-heaters, with the aim of making them economic enough to replace electric water-heaters. The government has set up the "Albert DAguerre" Industrial Company for the Application of Solar Energy (SINAES) and given it the task of popularising such equipment, which is for the moment being offered at a special low price. All such action is aimed at meeting the challenge of the energy crisis.

Senegal intends to prove, through the implementation of these various programmes, that efficient use of locally available energy is one of the solutions to that energy crisis. The exploitation of solar energy is expensive, but, through photovoltaic techniques which enable the sun's

rays to be converted directly into electric current, Senegal is determined to arm itself with a wide range of possible options in the sphere of solar energy. The expert view is that such methods will never be able to meet major needs; but for small schemes involving isolated villages, photovoltaic techniques are certain to prove not only useful but economic.

The country has taken the bold step of seeking solutions in the sphere of thermodynamics as well: its solar power station at Diakhao (in the Kaolack region), which was built under the aegis of the National Electric Energy Company, is the first of its kind in Africa. It shows that thermodynamic principles, too, can offer a viable solution. Unlike photovoltaic techniques, thermodynamics makes it possible to produce electricity without converting solar energy. Although an expensive solution for large-scale development schemes, it does offer an answer to the energy problem faced by the developing countries.

But above all, CERER is focusing its attention on the way the biomass, and more particularly wood, is being used at a time when the process of desertification is gathering pace. Sixty per cent of CERER's work involves the development and distribution of improved cooking fires known as "bank ak suuf" (clay and sand) stoves. This is one way of exploiting local resources by using local materials (clay and sand); it also relies on an endogenous technique that is straightforward, easily accepted, and above all so inexpensive.

SOMALIA

BERBERA CEMENTWORKS HITS PROBLEMS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 6 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] The Berbera cementworks, whose construction has now been completed by the French company CLE-TECHNIP, will not come into service for several months yet. There are two problems, the training of Somali personnel and the provision of fuel to run the plant, which its source of finance, the French central economic co-operation fund, the CCCE, blames on the inability of the Somali authorities to meet their obligations because of the country's financial crisis last year.

However a senior CCCE official told THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER that the successful outcome of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund at the beginning of this month and the recent announcement by several countries of assistance towards Somalia's balance of payments should have positive repercussions with regard to the cement works. The technical assistance envisaged in the agreement signed at the end of 1982 with the consultant engineers, Ciments-Lafarge, will be reviewed and reinforced. At the moment the recruitment and training of Somali personnel is inadequate, though seven engineers have been trained in France and others could be found among expatriates working in the Gulf states. As for fuel supplies, these will come from Saudi Arabia, but it will take some months to resolve the problem of on-site storage. Once in operation, the cementworks will initially produce between 100,000 and 120,000 tons a year, all for the domestic market, although its total capacity is 180,000 tons.

Meanwhile it has been learned that the project for a cementworks in Djibouti, the most important scheme of those approved by the conference of donor countries in November 1983, will not know go-ahead. This is because Djibouti was unable to pay eight per cent of the total cost as demanded by Austria, the financial backer for the plant.

CS0: 3400/138

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

OIL SEARCH BEGINS--The French oil company ELF, which holds a licence to search for oil in an 8,000 square kilometre area offshore to the north of Mogadishu, is to begin a seismic survey in the area soon with the aid of the ship Explora, belonging to the West German company Prakla Seismos. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 6 Apr 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/138

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP ATTACKS BUTHELEZI'S CRITICISM OF PARTY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Apr 85 p 10

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, has attacked Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for accusing the party of "naked racism" and thereby giving the Government ammunition to use against the PFP in the upcoming debate on the Uitenhage shootings.

Mr Moorcroft was responding to the KwaZulu chief minister's condemnation of the PFP's report on the Uitenhage incident, compiled by Mr Moorcroft and signed by six PFP MPs.

Last week Chief Buthelezi dismissed as "naked racism" the report's suggestion that the Government had exploited ethnic rivalries by sending Zulu police to Langa to curb Xhosa unrest.

He had maintained that the report's contention that ethnic differences divided blacks any

more than they did whites was "filthy Nationalist propaganda".

In a letter to Chief Buthelezi, which the chief minister read out in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday night, Mr Moorcroft said the attack on the PFP was "intemperate, unjustified and offensive".

Rejection

"My opposition to and rejection of racism and apartheid in all its guises has never before been in question", said Mr Moorcroft.

He denied that his report suggested Zulu detachments had gone to Uitenhage to "shoot, kill and maim" non-Zulus and challenged Chief Buthelezi to substantiate his claim.

"What I do claim is that there is deep resentment in the townships at the use of detachments of Zulu police. This can

easily be verified by any member of your cabinet who might care to visit these townships", Mr Moorcroft said.

Joy

He went on to say that Chief Buthelezi's remarks would be "seized upon with joy by the Government during the debate on the Uitenhage killings".

After reading the letter, Chief Buthelezi said it was "balderdash" for the PFP to claim it was he who was giving the Government ammunition to use against the PFP.

Chief Buthelezi said he objected to the "arrogant" way in which Mr Moorcroft had written and said the letter should be treated with the "contempt it deserved".

There was nothing worse than "a racist masquerading as a liberal", he concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS OFFICIAL ROLE OF COUNCILS, REACTION TO ATTACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Apr 85 p 18

[Text]

Since the year started black organisations have criticised members of town and village councils, causing many to resign. In a recent address Cabinet Ministers have reacted angrily to attacks on local authorities.

In this article Mr J Korff, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, reacts to attacks on councils and gives the official side of the role the councils play.

The article was released to The SOWETAN this week by Mr M A van Rooyen, a public relations officer in the Department of Co-operation, Development and Education.

THE words "local" and "government" indicate clearly what the purpose of local government is. Local government is a government at a local level; it is a government for a local community and as such its function is basically to serve the community in such a way that it may be able to meet its own needs in all matters pertaining to local interests.

The body of people that represents local government in a community is known as local authority. There are two types of local authority, namely town councils for the urban and larger areas, and the village council for the rural and smaller areas.

Before the advent of

councils, local government in black towns was administered by the administration boards presently known as development boards prior to the administration boards there had been white city councils. Presently all local government functions are executed by the local town councils or village councils.

It is therefore through the effective performance of these functions by the councils that local authorities serve you, the resident.

Local authorities are responsible for the provision of water, sewerage, construction of roads, installation of electricity, etc. Therefore a local authority should have offices in close proximity to the community to afford residents easy access to them if they (the resi-

dents) have complaints to air.

Residents should be made aware that it is not always possible for the council to furnish all the services expected from them.

The local authority must therefore see to it that there is no disruption in the provision of services. Maintenance must be done properly to ensure that the residents' needs are met continuously.

Local authorities are not in a position to buy and maintain services on their own. This then means that the residents have to pay for such rendered services.

Tariffs are calculated in such a manner that whenever the distributor e.g. Rand Water Board or Escom increases its prices then the council has no option but to meet these increases. This argument accounts for reason why water and electricity tariffs are always revised.

For example, where a local authority once maintained a gravel road because of the nature of its community, it may be forced to tar the road as the community becomes more sophisticated. In short the residents have to pay for the amenities and benefits they enjoy.

From the above it is clear that there must be

constant and continuous consultation between the residents and their councillors.

Within every society there are independent bodies such as the churches, welfare organisations, bus companies, taxi owners and other business enterprises which render services to the community. Councils are not in a position to control or advise these bodies on how to run their services to the communities.

The decisions that these bodies take and the tariffs they charge are not subject to negotiation with the council. These powers of private bodies have been demonstrated by the fact that in the past there have been increases in fares and prices of commodities regardless of the objection and intervention of the councils.

• When an election is called residents who feel that they are prepared to spend time and energy in the service of the community come to the fore. Such people are then nominated by members of the community to become candidates for election.

A candidate must be of sober habits and sound judgment, over 21 years of age and need to have never been con-

victed of criminal offences.

Voting is done by secret ballot. The names of all duly nominated candidates are printed in alphabetical order on ballot papers. All officials involved in the polls are expected to make a declaration of secrecy on oath, prior to the day of the opening of the polls.

To make doubly sure that the elections are conducted in an honest manner the ballot boxes are sealed in the presence of all candidates or their agents. At the close of the polls all ballot boxes are sealed again. These measures are taken to ensure that no false ballot papers are later placed in the ballot boxes.

Persons wishing to vote should, upon entering the polling station, produce their identity documents and apply to the polling officer for a ballot paper. The polling officer, after checking the credentials of the voter, will hand him a ballot paper on which an official mark is stamped. The paper shall be folded in such a manner that the front thereof is on the inside and the official mark on the outside.

SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR PARTY LEADER'S PERFORMANCE IN PARLIAMENT ANALYZED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Apr 85 p 14

[Article by Frans Esterhuyse]

[Text]

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has lifted the veil far enough to show his approach to the new politics inside and outside the Cabinet.

As a member of President Botha's Cabinet he speaks the political language of his leader, with enthusiastic endorsement of Mr Botha's ideas, attitudes and reform initiatives.

As leader of a political party with principles diametrically opposed to those of President Botha's National Party, Mr Hendrickse cautiously tunes to the wavelength of his Labour Party followers, many of whom have openly and impatiently condemned the NP's most cherished beliefs.

If Mr Hendrickse's style conforms to the Government's concept of consensus politics, then a man in his position has no option but to perform on a political tightrope.

And Mr Hendrickse did this with great skill and eloquence when he spoke in the House of Representatives this week during the debate on the State President's Vote.

He gave a glimpse of his political hand while he spoke convincingly of his dedication to peaceful change, non-violence, constructive dialogue and reform.

Throughout his address, delivered while President Botha was listening close to him, Mr Hendrickse's tone was calm, friendly and at times like an intimate fireside chat.

"We have no doubt in our minds that our presence here has contributed to the progress that has already been made," Mr Hendrickse

said. And then: "From here we can only go forward, because progress is the name of the game."

At an early stage of his address Mr Hendrickse said he believed cognisance had to be taken of "total black aspirations". Solutions had to be found to the problem of sharing a common citizenship.

He believed a common citizenship was essential "when we are going to think in terms of common loyalty".

"While people do not have a common loyalty the forces of evil can seek to divide them further. It is loyalty and patriotism that bind in all circumstances and situations.

"Within the South African context I am convinced we can, under one flag, establish one nation."

Mr Hendrickse repeated this idea with great emphasis.

Then he turned his attention to Mr Botha as a leader and as the man of the moment.

"The implication is that we must have the right leadership at the right time. I have no doubt in my mind — not because he is present here this afternoon — that the State President is the man who can lead this country to a situation of peace, security and the recognition of the rights of the individual at all levels," Mr Hendrickse said.

He praised President Botha for his bold reform initiatives and particularly welcomed the granting of property rights to black people.

The announcement that freehold rights would now be extended to blacks was "certainly a gigantic leap".

Mr Hendrickse said he believed the Government was correct with its decentralisation programme. If there was a conscious creation of job opportunities in certain areas, people would not move away to areas where they thought job opportunities existed.

On the thorny issue of majority rule, Mr Hendrickse's words could only have been music to the ears of President Botha: "Anybody who talks about handing over power just like that has to have his mind read. It is certainly the dog crying for the moon, particularly at this juncture."

It was true that within black aspirations the whole question of divisive forces had to be examined. It was not only a question of negotiating with the African National Congress.

It had to be realised that the ANC itself was divided on the process of armed struggle. There was also the question of "alignment with the South African Communist Party".

Mr Hendrickse also spoke of divisions in the ranks of other extra-parliamentary organisations opposing the Government, including the United Democratic Front (UDF).

After dealing with such issues and speaking out strongly against forces seeking violence as a means of political change, Mr Hendrickse cautiously put on the pressure for more reforms.

He did not make demands, but instead urged the State President and the Government to give "serious at-

tention" to certain matters.

He noted gently that it had been found "feasible" to scrap the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act. The next law that could be "feasible" for scrapping was the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

Taxi apartheid had to be examined, train apartheid had to go and dining room apartheid in Parliament had to be looked at.

These were "little foxes that are certainly damaging a whole situation".

Mr Hendrickse spoke of various other matters which he thought should be examined with a view to reform. He did not go the whole hog, however, and noticeably refrained from attacking the remaining pillars of apartheid which have been under repeated attacks from members of his Labour Party in other debates.

He suggested that the question of joint sittings of the three Houses of Parliament be re-examined.

"To expect people to come together to merely sit and listen to a speech without participating is breaking down the whole level of communication," Mr Hendrickse said.

He spoke of tolerance and discipline as being "the foundations of democracy". In this context he called for the building of "a new society".

"I believe our main purpose in establishing a true democracy must be that the new society must be a society without discrimination."

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSKEI PRIME MINISTER PRAISES BOTHA'S REFORM MOVES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 85 p 9

[Text]

UMTATA. — There could be no guarantee of peace and prosperity for future generations in Southern Africa as long as the people of this region persisted on a confrontation course, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Chief Matanzima was addressing delegates to the national congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, which began in Umtata on Monday.

He said no accords with neighbouring states would yield any fruitful results while the South African society itself remained divided and unreconciled.

He praised the South African President, Mr P W Botha, for breaking away from the nationalist tradition and declaring his intent of a political reform programme that would evolve a society free from apartheid.

CSO: 3400/120

SOUTH AFRICA

CP, HNP MERGER LIKELY FOR NATAL BY-ELECTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 85 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Conservative Party (CP) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) might come to terms in supporting each other in the crucial Port Natal by-elections.

Mr Pat Mohr, vice-chairman of the CP in Natal, said yesterday that talks will be held with the HNP leadership shortly to try and merge both parties behind one official candidate.

Mr Mohr said that it was obvious that if the Conservative forces were united in the constituency there was every chance that they would take the marginal seat from the National Party.

The National Party div-

isional committee in the constituency will meet on Thursday to decide on its candidate. At this stage it is almost certain that Mr Stoffel Botha, a former Administrator of Natal, and an elected MP and a member of the Cabinet, will unanimously be the party candidate.

Mr Botha has already indicated that he is prepared to stand as the Nat candidate.

So far, the NRP, the PFP and an independent, Mr Dave MacNaught, have indicated that they will stand in the byelection.

In 1981 Mr MacNaught, with NRP backing, failed by only 600 odd votes to take the seat.

CSO: 3400/120

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT'S IDENTIFICATION OF LEFT CHALLENGED BY PFP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Government would not be able to deal effectively with the unrest in the country as long as it continued to identify the SA Communist Party, the ANC and the UDF as organisations with exactly the same objectives and aims, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point) said.

Speaking in the committee stage of the Law and Order Vote, he said the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, had in his "usual pseudo-scientific dissertation" on Monday made these organisations out to be solely and jointly responsible for all the problems in South Africa.

No awareness

He had shown no awareness of the tensions that existed within them. Within the UDF, for example, there was a wide range of beliefs on political and economic matters and on methods of bringing about change.

Mr Van der Merwe said Mr Le Grange made speeches of this nature in order to create an "atmosphere for use in cer-

tain situations".

He should rather spend his time improving communications in his department, from the lower ranks through the upper ranks to Parliament and vice versa.

The Commissioner of Police had had to testify to the Kannemeyer commission basically on one matter — why false information had been given to Parliament after the Langa shootings.

Dividing line

The dividing line between the Minister of Law and Order, as political head of the police, and the force itself, should not be blurred, Mr Vause Raw (NRP, Durban Point) said.

Speaking in the committee stage of the Law and Order Vote, he said an example of the blurring of this line was a letter which was sent to the Minister by senior members of the force, in which they pledged personal loyalty to him.

"I think that was unwise. It blurs the distinction between an impartial force, loyal to the State — which is what they meant

— and a force loyal to a representative of a political party," he said.

Mr Raw said that where the police abused their authority and disobeyed orders, justice and disciplinary action had to be seen to be done.

Sensitive

"The Minister is very sensitive about this. He has denied he is blindly loyal to the police, right or wrong. But there is no doubt he has given the impression that he will back the police whatever they do."

The recruitment of police should be stepped up, as there was not the manpower to cope with the task of dealing with routine crime.

The searchlight was on the spectacular incidents of the unrest.

But 90 percent of the work of the police continued day and night in combatting crimes such as theft, escapes, fraud and driving under the influence of liquor.

The NRP supported every effort to restore law and order and normality to South Africa, Mr Raw said.

SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU BELITTLES BOTHA'S PEACE PRIZE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Apr 85 p 7

[Article: "Tutu on Church Gathering: Botha Not Deserving of Peace Prize"]

[Text] The visit by the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, to the annual Easter gathering of the Zion Christian Church (ZCC) was a "childish exercise in self-delusion" whereby President Botha wanted to prove "how many blacks support him and his policy," Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, said yesterday.

"I think that given the serious situation facing the country, the state president should instead give serious thought to talking with church leaders who have some credibility," Bishop Tutu said in a telephone interview.

More than three million black Christians attended the gathering. President Botha was met with applause after practically every sentence. He is the first and only man to receive the freedom of Moria--headquarters of the ZCC, which has approximately four million members.

Understand

Bishop Tutu said that he views the "peace prize" received by President Botha as a "devaluation of the Nobel Peace Prize."

"I understand that these two peace prizes have been compared with one another.

"Before President Botha's departure to Moria, I sent him a telegram in which I asked him to conduct talks with church leaders because of conditions in our country. I have yet to receive a response.

"President Botha knows who these church leaders are. The ZCC may have large numbers, but what of significance have they been able to do?"

Asked who the church leaders with "credibility" are, Bishop Tutu said, "Members of the South African Council of Churches."

In an interview with an English-language daily, Bishop Tutu said that he is "shocked" about the peace award to President Botha. This is the "most ridiculous thing" he has ever seen.

He also expressed his "shock" at the millions of blacks who during Botha's speech applauded after almost every sentence.

"Those people kept applauding as if someone was directing them, even when President Botha was not yet finished with a sentence."

12271

CSO: 3401/146

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. SENATE, HOUSE RESOLUTIONS CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Apr 85 p 6

[Editorial: "American Interference"]

[Text] The two anti-South African resolutions passed separately last week by the American Senate and the House of Representatives are not conducive to the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement in South Africa.

Constructive engagement is generally regarded as an attempt to help solve problems without direct intervention in the domestic affairs and administration of a country. Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the two above-mentioned American resolutions, in which among other things the South African government is condemned for its policy and for the loss of life in the Eastern Cape, and in which economic sanctions against the country are recommended.

Surely the capping blow is the Senate's request that the American government conduct its own investigation of the shootings in Langa in the Eastern Cape.

These resolutions reflect little of constructive engagement. Economic sanctions will be preeminently destructive. And the the investigation into the 19 deaths in Langa that the Senate now wants to conduct is meddlesome, to say the least. It amounts to direct intervention in a South African domestic affair.

How would the American government have reacted, for example, if South Africa had at the time wanted to carry out its own investigation of the Watts riots, in which American policemen opened fire on black protesters? Or of the violence on an American college campus in which soldiers gunned down students?

The proceedings of the investigation ordered by the government after the Langa incident are being widely publicized. Moreover, the South African judiciary is known for its independence and high prestige. This is why the international community will just have to wait for Judge Donald Kannemeyer's findings.

12271

CSO: 3401/146

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY ATTACKED FOR EXTRAVAGANT SPENDING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] PARLIAMENT--Members of both the Conservative Party and the Official Opposition attacked the Government in the House of Assembly yesterday for extravagant spending on accommodation for the new tricameral parliament in a time of recession.

Speaking during the debate on the Public Works and Land Affairs Vote, Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) said the work had been executed in as lavish a manner as possible. An amount of R3,7 million had been spent on President's Council accommodation.

The Tuynhuys, now being used as offices by the State President, Mr P W Botha, was being renovated at a cost of R3,35 million.

"To put this into perspective, it will take about 10 years for the three per-cent cut in MPs' salaries to pay for the President's new curtains and carpets," he said. He asked why Mr Botha had to move to the Tuynhuys from H F Verwoerd Building.

Renovated Building

The Marks Building had also been renovated for the House of Delegates at a cost of r4,38 million. "What will happen to this building when the Great Hall of the People is built next door?" Mr Soal asked.

"The Nat fat cats spend money like drunk sailors while the rest of the popula-tion tightens belts."

Mr L M J van Vuuren (NP, Hercules) said the Great Hall would have seating for more than 1 100.

Referring to an earlier remark by Mr Jan Hoon (CP, Kuruman), Mr van Vuuren accused the CP of trying to imply that the Government was on the verge of creating a fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks.

Replying, Dr Lapa Munnik, the Minister of Communications and Public Works, assured the CP that the extra seating in the Great Hall was not to accommodate a future black chamber.

Referring to the renovations at Tuynhuys, Dr Munnik said Mr Botha received foreign heads and diplomats. "Must we shuffle diplomats and foreign heads of state into a lift and take them up to the 18th floor in the Hendrik Verwoerd Building?" he asked.

CSO: 3400/139

SOUTH AFRICA

NPP LEADER RAJBANSI VIEWED AS ENIGMATIC SURVIVOR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Apr 85 p 14

[Article by Mike Robertson]

[Text]

President Botha went to the House of Delegates this week and was feted from every quarter.

Such was the warmth of the reception given to the President in the House, where shrill denunciations of the Government are normally commonplace, that Mr Botha himself remarked: "At some moments I felt I was sitting in my own party caucus."

Not least among those who lauded the President was the National People's Party leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, who called Mr Botha "the most potent force for reform that has yet appeared from within the establishment", a "new Jan van Riebeeck" who was rediscovering South Africa.

As the first Indian member of a South African Cabinet, Mr Rajbansi remains an enigma. Like his coloured Cabinet colleague, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, he finds himself in the difficult position of being a member of Mr Botha's Cabinet and the leader of a party with policies which differ dramatically from those of the Government.

But, if Mr Hendrickse is seen as a master of the political tightrope in handling this dilemma, Mr Rajbansi simply gives the impression of being a juggler with too many balls in the air.

He leads a party with members whose political views range from marginally to the right of the United Democratic Front to others, who but for the colour of their skin, could have been National Party members.

Given this and the tenuous balance of power in the House of Delegates, much of Mr Rajbansi's energies in

past months have been devoted to retaining power and keeping his party members in line.

Having promised during last year's elections to use the system to dismantle apartheid, his attacks on grand apartheid have been rather muted.

When issues such as the Group Areas Act, influx control and resettlement have come under discussion, his contributions have paled almost into insignificance when compared to those of party members such as Mr Ranji Nowbath (nominated) and Mr Samaroo Pachai (Natal Midlands).

When he has addressed national issues his remarks have been rather vague and undeveloped, leaving doubts as to whether they were made out of conviction or political expediency.

The opposition Solidarity party in the House of Delegates has, for instance, in the past weeks been openly courting kwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — who by virtue of his vast support and occasional references to the 1949 rioting by Zulus against Indians is an ever-present factor in Indian political deliberations.

In the debate on the State President's Vote, Mr Rajbansi responded to this by referring to the Buthelezi Commission recommendation that Natal get special treatment. However, there was no open support for this recommendation which as a signatory of the commission report he has already endorsed.

Instead he said: "There may be a time when we will be forced to call the bluff of the self-appointed leaders

(referring to UDF members whom he has accused of harming relations between Indians and Zulus) if student leaders clearly indicate to us to negotiate the future of Natal on the basis of the Butheizi Commission report."

One reason for his rather undistinguished performance in debates on national issues is that he is essentially an ethnic politician who, having graduated to the national arena from local affairs committees and the South African Indian Council, seems ill-equipped to deal with the issues at hand.

Several observers expressed surprise that Mr Rajbansi threatened to resign from the Cabinet over a parochial issue such as the second access road to Chatsworth in Durban at a time when the furore over the Ultenhage shootings was at its height.

His party received the support of about only 10 percent of the Indian community in last year's elections and to break the stranglehold which groups such as the Natal Indian Congress have on the vast majority of the community, he has continually stressed the need get a better deal on "bread and butter issues".

He stressed this in the debate on the State President's Vote: "There is great expectation in South Africa, especially in our community, to deliver goods in respect of bread and butter issues. In order to enable us to justify our participation, additional financial allocation to this House is of paramount importance so that we may be able to provide without distinction education, housing, health and social services on a broader scale."

Mr Rajbansi is above all a political survivor. He has been called the "master of the politics of patronage" and can be expected to continue concentrating on "own affairs" and getting a better deal for his community.

In doing this, even if no significant progress is made in dismantling grand apartheid, he will ensure his survival as leader in the House of Delegates.

SOUTH AFRICA

CRIMINAL ELEMENTS, ROLE OF ARMY IN UNREST DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Apr 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Action Against Unrest"]

[Text] The role played by lawless elements in the Eastern Cape unrest was emphasized by the deputy minister of defense and of law and order after a visit to that area.

Deputy Minister Adriaan Vlok pointed out that peace-loving, law-abiding blacks are being subjected to violent methods by criminal elements. He labeled the agitators as "gangsters, robbers and villainous gangs whose only goal is to murder, rob and steal."

This phenomenon, the barbarous behavior of blacks towards fellow blacks, has also evoked reaction abroad by people who were not prepared to lay the blame for the state of unrest on whites only.

This is why it is in the interest of more than just South Africa that action be taken by state authorities to see to it that a strong grip is gotten on criminal elements such as these. But it is of particular importance domestically, because the political development of the country requires that, for the sake of peaceful solutions, a policy of negotiation be pursued with people who want to avoid violence. Otherwise South Africa will simply be plunged into a bloodbath and chaos.

In the comprehensive attempt to restore order in the Eastern Cape, use was made of the armed forces and the railroad police, together with the [regular] police. Although the armed forces were only used in a supporting capacity, the use of soldiers indicates the seriousness of the situation.

The presence of the security forces in the black residential areas afflicted with unrest seems at any rate to be a necessary measure in order to offer protection to the law-abiding residents. Without that, criminal elements, as well as political agitators with sinister intentions, will probably be able to achieve their goals with much greater ease.

As in the past, the use of soldiers in a situation of domestic unrest like the present one will hopefully be only of short duration and limited scope, because this gives rise to unfavorable propaganda. Nevertheless, this price can be paid, provided there is success in quickly restoring a peaceful situation, so that attempts can be made to eliminate whatever problems and legitimate grievances that exist--but around the conference table.

12271

CSO: 3401/146

SOUTH AFRICA

MISMANAGEMENT IN DECENTRALIZATION CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20 Mar 85 p 7

[Article: "Decentralization Is Becoming Insanity"]

[Text] An English morning paper in Johannesburg reports that two U.S. companies in Ciskei, Disa Garments and Engelhard Manufacturing, are receiving from the South African government 110 rands a month for every black worker in concessions pursuant to assistance for decentralization.

In the meantime, proof has been provided for President Lennox Sebe's justified charges that entrepreneurs are misusing the decentralization concessions. An inspection of the books of the American companies has shown that black workers at these companies earn considerably less than 110 rands a month. In order to make better use of the decentralization benefits, the companies have hired an exceptionally high number of gardeners and cleaning personnel.

It appears as if it would have been better for the government to have paid the affected black workers a subsistence allowance congruous to the salary they would have earned. This would have saved South African taxpayers a considerable amount of money.

If one bears in mind that the government gives more than 2.5 billion rands to the black homelands every year--while the majority of the inhabitants work in white areas--and that because of the customs union agreement an amount is paid out each year to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland that works out to 140 rands per person, or about 1,000 rands per family, then our readers should be able to understand that the megalomania of the NP [National Party] government is boundless.

Perhaps our readers can consequently better understand why South Africa is in the process of sinking in the quicksand of mismanagement and maladministration.

We can watch events only with a feeling of bewilderment.

12271

CSO: 3401/143

SOUTH AFRICA

REACTION TO ADVERTISEMENT FOR RACIST WATCHDOG

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Great Demand for 'Racist Watchdog'"]

[Text] Sales of her dogs have been going especially well after the large amount of publicity that she has enjoyed, says Mrs Martha de Villiers of Klipheuwel, near Malmesbury.

A Johannesburg Sunday newspaper, the SUNDAY TIMES, made a great fuss last week about an advertisement by Mrs De Villiers in DIE AFRIKANER for her "racist" watchdogs.

Inquiry

We even received an inquiry from Sydney, Australia after a report on Mrs De Villiers and her dogs appeared in a local newspaper, the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. The interested party was provided with Mrs De Villiers' address.

Mrs De Villiers says that she never knew that there was such great demand for "racist" watchdogs. After the report appeared, she received a number of inquiries with regard to it, and four puppies were quickly sold.

Watchdogs

In the advertisement, which appears again this week in our classified ads, Mrs De Villiers recommends her Bloemannweiler dogs for the protection of people and property. The dogs are specially bred for South African circumstances, the ad states, which appears under the heading "Racist Watchdog."

Mrs De Villiers says that she is actually working on raising a new breed of dogs. First a bloodhound is crossed with a Doberman, and afterwards the rottweiler is introduced. The new breed is thus 50 percent rottweiler and 25 percent bloodhound and Doberman.

[Words unintelligible] of the rottweiler, the smelling capabilities and gentleness of the bloodhound, and the intelligence of the Doberman.

The SUNDAY TIMES was very disturbed by the strong sense of color in Mrs De Villiers' dogs. A spokesman for the Animal Protection Association was even called in. He described Mrs De Villiers' breeding practices as "sick" and "crazy." These dogs can be dangerous, he warned anxiously.

But the advertising director of DIE AFRIKANER, Mr Willem Cremer, is delighted. "This proves how effective an ad in DIE AFRIKANER is," he says. "People who advertise in DIE AFRIKANER can even expect reaction from abroad," a smiling Mr Cremer says.

12271

CSO: 3401/143

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL SPECTRUM OF LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Apr 85 p 11

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

To the casual observer the South African extra-parliamentary political spectrum is a bewildering array of UDFs, Azapos, NICs, TICs, Inkathas and National Forums.

The average newspaper reader may sometimes find it difficult to work out who stands for what, why and who is attacking who this week.

In addition to all this there are also the "in-system" black political groupings, some of whom have taken various homelands to "independence" and others who serve on the South African Government created community councils, or black local authorities to give them their technically correct name.

There is also little doubt that religious groupings such as the ultra-conservative Zion Christian Church could make their presence felt politically.

All of these organisations can be split into two main groups. Those who have selected to work within the system set up by the Government and those who oppose it.

There are some organisations which, while classified as being "in-system", are also totally opposed to it but believe that they can achieve more working from within. An example is Inkatha.

The spectrum ranges from communism and Marxism

through to socialism on the left, passes through the centre where organisations like Inkatha are to be found and proceeds to the right from homeland governments to community councils and church bodies such as the Zion Christian Church.

Most of the news coming from the black (or rather non-racial) political spectrum during the past few months has been generated by "anti-system" organisations.

These organisations and political pressure groups fall into two main categories: the so-called Charterists and the Black Consciousness groups.

THE CHARTERISTS: All the organisations in this group subscribe to the philosophy of Charterism which is derived from a document called the Freedom Charter. The Charter was signed by a groups of SA political organisations in 1955. The main thrust of the Charter is that all South Africans, regardless of race, creed or colour, must be accommodated in the political system and get a greater share of the country's economic wealth.

The major organisations in this group are the African National Congress (banned) and the United Democratic Front. The ANC is the only South African liberation group with an operational military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, or Spear of the Nation.

The South African Communist Party (banned) exercises its only influence on the black political sphere here, with the ANC. The SACP is not strictly a Charterist organisation but is involved only with them.

The UDF is itself the umbrella body for hundreds of smaller affiliates, the major ones being the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Congress, the Release Mandela Campaign and some of the major trade unions.

There are many other smaller affiliates including organisations such as the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee.

The student organisation which keeps the Charterist flag flying is the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Charterism recognises the existence of "national groups" in South Africa and believes democrats of all colours must work together to liberate oppressed South Africans. It is inclined to socialism but is not clear what economic course the country would follow under a Charterist government.

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS:

Fierce rivalry exists between Charterism and the advocates of Black Consciousness (BC) which has on occasion, resulted in violence. Though the divisions between the two are serious, they can, and have worked together.

The umbrella organisation for the BC groupings is the National Forum while its major affiliates are the powerful pressure group, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and its independent wing, the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm).

TRADE UNIONS

It too has influential trade unions under its wing and is extremely active in the Cape where the Cape Action League played a major part in the poor percentage polls there during last year's tricameral elections.

BC does not see the destruction of apartheid as a major objective. It believes that apartheid will vanish as soon as the capitalist system in SA is destroyed and replaced by socialism. This is BC's major objective. Only then will the op-

pressed peoples of SA (Azania) be really free.

Azapo and the other major BC organisations have planned their strategy with this in mind. They foresee the total nationalisation of all the multi-national corporations operating in SA and the return of all the land to the people of South Africa.

BC has an inaccurate anti-white image.

The advocates of BC maintain that white South Africans cannot possibly aid in the liberation of the black majority because they are so much a part of the system.

BC maintains that democratic whites have a role to play in the national liberation process but that it must be strictly confined to their own community.

They should not seek to become involved in the struggle itself and must leave that to black South Africans. They have often accused the Charterists of allowing the liberation struggle to be hijacked by whites for their own ends.

DON'T BELONG

The Pan Africanist Congress (banned) also fits in about here.

The PAC is not a BC organisation and stands for Africa for the Africans only. They maintain that people of European and Asian descent do not belong here. The PAC came about in reaction to a feeling among many blacks that the ANC had been taken over by the white-dominated SA Communist Party for its own ideological ends.

THE CENTRE: The main black political organisation at the centre of the spectrum is the mainly Zulu supported Inkatha. Led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Inkatha boasts a membership of 2 million people.

Chief Buthelezi has refused to accept independence from the SA Government for the homeland of kwaZulu but nonetheless has taken a measure of self rule.

This had led to charges from the liberation organisations that Chief Buthelezi has "sold out" to the government of which he remains a strong critic.

Inkatha has some ties with

the ANC — Chief Buthelezi was once a member — but is also highly critical of the ANC's insurgency policies.

Chief Buthelezi also believes that the ANC has lost touch with the people of SA, the result, he says, of being in exile for so long.

Inkatha has a youth wing, the Youth Brigade, which has been criticised in the past for the violence which often occurs between them and members of the UDF.

IN SYSTEM POLITICS: Here we find the leaders of homeland authorities who have accepted "independence" from South Africa and the various political parties who participate in local township elections.

The Transkei, Ciskei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Lebowa have opted for "independence" while various other self governing states have indicated they wish to follow suit.

The more well known leaders of the homelands are Chief Matanzima of the Transkei, Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei and Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana.

On a local authority level there are various parties which work within the system and put up candidates for community council posts.

TARGETS

These men and women are often the targets of revolutionary elements because they are seen to have sold out to the government and accepted inferiority.

One of the most well known parties on a local government level which operates within the system is the Sofasonke Party of Soweto.

Though strictly non-political the Zion Christian Church (ZCC) has millions of adherents and this fact has not gone unnoticed by the Government. The powerful church is ultraconservative and there is little doubt that the Government would like to be able to count them on its side.

The recent address given by State President P W Botha at a mass meeting of the church may be the first of many.

NAMIBIA: The Namibian political scene is in many respects simpler to understand than that in South Africa. In other ways it is more complex.

The political picture in Namibia is far more racially integrated than in South Africa.

The Multi-Party Conference (MPC) which recently got the go-ahead from South Africa to set up a transitional government is a complex mixture of white conservatives and black socialists which is going to make governing a problem.

The main components of the MPC are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which is itself an alliance of 11 different ethnic groups, including the white Republican Party under the leadership of Mr Dirk Mudge, the SWA National Union and the Swapo Democrats.

The other parties in the MPC are the National Party of SWA, the Labour Party (no connection with the SA Labour Party) and the Rehoboth Baster group.

The DTA is a conservative alliance with a free enterprise base while both the SWA National Union (Swanu), under Moses Katjuongua, and the Swapo-D's, under Andreas Shipanga, are inclined towards socialism.

There is also a dissident Swanu faction which broke away after the decision to join the MPC and various other parties who are mainly Swapo supporters. They include the Damara Raad led by Justus Garoeb and the Namibian Christian Democratic Party under Hans Rohr.

The major political party which operates both in and outside Namibia is the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) led by Sam Nujoma and there is little doubt they would win a general election hands down.

They probably wouldn't even have to fight an election campaign.

Swapo's main base support comes from the Owambos who make up more than half of the total population but it also has widespread support among other population groups — in-

cluding white members and supporters.

Swapo, in itself, is not a guerrilla organisation, it is a national liberation movement and its insurgency campaign is carried out under the command of its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

Plan is responsible for the day-to-day running of the insurgency war in northern Namibia while Swapo itself concentrates on political issues and winning international support for its cause.

There are also many small splinter groups operating in South African and Namibian politics.

All the groups fit together, somehow, to form the highly complex political picture in South Africa and Namibia.

But two major objectives run throughout.

In South Africa the common aim is change, real change, and the implementation of a one-man-one-vote universal franchise system.

In Namibia there is an even stronger bond which transcends all political differences: to get South Africa out of the territory.

CSO: 3400/142

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI'S CHIEF MATANZIMA WILL QUIT PRESIDENCY NEXT YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 May 85 p 12

[Text]

UMTATA. — The State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday announced that he would not be available for re-election when his term of office expired on February 19, 1986.

Chief Matanzima, who became State President in February 1979, made the announcement at the official opening of this year's ordinary session of Parliament.

He said he had already submitted the formal notification of pending retirement to the Prime Minister of Transkei.

"This is an opportune moment for me to convey my gratitude to the people of Transkei for the confidence that they have placed in me since my election as Chief Minister in 1963, during my subsequent elevation to the status of Prime Minister at the attainment of independence and also during my term of office as State President.

"It is to be hoped that the same loyalty will be shown to my successor. It will be up to the leadership that will succeed me to uphold the popular aspirations and ideals of the people of Transkei.

"The people of Transkei should therefore work hard to give a meaningful expression to the country's independence. May the banner of liberty, equality and fraternity be lifted high in Transkei until the end of time," Chief Matanzima said.

Peaceful

Transkei was enjoying peace and quiet in the "prevailing context of confrontations, violence and upheavals," and was also playing a constructive role in the maintenance of peace and stability in Southern Africa, he said.

"My government regrets the unrest, the subsequent loss of life and the destruction of public amenities that have taken

place in various parts of South Africa during the past year. I must repeat my often stated view that violence is not a viable instrument for the solution of political issues.

Links

"Transkei has cultural and historical ties with the Black people of South Africa. Transkei is committed to the freedom of the people of South Africa because there can be no peace in the whole of Southern Africa until the principles of democracy are adhered to in order to allow all and sundry to enjoy the fruits of their labour equally, without domination of one group by another.

"The concept of reform which has surfaced in South Africa has cast a ray of hope on the troubled political horizon of Southern Africa. In order to enable reform to take place it will be necessary not to harp on the injustices of the past but to look to the future with hope and goodwill," he said.

CSO: 3400/140

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE TO TAKE OVER RAIL PROJECT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 May 85 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A Bill enabling the State to take over the R814-million capital cost of the Sishen-Saldanha rail project was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

A memorandum attached to the Finance Bill says that although Iscor had suffered substantial losses on the project, the Cabinet had decided it was in the country's interest to continue with the export of iron ore through the line.

To lighten Iscor's financial burden and make more competitive pricing of its product possible, it was also decided that the State would assume responsibility for the full capital cost of R814,3-million.

This, says the memorandum, would be done by absolving the South African Transport Services, which took over the line and harbour from Iscor against payment of

the capital cost, of all liability for exchequer loans in that amount.

This would result in "noticeably" lower freight tariffs on the line.

Iscor would continue to export ore at the reduced freight rates, and 80 per cent of any operating surpluses generated would now accrue to the exchequer in reduction of the capital cost of the scheme.

The memorandum says the Bill provided for the establishment of a board to control the use of the line and harbour, and to report regularly to the Cabinet on ore exports by Iscor and other organisations.

The board would also define the operating costs that would serve as basis for the calculation of the operating surpluses which Iscor and Sats would pay to the Treasury in reduction of the R814-million.

CSO: 3400/140

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP VISITS KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Apr 85 p 21

[Text]

NATAL Progressive Federal Party leader, Mr Ray Swart made an unexpected appearance in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly public gallery yesterday.

Mr Swart is understood to be holding discussions with KwaZulu's chief minister, Chief Mongosuthu Buthelezi, over Chief Buthelezi's criticisms of the PFP report on the Uitenhage shootings.

Mr Swart, the PFP Member of Parliament for Berea, was one of the six MPs who signed a report which said the Xhosas in Langa township had resented Zulu police detachments being used against them.

The report, compiled by Mr Errol Moorcroft, MP for Albany, said the South African Police had exploited ethnic rivalries existing between Xhosas and Zulus.

Last week, Chief Buthelezi dismissed as "naked racism" the report's implication that ethnic differences divided blacks any more than they did whites.

Welcoming Mr Swart to the Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said they had enjoyed a partnership and friendship lasting more than 30 years.

"Therefore it should not surprise anyone that in spite of conflict, we remain friends," Chief Buthelezi said.

On Wednesday a member of the assembly, Mr V Madikiza called on the six PFP MPs who signed the report to come to Ulundi to apologise for the "deep hurt" it had caused. He said Mr Moorcroft should be made to "squirm like a worm".

CSO: 3400/141

SOUTH AFRICA

EAST RAND SQUATTERS REPRIEVED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Apr 85 p 13

[Text]

THE MORE than 100 squatter families living at the Kattlehong coal-yard have been reprieved. Their shacks will no longer be destroyed — at least for now.

This assurance was given by Mr F E Marx, the chief director of the East Rand Development Board (Era-debo) yesterday. He said the board had decided to suspend the demolishing of shacks pending further talks between the board officials and members of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches (WCC), who represent the families.

The shacks were to be demolished on Monday after Eradebo had claimed that most of the families staying in squatter camps were staying there illegally as they came from the homelands.

Four weeks ago more than 30 people were left homeless after their shacks were demolished by armed East Rand Development Board inspectors at the coalyard.

Families

The families were saved by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) who visited the coalyard and erected tents to help house the families. At the week-end and early this week the board held talks with officials of the WCC after which it (the board) decided to suspend demolishing the shacks.

Mr Marks said each case will be treated on merit and that the board's executive committee will meet soon to discuss the fate of the squatters but meanwhile, they can continue staying at the squatter camp.

CSO: 3400/141

SOUTH AFRICA

KANGWANE LEADER URGES TALKS WITH ANC

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 May 85 p 4

[Article by Nkopane Makopane]

[Text]

THE young generation of the African people is no longer interested in piecemeal concessions, but want political change today and justifiably so, the Chief Minister of KaNgwane said yesterday.

Mr Enos J Mabuza was delivering his policy speech in the second ordinary session of the third KaNgwane Legislative Assembly. The session was also the first to be held since the granting of self-government to KaNgwane last year.

He said the delay to bring about the desired political dividends has resulted in the unfortunate mood among the young people to sacrifice their academic and professional future on the altar of school boycotts if their actions will help bring immediate reform.

For the evolutionary process to be associated, he said, laws such as the influx control, Group Areas Act, the pass laws and many others must go. It is the substance and not the spirit of

apartheid that should be removed, he said.

He called on the Pretoria Government to show boldness and not look over its shoulders in fear of the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party. The two parties, he said, were not South African and should not be allowed to hold the country to ransom.

Turning to the African National Congress (ANC), he said whether South Africa liked it or not, and whether it advocates violence or non-violence, the organisation is and will remain a factor with regard to the constitutional future of the country, just as SWAPO is the case in Namibia.

"It is our submission that the ANC should be unbanned and then allowed to operate as a legal political organisation, as well as take part in the dialogue and process of political reform.

"If there is any substance in the allegations that the ANC may be

behind the current unrest in urban areas, then this is more than the reason why it should be unbanned. By doing so, the Government will be able to judge the extent of its support and negotiate with its leader accordingly. We also appeal that Nelson Mandela should be released without preconditions," he said.

Mr Mabuza also said internal political organisations such as Inkatha, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) have a role to play and should be in the forefront of negotiation process. By the same token, he said, "we do not underestimate our role and contribution towards a peaceful future of our country."

Unrest

The Chief Minister

further said the disinvestment campaign being waged against the country should not be underestimated. He said any argument that disinvestment will hurt the African people does not hold water. An insistent and arrogant approach towards disinvestment campaign "on our part" will not help the cause.

On the continuing urban unrest and school boycotts, he said, these caused great concern. He said whereas the authorities have attributed the unrest to agitators, they believed that urban communities and school pupils have genuine grievances.

He appealed to the Government to stop all forced removals. The country, he said, can do without them and the resultant bad image they create about the country internationally.

CSO: 3400/140

SOUTH AFRICA

MILITARY SUPREMACY OVER FRONTLINE STATES DETAILED

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 15 Apr 85 p 4

[Article: "Frontline States Stand No Chance Against SA"]

[Text] Pretoria--The combined military forces of the frontline states--Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania--do not stand a chance against the South African armed forces, says a lecturer in military studies at the University of Zimbabwe.

In the most recent issue of UNIFORM, the Army newspaper, Major Michael Evans of the University of Zimbabwe says that in a case of full mobilization, South Africa can put 404,500 soldiers in the field. In contrast, the frontline states can mobilize 152,000 men.

In his survey of the military balance in Southern Africa, Major Evans says that in the area of armored personnel carriers, South Africa surpasses the frontline states by 1,200 vehicles.

Although the African states have better field support, South Africa's weapons are much better. He also says in the article that South Africa has the advantage in fighter planes.

According to Major Evans, Zimbabwe has 41,300 soldiers, Tanzania 40,300, Angola 37,000, Mozambique 15,000, Zambia 14,000 and Botswana 3,000. However, he says that the probability of a combined force of these nations is very slim because of internal problems, economic difficulties and the structure of the frontline states.

Cooperation is indeed possible in the area of military intelligence, the exchange of personnel, weapons procurement and weaponry study groups.

The frontline states ought to be investigating the use of missiles, in view of the fact that it is in this area that the greatest possibility exists for strengthening themselves, Major Evans thinks. He anticipates that armed forces are going to be equipped with missiles over the course of the next few years. This could alter the entire military framework.

UNIFORM goes on in its editorial commentary to point out that the judgement by a Zimbabwean academic that South Africa can put forth more of its men against its neighboring states will have a large deterring effect among our enemies.

The newspaper says that although the accuracy of Major Evans' figures on the numerical strength of South Africa's able-bodied men and military equipment can be questioned since he did not have access to the records of the [South African] armed forces, his findings are clearly based on educated guessing.

Major Evans' judgement also serves as motivation for South African soldiers to see to it that this state of affairs continue as it is, UNIFORM writes.

12271

CSO: 3401/157

SOUTH AFRICA

OPERATIONS OF THREE-CHAMBER PARLIAMENT DISCUSSED

Success of Cooperation

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 1 Apr 85 p 12

[Editorial: "The First Stage"]

[Text] Although counterbalances are still weighing heavily on the new constitutional system, there are encouraging signs.

With the first stage of the three-chamber parliament behind us, indications are that it will be able to pass the practical test.

This was a test that made heavy demands, especially of Coloreds and Indians. They found themselves in a totally new system of national administration. It was an emotional experience that sometimes resulted in unexpected parliamentary action.

Seen from a white point of view, there were sometimes rash demands and unreasonable reproaches about doing away with discrimination.

These are problems with an historical background which cannot be eliminated in one fell swoop.

But on the whole, the predominant impression of the first stage of the new system was the willingness to strive together towards a new future. This attitude was confirmed in particular by the speaker of parliament, Mr Johan Greeff. And it was precisely this man with his deep insight and calm approach who helped a great deal in making it possible for the new system to pass its first test.

Equally important is the fact that the new system proved to be a means of national government that is not simply manipulated by one side.

It was outside parliament where the counterbalances were now being dangerously mounted. There are still protests from the Right. An attempt is being made to link the monetary expenses that must be incurred with the weak economy, and in so doing to lump together grievances.

The leftist assault is much more problematic.

It is manifested in incessant black unrest, and the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] is playing a dangerous role. Instead of working together for peace and calm, the party's spokesmen are doing just the thing to arouse emotions in the black communities. In this way, a climate for further reform is blemished.

Gambling in this way with a community consisting of many peoples apparently does not worry the PFP. To say nothing of church leaders who act with so much emotion and hate.

Significance of Budget Addresses

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 26 Mar 85 p 18

[Editorial: "New Team Effort"]

[Text] The introduction of the three budgets for separate affairs in the three houses of parliament is an historical occasion which radiates a spirit of joint responsibility. The speeches given by the three budget ministers also reflect the high degree of the consensus politics underlying the new dispensation.

The entire exercise is thus an affirmation and consequence of dialogue, cooperation and persuasion. It has developed into a team effort which is already the realization of an ideal. The way in which the game is being played indicates a sense of dedication not to ruin things with undue haste.

Speeches in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates indicate a profound recognition of the fact that the cake that is being cut is not as large as those sharing it would have liked. There is understanding of the country's difficult economic conditions, and this has consequently been handled responsibly.

The uplifting and development of their people are the key points in the budgets of all three houses, while there is a strong drive in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates to eliminate disparities in salaries.

For the man on the street, concepts are being dealt with here that may take a long time to become popular. This must have also been true for those directly involved with them. The way in which they have successfully coped with them and served them up for all to see deserves the praise and gratitude of every person who is going to reap their fruits.

The image being shown to the world today did not simply set itself up on its solid foundations all by itself. It required hard work and bears witness to the adroit bargaining ability of those who are striving to give only the best to their people. Trees bearing fruit such as this deserve to be well cared for.

12271
CSO: 3401/110

SOUTH AFRICA

REAFFIRMATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT APPLAUDED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Apr 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Victory for South Africa"]

[Text] Although the opinions on South Africa recently expressed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in an interview with the WASHINGTON POST--including the view that violence is no answer for South Africa's problems--are essentially a reaffirmation of his administration's well-known views on South Africa, this is indeed of great significance.

It should be remembered that President Reagan was speaking against the backdrop of the latest wave of violence in South Africa, which inevitably entails an increasing condemnation of South Africa's trends in policy. In the prevailing anti-South African climate, it would have been much easier for the President, and it would have made him much more popular in some circles, if he had taken the side of those blindly condemning South Africa. The fact that under such circumstances President Reagan is sticking to his guns and has recommitted himself to his policy of constructive engagement does him credit.

The big victory for South Africa in President Reagan's statements lies in the fact that a world leader of his stature is giving the [South African] government credit for sincerely striving for a more just system and that he has again focused the attention of the international community on the fact that the situation in South Africa should not be seen merely as a struggle between the government on the one hand and blacks on the other. He pointed out that those who see violence as a solution are violent not only towards the government, but also towards other, peaceful groups.

The South African government has been trying for years to convince the outside world that the contention that the situation in South Africa is only a struggle between white and black is an extremely simplistic view. Anyone with even an elementary knowledge of South Africa knows that there are prominent black leaders with millions of followers who renounce violence as a solution for the country's problems and who are committed to the search for peaceful solutions to the issues at hand. It is instead a struggle between peacemakers on the one hand those seeking violence on other.

Hopefully President Reagan's realistic outlook will help drive home the truth.

28 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

FRG REJECTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, PROMOTES PEACEFUL CHANGE

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 16 Apr 85 p 17

[Article: "West Germany Makes Its Case About SA"]

[Text] The government of the Federal Republic of Germany has stated clearly that it is not considering negative economic measures as a useful contribution to peaceful change in South Africa, Mr Carl Lahusen, German ambassador to South Africa, said yesterday at the official opening of the German exhibit at this year's Rand Exhibition.

He added that his government hopes that further steps will be taken to encourage meaningful reform in order to achieve a system acceptable to all South Africans.

"The business community has a very important role to play in peaceful change and in overcoming obstacles through the creation of the economic growth which is decisive for solving social problems.

"The business community is in fact at the forefront of attempts to bring about evolutionary, constructive reform. Racial discrimination is implicitly inconsistent with free enterprise," the ambassador said.

Referring to the FRG's increased exports to South Africa, which last year rose by one-third to 3.9 billion rands, Mr Lahusen encouraged South African businessmen and manufacturers to make greater efforts to penetrate the German market, "which is open to a large number of South African products."

The German exhibit is the largest foreign entry this year at the Rand Exhibition. More than 25 companies were grouped together in a single area by the South African-German Chamber of Commerce, which is manning the information booths.

12271

CSO: 3401/157

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF'S PROBLEMS ANALYZED IN LIGHT OF SPENDING CUTBACKS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Apr 85 p 8

[Article by Dr. Simon Baynham]

[Text]

Although far from unanimous, there is a considerable body of opinion in Parliament, in the Press, in government departments competing for funds, and among taxpayers, for extra cuts in defence expenditure.

This sentiment has not been stemmed by the Budget announcement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, of what amounts to an eight percent reduction in military spending for 1985-1986.

Yet how are further cuts to be achieved when the real cost of purchasing and developing major weapons — such as long-range artillery and fighter-interceptor squadrons — is currently escalating at almost 10 percent a year?

Quite simply, the arithmetic does not add up. South Africa's tax base is no longer able to underpin the present levels of public spending — and that includes expenditure on defence.

There is a further problem, too. The financial and strategic plan to which the Ministers of Finance and Defence are working is based on an earlier assumption that inflation in the coming year would remain below 12 percent. If these guestimates prove too low (as now appears inevitable), then the cash available under current Government spending plans will buy even less than earlier envisaged.

Some major structural decisions need to be made about how large a defence effort is compatible with the Government's overall financial strategy and about what kind of provision makes sense.

Clearly, these questions are intimately linked to perceptions about the state of international tensions in the African sub-continent and assessments of the domestic security situation. Defence economics cannot be considered in isolation from the political context within which defence decisions are made.

Thus, if the Defence Ministry is likely to be required to come up before every long with additional proposals to reduce its slice of the cake, what should it be doing now to prepare itself?

The short answer is ascertaining where its real priorities lie.

In the present uncertain political and economic climate, this is no easy task since there is no immediate sign of a settlement in SWA/Namibia (let alone in South Africa itself) and relations with neighbouring states are still wobbly.

To start with, there is an urgent need for greater public scrutiny and control. A recent committee on public accounts spoke of "stock deficiencies and unchecked expenditure amounting to R50 million".

There can be little doubt that this is the tip of the iceberg and the solution lies in greater self-imposed accountability from within the SADF on the one hand and upgraded financial monitoring from our parliamentary watchdogs on the other.

Next, and obviously related to the above, is a requirement to introduce new measures to improve cost effectiveness. At its simplest, this means minimum outlay for maximum effect.

Escalating procurement costs can be reduced through collaboration with other countries, resulting in a fall of both fixed and variable costs, per aircraft for instance.

However, this avenue represents no easy route for South Africa, which is virtually friendless in the world. The result has been co-operation with other "pariahs" or semi-outcasts of the international community, such as Chile and Israel.

Ironically, as President Botha admitted during the recent ABC television series on South Africa, there can be no doubt that the UN arms embargo has been instrumental in the build-up of a large armaments industry here which can supply almost all the State's military needs — and which is now successfully seeking foreign markets.

For instance, South Africa has now become a world leader in military explosives and the production of mine-resistant vehicles (such as Buffels, Rhinos and Hippos), which she exports to several countries.

A unique new air-to-air missile system, the Kukri, which can destroy an aircraft flying at twice the speed of sound, has also been developed by an Armscor subsidiary. The Kukri system has been sold to Chile.

Given the military success of the counter-insurgency campaign against Swapo in SWA/Namibia, it is unlikely that this sector will be pruned in any way. In any event, the operational spending in such a war is small relative to the costs of setting up the defence infrastructure, training, and the maintenance of military preparedness.

While many critics of the SADF will not want to hear this, the cost of peace is almost as high as the cost of war.

Instead, the Government is much more likely to seek cuts in the "tail" of defence as part of an overall programme of public expenditure cut-backs.

This can be effected by the depletion of personnel by natural wastage on top of similar savings resulting from recruitment restraint. In fact, according to the latest edition of *"The Military Balance"*, issued annually by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, South Africa's fulltime defence force has shrunk by over 9 000 in two years.

Savings can also be sought in other ways: by freezing non-essential capital projects and develop-

ment programmes; delaying and/or reducing purchases of combat weapons and other equipment; by limiting to the minimum border call-ups; and trimming the vast quantities of fuel consumed by the fighting services in aircraft training exercises, anti-submarine frigates and heavily armoured vehicles. Some cuts in these areas have already been implemented.

However, there seems very little point in criticising the cost of major exercises such as 1984's *"Thunder Chariot"* (provisionally estimated to have cost R25 million) since all armies need to train. In any case, much of the money would have been gobbled up anyway on salaries, rations, fuel, ordnance, etc, in the course of normal annual training of the participating units.

There is also the controversial "macro-question" of taking steps to create a larger permanent force which, in the words of Mr Harry Schwarz, one-time PFP spokesman on defence who led the fight in his party against ending conscription, would be "cheaper and more cost-effective in the long run than the effect on our economy of calling up large numbers of troops".

To date, a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, in both economic and socio-political terms, has not been conducted into the present Citizen Force system, but many experts believe that the cost to the economy and to the conscripts — in terms of business upheaval and career disruption — is greater than would be the case than if an all-volunteer force (such as in the United States, Australia and Britain) was established.

No country's soldiers can claim total insulation from what is happening to the national economy. No defence chiefs can be wholly free of the constraints that should be laid on all spenders of taxpayers' money.

All this implies that the military establishment must recognise, with discomfort, that their requests to spend more will mean other public services having to spend less.

However, embarrassment in that direction must be measured against the other embarrassment which would be involved in the draconian slashing of defence appropriations. The delicate regional balance of power and the political fluidity and upheavals within South Africa, suggests that this is not the moment to imperil the SADF's operational capabilities.

SOUTH AFRICA

REBUILDING CROSSROADS WELCOMED

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 8 Mar 85 pp 195-196

[Text]

The real possibility that Crossroads may be redeveloped and become a recognised formal residential area was warmly welcomed, Mr J H Steyn, chief executive officer of the Urban Foundation, said in a statement.

"The foundation has all along opposed forced relocation as a solution, has urged upgrading as an alternative and has submitted proposals to this effect as the most appropriate manner of resolving the problem," Mr Steyn said.

The foundation recognised that some Crossroads residents will have to be resettled to make a thorough upgrading programme possible and hoped this would be done by direct negotiations between the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Crossroads community.

"Redevelopment and granting of a 99-year-leasehold in Crossroads will contribute greatly to bringing stability and a real sense of belonging to the Black community of the area," Mr Steyn said.

South African Press Association, February 28

CSO: 3400/57

28 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA MEMBERS PRAISED FOR HELPING TO KEEP PEACE

Durban DAILY NEWS in English 18 Apr 85 p 6

[Text]

ULUNDI: The reason why there had been the least unrest in Natal was because Inkatha members had gone to the people to explain their stand, Mr Winston Sabelo (Umlazi) told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

Mr Sabelo said people were bumping their heads against the wall to display their anger. Members of the Assembly had gone out with school inspectors and officials to speak to school children so there could be no misunderstanding.

Members should go back to their constituencies to prepare people for the seriousness of the economic situation and to promote self-reliance campaigns.

He dismissed the visit to Moria by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, at the invitation of the Zionist Church as "not significant".

Continuing the debate on the policy speech by the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, spoke on the question of reviewing the Freedom Charter. The charter, formulated in 1955, was a milestone in the development of people determined to liberate themselves.

The fact that some people saw in it the seeds of the marxist theory of dialectical materialism while others saw in it the seeds of free enterprise meant it was steering a middle course.

CSO: 3400/149

SOUTH AFRICA

MUSLIMS WALK OUT IN PROTEST AGAINST DU PLESSIS

Durban DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

SCORES of people who attended the silver jubilee celebrations of the Orient Islamic Institute in Durban staged a walk-out protest against the presence of the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, at the weekend.

Police took one man into custody and after questioning him allowed him to go. However, he was warned to report to the Security Police at C.R. Swart Square today.

A section of the audience at the Orient Hall got up as Mr du Plessis took the dias and chanted, "God is great, God is great" in Arabic as two people unfolded a giant banner which read: "He who walks with an oppressor has gone forth from Islam".

The demonstrators walked out of the hall as

security men dashed to the front of the stage and ripped the banner from the hands of two of them.

The demonstration brought to a head almost two weeks of tension in the Muslim community when it was learnt that Mr du Plessis was to be guest of honour at the celebrations.

Protests were lodged with the Orient Islamic Institute, but the trustees decided to go ahead with the celebrations with Mr du Plessis delivering the main address.

The community split because some thought the celebrations should go on with Mr du Plessis delivering the keynote address. Others said the Minister was part of a government that was unjust and un-Islamic.

CSO: 3400/149

SOUTH AFRICA

RIFT IN NRP OVER CONTROL OF PROVINCES

Durban DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] CAPE TOWN: A serious rift has developed between the New Republic Party caucus in Parliament and its powerful Natal provincial caucus which controls the province.

At issue is the type of second tier government which should replace the current provincial system expected to be

scrapped by the Government within the next year.

NRP leader Mr Bill Sutton yesterday took the unusual step of publicly rapping Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin, for suggesting that a multi-racial provincial council, including Kwa Zulu, should be established.

The proposal received qualified support from KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, but has been rejected by National Party Natal leader, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Mr Sutton said in a statement after a meeting of the NRP parliamentary caucus that "the party is committed to the retention of second tier government in Natal through an elected white executive com-

mittee to keep the administration of white own affairs in the hands of Natal representatives."

In an interview, Mr Martin responded that the policy was unrealistic as all own affairs were to be removed from the ambit of provincial control.

CSO: 3400/149

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW WHITE HOMELAND DEEMED UNACHIEVABLE

Johannesburg DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 3 Apr 85 p 10

[Text] The residents of Morgenzon in Eastern Transvaal paled at hearing the verdict: the town has been selected by the Orange Workers as the first growth point for a white homeland.

When it became obvious in the middle of the 1970s that the grandiose scheme to make all black South Africans live in "natural, nationally defined" homelands is about as realistic as a Centurion tank that can fly, some people began turning over in their minds the idea of a white heartland.

Later, those who were becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the inadequate success achieved in partitioning white and black joined together to form the Society of Orange Workers. And Morgenzon is now the land of Canaan flowing with milk and honey (provided the honey is white). But the ideal is not snow white: it is soiled with threats. It has been made quite clear to the residents of Morgenzon in a pamphlet that the point of the project is the "preservation of the Afrikaner people, and that no one should offer resistance to it, or else the people will get even with them."

The Orange Workers are clearly going to be closer to the AWR [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] than to the AVB [Afrikaner People's Movement?] and their "state". And the Hitlerist strain of the AWB is sufficient cause for most whites to turn their backs on this "White ideal".

Without ridiculing the affair, one wonders how many of Liesbet of Bengal's genuine descendents will now hurry to Morgenzon. The idea of a white homeland appears more and more to be an unachievable ideal, if geneology is taken into account. Which leads one to think that Morgenzon could yet become the Aandrus of white exclusiveness. At best a living museum with entertainment value.

12271

CSO: 3401/156

SOUTH AFRICA

NEL CALLS WHITE HOMELAND DANGEROUS, IMPRACTICAL

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 4 Apr 85 p 5

[Article: "'Homeland Dangerous, Impractical'"]

[Text] Morgenzon--A serious warning that the idea of an Afrikaner homeland is impractical and implies dangers for the Afrikaner was issued here by Mr Louis Nel, deputy minister of foreign affairs, after it was announced that there are rightist plans to make Morgenzon an Afrikaner heartland.

If the intention is that Afrikaners should create a separate state within the existing political system, then he cannot accept this, Mr Nel said at a public meeting.

"The utopia of an isolated small white state will bring great disillusionment." Such an Afrikaner state will be an impoverished one.

Mr Nel also said that English-speakers, Portuguese, Italians, Jews, Coloreds and blacks cannot be removed against their will from areas just so Afrikaners can live separately.

Plans

The plans to create an Afrikaner heartland in the vicinity of Morgenzon originated with the rightist Society of Orange Workers.

Mr Nel said that the Afrikaner is strong enough to hold his own within the broader South African political situation. He can stipulate for himself a political future in the country, and in so doing ensure a better future for his children.

He has no objection to the desire by Afrikaners to organize in order to live together in certain areas and practice their culture, as long as this is done according to the laws of the land.

However, the idea of an Afrikaner homeland implies dangers for the Afrikaner. An Afrikaner state will be isolated and entirely dependent on the surrounding state for, say, water, exports and imports, air transportation, etc.

It also means the creation of a state away from existing industrial complexes and most mineral resources.

He said that the Orange Workers concede by implication that the rest of the area that now constitutes SA should be completely integrated, a large area over which he will then have no control.

"This will not result in a strengthening of the Afrikaner, but rather in his weakening and impoverishment."

Mr Nel pointed out that since 1910, the Afrikaner has been fully integrated socially and politically with other white population groups, such as English, Portuguese, Italian and German-speakers, and that after 75 years he is still holding his own.

"The segregation of the Afrikaner is impractical and unnecessary. He should, through the creation of good relations and through a policy that permits other population groups to satisfy their reasonable and fair aspirations, stipulate for himself a political future and thus ensure a better future for his children," he said.

No Value

Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, said in Cape Town that this is an idea with no practical value.

"I believe that Morgenzon's people are realistic enough to not allow themselves to be used for such a senseless and unfeasible project. It has no viability whatsoever and can only bring tension between the white and black communities concerned."

12271

CSO; 3401/156

SOUTH AFRICA

CP REACTS TO OPPENHEIMER'S COMMENTS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Apr 85 p 5

[Article: "CP Strikes Out at Harry After Insult"]

[Text] Mr Harry Oppenheimer's comment that the CP [Conservative Party] represents the "lunatic fringe" is a rude insult to conservatives in South Africa, and typical of the arrogance of liberals.

This is what Mr Frank le Roux, CP member of parliament from Brakpan and secretary of the party's study group on foreign affairs and intelligence, says.

Letter

Mr Le Roux commented on the statement by the chairman of De Beers, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, on the American television program "Nightline," in which the CP was described as the "lunatic fringe" of South African politics.

Earlier, Mr Le Roux also wrote a letter to Mr Oppenheimer on behalf of the CP in which he gave the mining magnate a piece of his mind concerning his [Oppenheimer's] remarks to Ted Koppel, the host of "Nightline."

Slanderous

The entire letter reads as follows: "The scurrilous allegation about the CP that you made yesterday evening on the ABC television program "Nightline" is slanderous and an insult to nearly half of the white population of this country.

"Your view that the CP represents the 'lunatic fringe' in South Africa is not worthy of you. This is the sort of accusation that would not even be heard coming from the back benches of the party that you support. In reality, it negated any positive contribution that you could have made.

"I suggest that you familiarize yourself with the positions of the CP. To this end, I am enclosing a program of the party's principles.

"History will pronounce judgement on your senseless remark. The CP is the fastest growing party in South Africa, and as a result of its spectacular growth, even your own newspapers recognize that the National Party is facing a defeat."

Statement

"If you want to live up to the decency that you openly advocate so often, you will apologize publicly," the letter read.

Mr Le Roux said that Mr Oppenheimer's statement was a rude insult to conservative-minded people in South Africa, and typical of the arrogance of liberals.

"We must gradually begin to create responses to this type of statement", Le Roux said.

12271

CSO: 3401/153

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPLICATIONS OF DISSENT WITHIN COALITION DESCRIBED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Motley Coalition"]

[Text] The Heunis-Botha constitutional dispensation is scarcely 2 months into its first parliamentary session and it is already tottering lamely. The government's coalition partner, the Colored Labor Party, is joining the official opposition, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], in demanding the resignation of Mr Louis le Grange as minister of law and order, while the leader of this party is a member of the same cabinet as Mr Le Grange. The Indian party, whose leader is also a member of the cabinet, is again refusing to establish secret funding for the police through legislation.

In political terms the situation is as close to disorderliness as it can come. The creation of secret funding for the police naturally must have been discussed within the cabinet. If Mr Rajbansi withheld his support there, then there was already "a consensus crisis," and the measures cannot serve as a government proposal in any of the houses [of parliament].

If Mr Rajbansi did indeed agree to the measures and then later, under pressure from his party, turned against them, this is an open break in the coalition government. And although no major policy issue is at stake here, the significance of this is that if there can be no unanimity on minor things such as this, how difficult, if not impossible, will it be to achieve unanimity on the truly big issues?

It is striking that the Colored Labor Party in this case does support the measure at hand, but that in another police affair, specifically the demand that Mr Louis le Grange resign as minister, it again assumes a position against that of the white and Indian houses of parliament. This brings about the untenable situation that the Reverend Hendrickse, under pressure from his party, is demanding the resignation of a fellow cabinet member over police conduct at Uitenhage. Can there be any talk of mutual trust under such circumstances?

No further evidence of the decayed state of this Heunis-Botha structure is necessary. Under pressure, the Indian and Colored parties will distance themselves every time from measures and action that is rejected by liberal-communist extraparliamentary pressure groups.

It is certainly no coincidence that in the cases at hand, it is a police affair from which both the Colored party and the Indian party are withholding their support. It is significant, since the extraparliamentary opposition, supported by the leftist PFP and the leftist media, is identifying the police as a scapegoat in a time of growing unrest and violence, which must be dealt with by the police.

At such a time, it is imperative that the government display a strong, united front of determination and firmness in order to maintain or restore confidence. If the government backs away from police affairs under such circumstances, it is an unmistakable danger sign. Then it ceases to be mere speculation that in serious crises part of the cabinet will be associated with rebellion against authority.

In fact, the liberal self-consolation that these phenomena are only growing pains can be laid to rest. This is not what they are. They are the logical expression of the constitutional destabilization that the leftist Heunis-Botha policy has produced in South Africa.

Has contemporary African history not shown us every time that if the constitutional system is tampered with while a terrorist war is going on, then every constitutional change becomes a stipulation for greater destabilization?

In 1969, when the principle of racial segregation in sports was abandoned, the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] said that one concession would be followed by another, leading to the abandonment of the political position of whites, because the acceptance of non-whites by whites does not strengthen whites, but in fact weakens them--morally and fundamentally.

The Heunis-Botha constitutional framework can only remain standing if Mr P. W. Botha cheerfully permits dissent by the Colored and Indian parties. And he actually has no other choice, since he must hold on to them at all costs in order to preserve the pretense that the constitutional system is of value.

The fact that must be faced up to is that if these first cases of dissent with respect to police affairs are glossed over or ignored, then this will mark the beginning of a development that in a short period of time will become a permanent characteristic of the government's clumsiness.

This is why this first dissent by the Indian and Colored parties already represents the moment of truth. If they get away with this, then the foundation is laid for increasing government impotence, growing social disorder and an ever more restricted police force.

12271

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SOUTH AFRICA

VALUE OF LABORERS' WAGES DROPS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Apr 85 p 13

[Text]

However, this wage agreement was last changed more than four years ago and the new wage represents a modest 8,8 percent real increase over the 1980 minimum.

Nearly two-thirds of the minimum wages for labourers set by the Wage Board declined in real terms last year.

Of the 239 labourer job categories examined, 83 were given no increases at all during the year.

In almost half the cases in which wage increases were made the increases were too small to protect buying power against inflation.

"In the present inflationary climate," it says, "a wage that goes even for a year without increase suffers a decline of 10 to 12 percent in its buying power."

Artisan minimum wages determined by the Wage Board fared worse than those for labourers.

In nearly three-quarters of the 137 artisan job categories reviewed, decline was noted in the real value of the minimum wage.

In half these cases, the decline was ascribed to the lack of any wage amendments in 1984.

In the other half the increases given were too small to ensure that the real wage at the end of the year did not have a lower value than at the year's beginning.

More than half the categories of labourers in industrial council agreements suffered a decline in the real value of their minimum wages in 1984, says a Cape Town University research unit report.

It adds that artisans fared even worse than labourers, writes Sheryl Raine.

The report, by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, says 57 percent of labourer wage categories ended the year with less buying power than they had at the start of 1984.

About 16 percent of the 166 labourer job categories identified in 102 industrial council and arbitration board settlements showed no change at all in nominal wages during the year.

The high rate of inflation eroded the real value of these wages by 10 to 13 percent.

Of the labourers' minimum rates that were changed in 1984, only 52 percent maintained or

improved on their real value during the year.

"These facts call into question the effectiveness of the industrial council system in protecting minimum wages against inflation," says the report.

"The wages set for workers in the unskilled labourer category are extremely low, and, in almost all cases, far below the accepted poverty datum lines.

"These workers are in particular need of real wage increases every year if they are to be liberated from poverty or destitution."

The highest real percentage increase shown between December 1983 and December 1984 was found in the sugar industry in Durban, where a 70 percent real wage increase was obtained.

The report warns, however, that this figure is misleading as an indicator of prosperity because this was the first change in the agreement since 1981 and gave workers a minimum wage in nominal terms of R77,28 a week.

The most impressive changes in the more recently updated wage agreements occurred in the factory division of the motor industry, with real rises ranging from 19 to 23 percent.

Artisan minimum wage rates covered by industrial council agreements performed slightly worse than those for labourers during in 1984.

About 60 percent of the 77 artisan job categories reviewed showed a fall in real wage values in 1984.

Ten artisan wage rates did not change at all in nominal terms over the period.

The greatest real wage increase was in the jewellery trade in Cape Town: it amounted to 66 percent.

SOUTH AFRICA

TAIWAN BARTER NEWS ANGERS TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text]

THE textile industry is angry at news of a proposed barter involving coal and minerals for Taiwanese textiles.

The news was contained in a Press report emanating from Taipei which also said the Taiwanese Economics Minister would visit South Africa this week to discuss the proposed barter arrangement.

Mr Stanley Shlagman, executive director of the Textile Federation of South Africa, said the federation objected strongly to any barter deal including textiles.

The National Clothing Federation has asked for more information from the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, and has requested that it should be consulted if the barter arrangement is to include clothing.

A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday that they knew nothing of an agreement to barter coal and minerals for textiles.

Mr Shlagman said that the Textile Federation had approached Dr De Villiers two months ago to meet textile industry representatives and discuss any items relevant to trade with Taiwan.

He said the Minister had declined, saying a meeting was not necessary because clothing and textiles were not on the agenda.

Under the present normal conditions of trade, Taiwan is already the largest exporter of clothing to South

Africa — supplying more than a quarter of the clothing imported.

According to the federation, 10,8-million m² of fabric was imported from Taiwan in 1981, compared with 11,5-million m² in 1983 and 16,5-million m² (worth R30m) last year.

The total value of textile imports into South Africa during 1984 was R350m and the total turnover of textiles sold was R2bn.

Mr Shlagman said: "What is disquieting is that 70% of all fabrics imported from Taiwan were under rebates of duty in 1984."

He said the federation believed the barter arrangement favoured Taiwan because South African primary products (coal and minerals) which Taiwan does not have would be traded for a Taiwanese product (textiles) that SA is capable of producing itself.

The clothing industry believes that, because it is labour-intensive, it can contribute towards a solution of this country's unemployment problem if it is able to retain its market share.

However, according to the NCF, the clothing industry has been stagnant for the past four years with production last year being below that recorded in 1980.

In a statement the NCF said: "If the major foreign supplier of clothing is given preferential access to our market to increase its already substantial share, employment in the local industry, which is already falling off, will shrink further."

It said the clothing industry now employed 115 000 workers compared with 130 000 in 1981.

If there is to be an agreement with

Taiwan, the NCF asks that it be a properly-structured bilateral trade agreement entered into after full consultation with the interests concerned and not an ad-hoc barter arrangement.

Both the chairman and managing director of the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association (TCOA) said they knew nothing of talks with Taiwan on an exchange of SA coal and minerals for Taiwanese textiles.

TCOA coal for export during 1965 had already been allocated to customers.

According to industry sources the banks are acting as intermediaries between buyers and sellers of the affected barter commodities.

CSO: 3400/136

SOUTH AFRICA

FRENCH INTEREST IN SA EXPORTS REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Apr 85 p 14

[Article by Lawrence Bedford]

[Text]

EXPORT opportunities for South African companies in France are going begging, according to Mr Bernard Lafitte, president of the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Southern African.

This was because of a certain hesitancy by businessmen with regard to dealing with their French counterparts, he said. South Africa was France's 23rd biggest supplier in 1984 and 29th biggest client.

Total trade between France and South African in 1984 increased by 25% in comparison with the previous year, exceeding 10bn francs (about R2,1bn).

Imports to France from South Africa increased in 1984 to 5,9bn francs (about R1,23bn), an increase of 34,5% compared with 1983.

The chamber is making an all-out effort to help companies wishing to do businesses with France by offering a wider range of services.

In order to find out exactly what facilities businessmen need to assist them in dealing with French business, the chamber has extended an open invitation to all interested parties to attend a one-hour briefing session on Wednesday, May 8, at Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

Senior members of the chamber will give a presentation of services and find out which other services, assistance and facilities South Africans want.

"While membership of the chamber is 50/50 in terms of French and South African companies, we believe there is a lot more we can do to help local companies export to France or, on the other hand, help South African companies find products they are looking for in France," said Mr Lafitte.

Mr Lafitte is also managing director of Total SA.

□ The chamber was established in Johannesburg in 1979 as an independent business association for the promotion of trade between France and South Africa.

CSO: 3400/136

SOUTH AFRICA

SUCCESS OF TRANSKEI AIRWAYS REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

TRANSKEI AIRWAYS carried a record number of passengers during the past financial year. In the 12 months to March 15 734 people flew on scheduled flights between Johannesburg and Umtata.

This was a 24% increase on the 1983/84 figure of 12 717. March 1985 also saw the airline establish a new record by carrying 1 345 passengers, which was 14,3% up on March of 1984, when 1 176 people were transported.

According to the airline managing director, Mr Maurice Pike, the large increase in passengers was to some extent due to the introduction of further scheduled flights on the Johannesburg-Umtata route.

"Our decision to introduce these additional flights has been vindicated," he said.

"In addition, there has been an increase in the number of businessmen visiting the region served by the airline, the Transkei, Ciskei, Port Elizabeth and East London, during 1984."

Mr Pike said from a holidaymakers point of view, the airline had noticed a significant in-

crease in 1984 in the number of people using its Apex and family fares to reach Transkeian holiday resorts.

The normal Johannesburg-Umtata return fare is R286, which can drop to R200 on an Apex flight.

And a report just published says South Africans are enthusiastic holidaymakers. Three out of every four white adults in urban areas take a holiday at least once a year and only one person in 10 never goes on holiday.

These are the findings of a Market Research African (MRA) Omnijet study of 1 000 adults in urban areas. The results are representative of 88% of the white population.

December is the most popular vacation month and more than half of those going on holiday choose this time of year. April is next in popularity, one person in five goes then, followed by August, January and July.

"The results highlight the danger of surveying the population over the Christmas and New Year period," said Miss Moira Wegner, vice-chairman of MRA. "Clearly it is not possible to do reliable research on major issues when so many people are away from home."

SOUTH AFRICA

WARNING ON DANGERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 May 85 p 25

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

THE unemployment time-bomb was ticking away and everyone who could help to defuse it should do so, Mr Elvey Austen of the Southern African Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press Conference on the progress of the "Build Your Own Business" organised by the Institute, Mr Austen, the project chairman, said that unemployment was one of the very serious problems world wide today.

"It ranks with a number of other 'bombs' such as the nuclear, inflation, international debt and population."

Mr Austen said that more attention should be paid to improving the

economic circumstances of all the people in South Africa instead of to the preoccupation with purely political matters.

"For concurrent with the rising unemployment problem, the social unrest situation continues to worsen."

With South Africa's present economic malaise and with the spectre of unemployment becoming more menacing, the creation of jobs should be a national priority, Mr Austen said.

"The intention in organising the Build Your Own Business competition is to help draw attention to the unemployment problem and the need to create jobs through encouraging entrepreneurs to create wealth."

The competition which is sponsored by Anglo

American Corporation was planned in 1983 when the unemployment situation was already serious.

"The competition has generated some 1 200 direct enquiries so far and we expect that most of the entries, which have already started coming, will be received before the closing date at the end of May."

Apart from substantial cash prizes — a first prize of R15 000 and four runners up prizes of R5 000 — each entrant will be given a written evaluation of his business scheme he submitted.

Entry forms can be obtained from CIS Build Your Own Business Competition, Box 1917, Johannesburg 2000, (Tel: (011) 29-6116). Closing date for entries is May 30.

CSO: 3400/136

SOUTH AFRICA

HARVESTING OF ICEBERGS PLANNED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by James Clarke: "Will SA Be the Pioneer of Iceberg Harvesting?"]

[Text] The screws of the world's biggest tug, the SA Wolraad Woltemade, churn the black South Atlantic swell into a creamy foam. The great ship is making way well under a knot — not much above 1 km/h. It is moving the biggest load in maritime history.

Behind the tug, moving so slowly it hardly creates a bow wave, is an iceberg the size of Hillbrow.

It has been harvested from among other huge bergs which drift off Antarctica only to melt, years later, in the warmer latitudes.

More than 1,5 km long, about 1 km wide and 0,5 km deep, it strains the steel towing-cables, thicker than a man's arm, so they stretch like elastic bands.

Only 60 m of the iceberg shows, but beneath the sea is 440 m of green ice.

Weeks of towing progress. The tug speeds up to one knot as the forward end of the iceberg becomes crudely shaped by the sea into something approximating a ship's bow.

The iceberg begins to resemble a monstrous glass tanker. And that is precisely what it is — a water tanker containing, in frozen form, 750 000 million litres of water.

Three such icebergs would contain enough water to fill Vaal Dam. Some iceberg's contain more water than all of Africa's river combined. The biggest on record was one in 1956 — it was 330 km by 150 km and more than 1 km deep. That's as big as Lesotho and Swaziland combined.

The tug's course is set for Saldanah Bay. The journey will take three months. Eighty kilometres off shore, the berg will nudge up against the continental shelf and there it will rest, for a year or so — a brilliant white island of ice.

"Ice miners", wearing crampons and tethered to stakes, will drill away at its edges, letting the ice slurry fall into the sea. Ice, of course, does not contain salt and thus the melted water will float on the denser seawater.

A bergskirt — a

floating plastic barrier around the working face of the berg — will corral the slurry while water tankers pump it aboard and carry it ashore. There it will be piped to inland reservoirs.

Like all giant reservoirs, this frozen one will have its recreational side. Bolted to its side by specially designed expanding steel rods, driven 45 m into the ice, a tubular lift will carry sightseers onto the plateau.

Science fiction? It was. But no longer.

As the cost of squeezing more water from South Africa's strained and fickle rivers grows more expensive, hydrologists are looking at the iceberg alternative.

Indeed, David J de Marle of the Rochester Institute of Technology, New York, believes South Africa will be the world pioneer of iceberg harvesting. He predicted, in a technical paper in 1979, that South Africa's water situation, its "innovative approach to engineering" and its proximity to the Antarctic made it the ideal country to have the first

try.

South Africa has one of the few tugs in the world powerful enough to pull an economical-sized iceberg.

Economic? Dr de Marle argued that water from an iceberg reservoir would cost about half of what the Western Cape now pays for its fresh water. Farmers in the Western Cape, for instance, pay many times more for irrigation water than farmers up-country (more than 9c a kilolitre compared with Vaalharts where the price is 0.88c). Urban dwellers pay an average of about 33c/kl.

Professor W J R Alexander of Pretoria University, who has also spoken in the past on the feasibility of iceberg water for South Africa, says he believes it will become economic as soon as South Africa has to turn to desalination as a means of creating new water — "in two or three decades' time".

To desalinate seawater, at present, costs R2 to R3 a kilolitre. In the Antarctic it is done free — by sub-zero temperatures.

Professor DC Midgley, the Johannesburg hydrologist, told me that getting water from icebergs would, even now, work out "far cheaper" than desalination.

The area which is likely to drink iceberg water first is the Western Cape — the country's most critically water-short area.

According to Mr Rodney Jones, a Wits graduate chemical engineer who, in 1981, did some research into iceberg technology for a

dissertation, the movement of air and sea currents makes the Western Cape the easiest developed region in the world to which to tow icebergs: the West Wind Drift would help steer the iceberg eastwards while the Benguela Current would aid its drift northwards. And that current, being a cold one, would keep down premature melt.

Some hydrologists have discussed the economics of dragging icebergs to Richards Bay, Natal, from where the water could be piped inland — even to the Rand. An iceberg could be dragged much nearer the shoreline on the East Coast than it could on the West. It would be visible from the shore.

But while the north-running Return Agulhas Current — which runs counter to the main Agulhas Current — will aid the towing, it will also aid its rapid melting.

Using polar ice for fresh water is hardly new: in 1850, Alaskan ice was shipped to California for refrigeration purposes and between 1890 and 1900 small bergs were towed up the coast of South America to provide ice at ports.

In 1950, the Americans reconsidered towing bergs from the Antarctic and in the 1970s an international conference revived interest.

If anybody beats South Africa to the initiative it will most likely be Chile, Australia or Saudi Arabia. The Saudis most likely. They have done considerable research. At the moment they import water from the Philip-

piners in oil tankers which would otherwise return empty to the Gulf.

Dr de Marle, a value engineering expert, believes a good place for South Africa to harvest bergs would be off Bouvet Island, which is about 2 000 km south of us.

Dr de Marle's ideal iceberg was 1,5 km by 0,5 km and 260 m deep — "enough to supply 22 percent of the Western Cape's water needs in AD 2000".

He estimated that by the time it neared the Cape, it would be only 190 m deep and it would not be able to get nearer shore than "50 miles" (80 km) without snagging the continental shelf. The shelf off the Western Cape extends 80 km out and is between 100 m and 130 m deep.

Dr de Marle gave the iceberg a life of 304 days and suggested an optimum yield could be had from five bergs a year costing (1979 figures) R11 million. He saw the aquifer below the Cape Flats as being a good evaporation-free water storage area for icemelt.

"The value of this water would be the greater because of its purity and cooling capacity," he said.

"The advantages of iceberg melt water in irrigation are especially noteworthy as it, like rainwater, does not contaminate soils with salts and produces higher yields than regular irrigation water."

Mr Rodney Jones says it could be possible for bergs to create their own power by a technology known as Otec (ocean thermal energy conversion). It could one day be conceivable to rig up giant bergs to drive themselves into our waters. Imagine being the captain of an iceberg!

Mr Jones points out that 80 percent of the Earth's fresh surface water is locked up in ice — 90 percent of it in the Antarctic. Only the Antarctic's tabular bergs would be suitable for use — the Arctic bergs are quite different in shape.

"Preliminary studies have shown that the Antarctic can produce a harvest of 800 cubic kilometres of exportable ice," he wrote.

SOUTH AFRICA

WITCH BURNING INCIDENTS ANALYZED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG: The recent burnings of witches and witchdoctors are more than just an attempt to eliminate "evil" people, but an expression of political frustration and appalling poverty.

This is the view of a senior anthropologist lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr David Webster. He said the causes and motives of the recent burnings of suspected witches and witchdoctors, notably in the Northern Transvaal were complex.

Witchcraft beliefs were part of the world view of most indigenous societies in Southern Africa, he said, and they purported to explain the occurrence, misfortune and apparently evil deeds believed to be caused by people motivated by anti-social ends.

He added that while the belief in witchcraft was in a broad way still common, accusations against alleged witches were extremely rare.

Such accusations only took place in times of extreme stress, when a community felt itself under great threat.

Dr Webster said the

burning of community councillors in the Eastern Cape black townships was totally unrelated to witch burnings in the Northern Transvaal because the persuasions of those involved were not the same.

He said, however, that a negligible parallel could be drawn, in that the community councillors in the Eastern Cape were seen to be betraying the cause of their fellow township dwellers, in the same way that the witches and witchdoctors were perceived to have betrayed their fellows by the communities in which they lived.

"The difference is that whereas the witchcraft burnings were symbolic of a belief deeply rooted in superstition but fanned by existential circumstances, the Eastern Cape incidents were motivated purely by political aspirations," he said.

He cited the Northern Transvaal district of Zebediela which is surrounded by villages of people whose beliefs are still deeply rooted in witchcraft. He said that these beliefs were added other factors which in

fact weighed more heavily than the beliefs in witchcraft, but had the effect of magnifying these beliefs.

"These factors include political frustrations, poverty, inflation, the ever increasing rate of unemployment, climatic conditions which actually caused a greater incidence of lightning during the drought which struck the areas for more than three years," Dr Webster said.

He said all rural communities in South Africa suffered a severe and sustained three-year drought which destroyed subsistence crops.

He said: "The economy has also plunged into recession with unemployment climbing rapidly which had the effect of ejecting into the rural communities all those who who played no part in active industry.

"The fact that Operation Hunger is doing much of its work in the Zebediela district points to the poverty of the people there. Starving people are susceptible to incitement all the more so when there are other socio-economic factors which contribute to the communities' agonies," he said.

He said the political

problems facing the communities around Zebediela were highlighted by the insistence of appointed unpopular chiefs and headmen to have this Lebowa homeland district incorporated into KwaNdebele.

"The area was plagued by the enforced dumping of large numbers of people who were subjected to 'black spot' removals from places such as Elandsdoorn, Waterkloof, Kwarnie-laagte and Kuilsrivier.

"This placed a great strain on the area's already inadequate resources and led to tensions between the people already living there and the new arrivals," Dr Webster said.

The result was that witchcraft took a dramatic turn in recent months and the supposed rulers of this sorcery, the witchdoctors, now became the hunted.

Already, 16 people charged in the tribal courts "causing" the deaths of others by witchcraft have been burnt alive.

The proportions this witch hunting has assumed are causing great alarm and anxiety in the rural communities of the northern Transvaal and some parts of Natal.

SOUTH AFRICA

WITCH BURNING EXPLAINED AS MORE THAN A ROOTING OUT OF EVIL

Durban DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 85 p 5

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CSO: 3400/175

SOUTH AFRICA

LEGAL AID CLINIC OPENED

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 8 Mar 85 p 197

[Text]

A legal aid clinic has been opened in Springs, near Johannesburg and is the first commercially sponsored one in South Africa.

The clinic is a joint venture between the University of South Africa and Gillette, with Professor Marinus Wiechers, chairman of the controlling board of UNISA's Legal Aid Centre and Mr Ignasius Bradenkamp, chief executive of that centre, acting as co-ordinators.

Mr Arthur Chaskelson, SC, director of the Legal Sources Centre in Johannesburg, has provided inspiration and valuable support and advice in getting the new clinic off the ground.

UNISA will control the clinic and Mr Anton Killan has been appointed full-time director.

Speaking at the opening, Mr Jim Clarke, managing director of Gillette South Africa said: "We have a firm belief that we should put something back into the community from which we draw our labour. The way we have chosen to do this, and this is consistent with our adoption and adherence to the much talked about Sullivan Principles, is by projects designed to improve conditions for the less advantaged people in the community.

"Thus we have done a lot of work with two of the high schools in Kwa Thema; and have started to work now with Tlamohe Technical College, helping them to establish a secretarial training unit. We worked with Keep South Africa Tidy to construct Gillette Park in Kwa Thema. We have established a computer learning facility at the Kwa Thema library and a health education programme at the Clinic. We have upgraded some of the sports facilities there, and run courses in business management for many of Kwa Thema's businessmen. We have run Junior Achievement programmes, in which senior high school children form companies and make and sell products. We have drawn the children from White and Black schools and thus got our young people to know one another, to learn to work with, respect and enjoy one another's company.

"Kwa Thema's community council has now been charged with the real responsibility of running the affairs of the township. We welcome this, because it means our Black people will have a real say in many of the things that affect their lives. But it brings problems, and one of those problems is that the

councillors are relatively unschooled in local government, unskilled at being effective representatives of the needs of their people. So with the help of ERAB we are sponsoring a course in local government at RAU for Kwa Thema's councillors. There are other projects, and there are some in the pipeline."

Because of the proposals of the Hoexter Commission, university law faculties are now playing a role in the development of legal aid clinics in South Africa.

The type of problems likely to be handled may include those of influx control and establishing the permanent rights of Black people in urban areas, labour law and dealing with alleged

unfair labour practices, housing and the disputes of allocation because of the critical shortage of houses in Black townships, claims for severance pay, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions, resettlement threats, education problems and also consumer exploitation and other items particularly in relation to building work, motor car sales and fraudulent burial and benefit societies and, of course, help with defence fees with ordinary criminal offences.

Legal services will be provided to those who might not otherwise have access to courts. Education programmes will also be offered. (Kwa Thema is a Black residential township at Springs).

CSQ: 3400/57

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDY ON INCOME, EXPENDITURES OF MINES

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 8 Mar 85 pp 202-203

[Text]

The mining industry spent an average of R5 601 million or 41,9 per cent of its income of R13 378 million on goods and services in 1982. Its second most important expenditure item was salaries and wages (29,1 per cent), followed by dividends (11,9 per cent) and payments to the Government (17,1 per cent). These are some of the findings of a study of the income and expenditure patterns of the mining industry conducted by the Bureau of Market Research.

The emphasis of the study is on expenditure on goods and services by the mines, which represents a tremendous market in South Africa. Gold mines with an expenditure figure of R3 206 million make up the major part of this market (57,2 per cent), followed by coal mines with an 18,7 per cent share of the market. All the other mines together spent only R1 346 million (24,1 per cent) and represent the rest of the market for goods and services in the mining industry.

The report compares the combined expenditure on goods and services by coal and gold mines with total expenditure on goods and services by the mining industry. The comparison involves 236 items, as defined by the Government Mining Engineer, and covers the period from 1978 to 1982.

The 236 items are divided into 59 groups and forecasts of expenditure are made for these groups at current and constant prices. The forecasts at current and constant prices give an indication of the growth rates of the respective markets in monetary terms and volume of goods produced, respectively.

Gold, coal and diamonds are the three most important minerals mined in South Africa in terms of sales in 1983: Gold (R10 180 million) is about four times as important as coal (R2 540 million) and coal is about five times as important as diamonds (R525 million). In 1975 gold (2 560 million) was about eight times as important as coal (R316 million) and coal was about twice as important as diamonds (R174 million). Coal and diamonds (R490 million) were about half as important as all the other minerals combined (R1 084 million), excluding gold.

There have been several changes in the relative importance of minerals from 1975 to 1983. Coal has become more important than all the other minerals together, excluding gold. The volume of gold production fell slightly from an index of 100,0 in 1975 to 94,7 in 1983, but this small decrease was more than offset by a massive increase in the rand value of gold sales from R2 560,4

THE GOLD INSTITUTE PRODUCTION FIGURES (Actual production in 1983, projected for 1984 to 1987)					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
World output					
in metric tons	1 399	1 428	1 505	1 557	1 587
in 100 000 ounces	44 985	45 920	48 387	50 057	51 024
Top 10 producers (in 100 000 ounces)					
South Africa	21 846	21 880	21 863	22 023	22 184
Soviet Union	9 100	9 200	9 400	9 600	9 700
Canada	2 363	3 615	2 862	3 117	3 323
United States	1 957	2 129	2 587	2 987	2 973
Brazil	1 728	1 630	2 042	2 443	2 624
China	1 830	1 900	2 000	2 150	2 300
Australia	941	1 151	1 636	1 657	1 648
Papua N Guinea	588	577	1 083	1 069	1 077
Philippines	602	842	866	866	902
Chile	571	553	581	588	594
				<i>Business Day</i>	

million in 1975 to R10 180,0 million in 1983, so that gold remained the most important mineral mined in South Africa.

Coal, the second most important mineral, with annual sales of R2 540 million in 1983, has increased both its production and rand value figures dramatically from 1975 to 1983. The index of physical volume of coal production virtually doubled from 1975 (100,0) to 1983 (198,1), while the value of sales rose from R316,0 million to

R2 540 million, representing an eight-fold increase at current prices. The share of coal in total mineral sales rose from 7,6 per cent in 1975 to 15,7 per cent in 1983. These figures illustrate the growing importance of coal production.

The report contains annual production and sales figures by type of mineral for the period 1975 to 1983.

The report was compiled by Mr Hennie Steenkamp and is obtainable from the Bureau of Market Research, PO Box 392, Pretoria 0001.

CSO: 3400/57

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENTEBOND MEMBERS' FIRST MEETING WITH INKATHA YOUTH BRIGADE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Apr 85 p 9

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

Afrikaanse Studentebond members attended a joint political congress with the Inkatha Youth Brigade at the Rand Afrikaans University at the weekend.

For about 80 percent of the Studentebond members it was their first face-to-face talk with black people.

Studentebond president Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk said the congress enabled many Afrikaans students to see for the first time what grievances black people had and to discuss their mutual hopes for the future.

Although this was the first time the Studentebond and the Youth Brigade had organised a joint political congress, they first met in 1979.

At that time the Youth Brigade was asked to address students at the Studentebond-affiliated Potchefstroom University.

Youth Brigade national organiser Mr Ntwe Mafole said relations were strained at that first meeting and there was a lot of ignorance between the two groups and very little respect for differing viewpoints.

The weekend congress was probably an im-

provement on 1979, but the atmosphere was often tense.

One particularly strained moment came when Studentebond member Mr Willem Lotter addressed the audience in broken Zulu.

An irate Youth Brigade member referred to this as paternalistic and upholding the us-them approach.

He added: "I do not want Mr Lotter to show us that he is a good baas.

"We must get away from the us-them approach."

An issue which the Youth Brigade and the Studentebond could not agree on was the establishment of majority rule in a unitary system.

Mr Lotter said: "The solution is not in majority rule.

"We are working towards the same goal, but we differ in how it should be reached.

"Show me one free democracy in Africa which has been a success.

"The fears of the white man are based on the realities of Africa."

The lack of joint resolution-making at the congress disappointed many

Youth Brigade members who believed the two groups could make resolutions to build an apartheid-free South Africa.

This urge to make joint resolutions was stressed by Mr Mafole who said dialogue between the two groups would be useless unless joint resolutions could be conveyed to the Government by the Studentebond.

"The Studentebond members who, unlike us, have a vote must talk to the Government," he said.

"They must convey the black people's fears and aspirations.

"As our friends they have a duty to carry our message to the Government."

Mr van Schalkwyk said it was made clear at the beginning of the congress that the Studentebond was a cultural organisation which could not make resolutions.

"All we wanted was to

allow the Inkatha Youth Brigade members to get into touch with the heartbeat of the Afrikaners," he added.

An important issue which arose at the congress was that a large proportion of Youth Brigade and Studentebond members were opposed to the homeland system, influx control and the pass laws.

After group discussion one leader described the homeland system as repugnant and influx control as morally indefensible and legally unnecessary.

Another important issue was the development of a national convention.

Inkatha Youth Brigade members pushed for a convention, while the Studentebond said although they were in favour of it a national convention should be a gradual process.

SOUTH AFRICA

LE GRANGE INCREASES POLICE FORCE IN UITENHAGE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Apr 85 pp 1,2

[Article: "Minister Le Grange: Police Reinforced at Uitenhage"]

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday announced additional police reinforcements and intensified patrols in the area near Uitenhage where disturbances have already claimed numerous lives and have been raging for a considerable time, and where a man was set on fire the day before yesterday by a riotous group of blacks.

Mr Le Grange appealed to all groups in the area to remain calm and not to take the law into their own hands. The police has the situation under control and will ensure that action is taken against perpetrators of violence.

He announced that additional reinforcements are being sent to Uitenhage in order to assist the local police. The area where the incident occurred the day before yesterday will from now on be patrolled more regularly, Mr Le Grange told DIE BURGER.

Mr Le Grange warned that the police will take action against perpetrators of violence irrespective of persons. At the same time, the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, gave the assurance that the state is not going to give in to the radicals who have provoked it into a confrontation.

Mr Dawie le Roux, member of parliament for Uitenhage, said that he is extremely shocked and disturbed by the incident in which a young white man was set on fire by blacks yesterday [as published] on the outskirts of Uitenhage. This coincides with riots at Despatch, where three blacks were shot by the police, and with the discovery of the burned bodies of two blacks who were killed in KwaZulu.

"It is gruesome in all its details. It will contribute to heightening tensions in the Uitenhage area," Mr Le Roux said.

Mr Le Roux made an appeal to the residents of Uitenhage to remain calm and to leave the maintenance of law and order in the hands of the police.

He hopes that the culprits will be quickly disposed of.

The mayor, Mr Joseph Kitching, said that the "shocking" incident could result in a violent confrontation between whites and blacks.

He believes that drastic action should now be taken in order to bring the disturbances under control.

According to Mr Kitching, feelings in the town are now running violently high, and emotions are threatening to get out of hand. The actions of the agitators yesterday could perhaps be just the spark that could lead to open confrontation.

Mr Barry Erasmus, city clerk in Uitenhage, was also very shocked by the incident, which took place very near the white residential area in Uitenhage.

According to Mr Erasmus, a number of whites are armed and they are driving with handguns in their cars.

He also asked residents to remain calm.

12271

CSO: 3401/149

SOUTH AFRICA

AWB EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO POLICE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 May 85 p 2

[Text]

AT least 1 000 supporters of the rightwing resistance movement, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, joined a "march of gratitude" on police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday, after attending a mass meeting to protest against the Government.

Leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, led the chanting procession from the Pretoria City Hall to the police central, three blocks away.

Young AWB members

at the head of the marchers held Vierkleur and Transvaal republic flags, and banners reading "SA police thank you for law and order" and "back to our promise, back to our land".

Mr Terreblanche earlier told an enthusiastic audience of more than 2 000 people that at the end of the march he intended handing a letter of thanks to the police for the work they were doing in riot-torn black townships.

CSO: 3400/141

SOUTH AFRICA

COLOURED SAYS THEY ARE TERRORIZED BY BLACKS

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH — Marauding groups of blacks are said to roam the Uitenhage coloured townships of Gamble and Rosedale from neighbouring Langa at night, forcing members of the coloured community to accompany them on stoning and petrol-bombing sprees in the townships.

Several people interviewed at random by newspaper reports in Rosedale and Gamble late last week said they were being forced to join groups of rioters who entered their homes at night.

And in a recent interview, the leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said coloured people were caught "mid-fire" in a situation in which their schools were being stoned and petrol-bombed by blacks — "something which the coloureds don't do themselves."

He said one could logically expect blacks to converge on white schools and businesses, but a situation had now developed in which "the man immediately above

you is the target."

He added that the current situation was likely to drive a further wedge between the black and coloured communities of the Eastern Cape.

A young man who was questioned said groups of blacks moved down the streets, entering houses on the way. Residents were threatened that their houses would be burnt if they did not accompany the groups, he said.

Another man told reporters he woke up in the early hours of the morning one day last week to find his house "full of blacks." A knife was held to his throat and he had no option but to accompany the group, he said.

Langa is separated from Gamble and Rosedale by a single-lane tarred road.

A spokesman for the South African Police directorate of public relations in Pretoria urged people intimidated or threatened by others to participate in illegal activities to lay a complaint at their nearest police station. — DDC.

SOUTH AFRICA

STATUS OF BLACK TOWN COUNCILS CHANGING, PEOPLE'S REACTIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Sophie Tema]

[Text]

HAS the status quo of black town councils started by the Government — formerly known as Community Councils — changed? And what is the attitude of people towards them?

From the outset the councils, originally known as Urban Bantu Councils and created to represent more than 20-million blacks in their residential areas, seemed to have been discredited and devoid of popular legitimacy.

And when Urban Bantu Councils were dissolved, community councils came into being in 1977 after the status quo had been disrupted by unrest in Soweto when students boycotted Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in their schools.

Since unrest started in black areas in 1976, the killing of councillors, the burning and destruction of their homes and Government buildings have been the order of the day.

Press officer for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr C S C Venter, told the Rand Daily Mail that in countrywide occurrences since September 1984:

- Five black councillors and four black policemen were killed.
- 109 black councillors were attacked.

- 56 black police officers were injured.
- 143 black school buildings, six churches and nine clinics were destroyed.
- 66 black councillors had their houses burnt down or badly damaged.
- 516 private vehicles and 1 080 buses carrying black passengers were burnt out or badly damaged.
- 225 private homes were burnt down or badly damaged.
- 147 black councillors were forced to resign and in areas like Heidelberg, Beaufort West and Cradock all councillors resigned for fear of their lives and damage to their property.
- In Uitenhage 15 out of 16 councillors had resigned.

Mr Venter said the above figures did not include the March riots which erupted in the Eastern Cape but he mentioned the death of Mr T B Kinikini, who was the last remaining member of the Kwanobuhle Town Council who had refused to resign.

This was despite five long months during which his funeral parlour business had been boycotted, his home stoned and his family threatened.

Mr Kinikini, along with one of his sons and two cousins, was bludgeoned to death by a frenzied street crowd.

From the above figures a deduction can be made as to

what black attitudes are towards Government created bodies. Their first targets were those who serve on these bodies and Government buildings.

What happened recently in the Eastern Cape, Transvaal and other areas is enough to prove the total rejection of these Government-created organisations by blacks.

Meanwhile the Rand Daily Mail has gathered that in the recent Eastern Cape unrest four other councillors have had their homes petrol bombed and set alight by agitated crowds.

- The home of Graaf-Reinet councillor Mr George Malothe was set alight.

- Jansenville community council chairman Mr John Suki and another councillor Mrs Agnes Jeyi, had their homes set alight.

- The home of a Dorrington community councillor was petrol bombed and the Rhini Town Council hall was severely damaged by a rioting mob.

Towards the end of 1981 the Government announced that community councils would be replaced with a new concept of "local government" — an attempt to make a clean break from the unpopular community council system.

But this still did not impress the people they were supposed to represent, particularly youth, although the Minister of Co-operation and Development at the time, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said the provision of the Black Local Authorities Act differed substantially from the Community Councils Act of 1977.

The announcement said that the power of the Minister of Co-operation and Development to prescribe to the proposed new black local authorities would be considerably curbed and that these bodies would be "fully fledged local authorities".

When elections for the new local authorities were held in 1983 a drop of 8% in the number of people who had cast their votes was recorded compared to the number of people who went to the polls in 1978.

Mr Alec Weiss, then chief liaison officer for the department on the Witwatersrand, confirmed that the overall poll had been lower than in 1978.

Blacks who had not gone to the polls said they were not prepared to support "toothless and useless" bodies such as the local authorities designed for them by the government.

But things were never rosy for the town councils and this became very evident when unrest broke out in the Vaal area known as Lekoa on September 3 last year.

According to records the Lekoa Town Council has 39 wards and Mr Esau Mahlatsi is the mayor.

Mr Mahlatsi and his family lost all their possessions during the unrest that swept through the township last year. Officials estimated that damage of about R30-million had been caused when Administration Board and private buildings were destroyed in the area.

Three councillors were brutally killed and the homes of 36 others were damaged or destroyed by fires and stonings.

Seven councillors, including two brothers of the mayor, resigned from the council leaving the Lekoa Town Council with 29 councillors.

The two brothers are Mr Paul Mahlatsi and the Reverend Meshack Mahlatsi, who said they resigned because they were "disgusted with the whole set-up" as they were not helping the people they purported to be representatives of.

Business premises that belonged to eight of the

councillors in the Lekoa area were plundered and completely razed to the ground when they were destroyed by fire or petrol bombing during the unrest.

Mr J Kruger, acting Town Clerk for Tembisa said: "Since unrest started in the township last year four councillors have resigned, but I cannot confirm whether it was an own decision or whether they had been pressurised by people in their townships".

"Two of the councillors resigned after their homes had been damaged by fire," said Mr Kruger.

"Three others who are still serving on the council also had their homes damaged. The home of one was completely razed by fire, while a second had his house stoned.

"The home of the third councillor Mr P Majokoana, was destroyed when a hand-grenade was thrown into it about three weeks ago."

In Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville the homes of several councillors, including the mayors, had been attacked with petrol bombs.

Only one death — the mysterious assassination of Mr Edward Manyosi — was recorded.

Figures could not be obtained from Katlehong, Welkom and Parys.

In Kroonstad's Seeisoville, four councillors gave up their seats after claiming that "there was little they could achieve from local authorities".

They are councillors Mr P Molema, Mr A P Lefafa, Mr L C Mfazi and Mr M NKomonde.

Daveyton, regarded as the East Rand Development Board's pride, only had one councillor who had resigned.

Until last week, when youths stoned the car of the mayor Mr Tom Boya, no serious incidents or attacks had been directed towards councillors in this area.

SOUTH AFRICA

VARIED REACTIONS TO BOTHA'S PLAN FOR DECIDING BLACKS' FUTURE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — All the major political parties save one in Parliament have said they will accept the State President's offer to serve on the Cabinet Committee to negotiate black constitutional development.

The only significant dissenter is the Conservative Party, whose leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that his party was totally opposed to power sharing.

The first reaction from a black and Indian leader, and from the radical Azapo, has been outright rejection.

Sapa reported that Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, said blacks were not about to be "seduced" into participation.

The Transvaal Indian Congress considered the offer "totally insincere and absolutely meaningless".

The TIC secretary, Mr Isu Chiba, said: "Mr Botha cannot embark on a policy of repression and harassment of our political activists and jailing our leaders and still be sincere about his offer."

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said in a statement that the Government was desperately trying to create a black middle-class to fend off growing opposition among the oppressed and was trying to make its "tri-racist shamocracy" respectable.

But the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert in accepting the invitation, said although there were fundamental differences between his party and the NP what they had common was they both agreed that one party could not find the solution for the whole country.

Dr Slabbert said: "I am prepared to talk to anybody. I'm prepared to go the UDF, and say: 'Don't go for violence and revolution, come and negotiate'. I have to do that. It is a large-scale movement.

"The ANC is a hardline communist movement committed to violence, but there are also people who support the ANC who are not committed to violence.

"I am not saying we must be flexible in our principles, but we must be flexible in strategy, in our willingness to negotiate."

Mr Vause Raw, parliamentary leader of the New Republic Party, said the NRP leader, Mr Bill Sutton, had welcomed the invitation. Mr Raw added that all the government reforms were in the direction of NRP policy.

The essence of Mr Botha's proposals is that the Cabinet Committee, which is under the chairmanship of Constitutional Development Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, should be expanded to include the other parliamentary parties to form the nucleus of a national non-party political effort to negotiate with black leaders who reject violence.

The major issues confronting the expanded Cabinet Committee are the problems of accommodating blacks politically at all levels of government.

Local government structures for blacks set up by the Government are rapidly proving unworkable as blacks who have agreed to participate in them have been branded as sell-outs.

Perhaps the biggest problem which the Cabinet Committee will have to contend with is finding credible black leaders to talk to.

It would appear that Mr Botha has virtually precluded the possibility of talking to leaders of the UDF and related organisations in terms of what he describes as their aim to incite and mobilise the masses towards confrontation with the authorities.

The UDF has already angrily denied the claim that it supports violence.

In a statement to Sapa last night it said it was not intent on precipitating revolution in South Africa.

The UDF wanted to see real change instead of such massacres as took place in Uitenhage.

It remains to be seen to what extent black leaders such as Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, will be prepared to do some hard negotiation with the new Committee.

SOUTH AFRICA

PERSONNEL PROBLEMS STILL PLAGUE GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

Almost 15 percent of established posts in the central government service were vacant at the end of September last year, according to the Commission for Administration's 1984 report.

The commission reported that at the end of last year there had been a total of 127 665 authorised posts in the public service.

This figure did not include police, the defence force, prisons, teachers or postal and transport workers.

If non-classified posts (cleaners, etc) were disregarded, the public service was growing at an average of 3,2 percent a year and in the 18 months from July 1983 to December 1984, 10 490 new posts had been added to the workforce.

According to the report, staff shortages were most serious in the administrative, professional and technical fields.

Although the service had shown a net gain of

3 408 staff members in the first nine months of last year, most of these people had entered the clerical and General B divisions.

The administrative sector had showed a net loss of staff while the professional and technical divisions had shown only moderate gains.

In the light of this, the report said, it was evident that serious personnel problems were by no means a thing of the past.

The system of adjusting salaries on a market-related occupational differentiated basis had borne fruit in attracting people back to the public sector.

The report said that 1984 had seen a broad reorganisation of the public service in terms of the new Constitution of South Africa Act.

Three new administrations were now handling own affairs.

This, the report said, had increased the growth of the public service establishment by 0,03 percent.

CSO: 3400/119

SOUTH AFRICA

CAUTIOUS REACTION TO QUESTION OF BLACK CITIZENSHIP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

PARLIAMENT — The Government side in the House of Assembly reacted cautiously to opposition demands for clarity on the issue of South African citizenship for black people.

Some National Party speakers indicated that the matter was under consideration and that a plan for black citizenship might emerge in future.

Nobody on the Government side ruled out the possibility of future SA citizenship for black people on the same lines as for whites and other groups.

The issue was raised yesterday by the Leader of the Official Opposition, *Dr Van Zyl Slabbert*, during the resumed Budget debate.

He said a question the Government was unable to answer with unequivocal "yes" was: "Will a black man be a citizen of South Africa on the same basis as whites, coloureds and Indians?"

Later *Mr Nic Olivier* (PFP, nominated) made a plea to the Government to give black people in the homelands a free choice between SA citizenship and homeland citizenship.

Such action by the Government would gain the trust of black people, *Mr Olivier* said.

A central problem in South Africa was that "pious promises" were made but were not fulfilled. The time had come to

carry out some of those promises.

Blacks should be allowed to become South African citizens so that they would be able to move about freely in South Africa like any other citizen of this country.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, *Mr Louis Nel*, referred to the citizenship issue in questions to the Conservative Party.

He asked whether it was still the Conservative Party's policy that there would in future be no black South African citizens, as stated by *Dr Connie Mulder*, former Minister of Information.

A response from the Conservative Party benches was interpreted by *Mr Nel* as a reply in the affirmative.

Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP, Innesdal) said there were many black people in South Africa who could not be accommodated in the homelands.

"In future we would have to make them feel that they are part of South Africa," he said.

Reacting to a question from *Dr Marius Barnard* (PFP, Parktown), *Mr Nothnagel* said the National Party stood for the removal of all laws containing "hurtful discrimination".

Dr P J Welgemoed (NP, Primrose) said citizenship was an important matter which deserved attention.

SOUTH AFRICA

GREATER ROLE OF PARENTS IN BLACK EDUCATION STRESSED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 20 Mar 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Black Education"]

[Text] In black education there is a shortage of everything but students, Mr Gerrit Viljoen said in the Vaal Triangle, an area that has had more than enough riots and disorders in schools over recent months. However, the grip that revolutionary elements have gained on black students extends to a much wider area, as evidenced by the continual outbursts at schools all across the country.

School amenities--or even school affairs--have long since ceased to be the reason for the violence. Black education faces an historical lag, and in spite of phenomenal progress in acquiring amenities--approximately 15 new classrooms are added every workday--it is very clear that black youth are less concerned about their progress at school than about political designs, for which a considerable percentage of them are being used as willing tools.

As Minister Viljoen put it, no stone is being left unturned in attempts to achieve a unified state. Extravagant expectations are being purposefully cultivated among youth and they are being incited to violence in order to achieve at their parents cannot or do not want to achieve.

As to the dilemma is the fact that black education stands isolated from the community that it serves, in part because the students are often better qualified than their parents. Education is one of the most important separate affairs of each population group, but in the black community it is not perpetuated as such. Access to consultation and responsibility on the part of the community are lacking for several reasons. This contributes to the feeling of powerlessness among parents when their children recklessly throw away the opportunity for learning--which they themselves did not have.

This is why it is necessary that purposeful structures be set up through which parents can meaningfully participate in the educational process to a much greater extent so that through their voices and authority they can help see to it that schools not be misused by radical elements not interested in the future of their children.

12271
CSO: 3401/110

SOUTH AFRICA

BURNING OF WHITE MAN BY BLACKS, OTHER VIOLENCE DESCRIBED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Apr 85 pp 1,2

[Article: "Man Set on Fire"]

[Text] Uitenhage--A white man from Vanderbijlpark was pulled from his car yesterday evening by a group of black rioters on the outskirts of Uitenhage and set on fire after they had poured gasoline on him.

In two other incidents, a white woman was slightly injured in a stone-throwing episode near the black residential area Alexandria, just outside Johannesburg, while near Stilfontein some 45 rioters tied a black policeman to a telephone pole and attempted to kill him.

Near Despatch, three people were shot to death in the black residential area when policemen repulsed a group of approximately 50 youths with buckshot, SAPA [South African Press Association] reports.

The charred bodies of two blacks were also found in the black residential area KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth.

Mr Erasmus Jacobs, 30, of Vanderbijlpark is fighting for his life in the Provincial Hospital in Port Elizabeth, while the police are engaged in an extensive search for the attackers. He suffered burns over 80 percent of his body.

His friend, Mr Karel van der Mescht of Johnstraat 34 in Uitenhage, who was in the car with him, was just able to escape and was not injured.

According to a spokesman for the department of public relations of the Pretoria police, Mr Jacobs and Mr Van der Mescht were stopped by a large group of blacks yesterday evening around six o'clock on Middelstraat--in the industrial area of Uitenhage--as they were stopping in at a cafe.

The area is located between the Langa and Uitenhage residential areas, not far from the scene of last month's shooting of 20 blacks by the police.

They pulled Mr Jacobs from the car and poured gasoline on him before setting him on fire. Mr Van der Mescht fled and sent for an ambulance. An unknown person called the fire department. A couple of blacks were still on the scene.

Mr Jacobs was taken to the hospital in Uitenhage, from where he was transferred to the Provincial Hospital in Port Elizabeth. A hospital spokesman said yesterday evening that his condition is critical, but that doctors are hopeful that he will live.

After a branch of the wholesale company Savemore Wholesale, at the corner of Caledonstraat and Gibbonstraat, was set on fire yesterday with a Molotov cocktail, some have begun to fear that the recent unrest might spread to white areas, it was reported here.

Yesterday the police found the charred bodies of two more blacks under a burning roadblock, this time in KwaZakele. They were 17 and 22 years old, a police spokesman said. Their names have not yet been released.

In several other towns there were disturbances and terror.

Aid

In Alexandria, a white woman was slightly injured in one of four incidents of stone throwing. It is not yet known exactly what happened.

Near Stilfontein, rioters tied a black policeman to a telephone pole and attempted to kill him. Black residents came to his aid. A man was later arrested in connection with the incident.

In Bophelong in the Vaal Triangle, officials of the Development Council opened fire yesterday on a group of looters at a beer hall, wounding two. At Sebokeng, another residential area near Vereeniging, police drove rioters away from a burning vehicle with tear gas.

Incidents of violence were also reported in the black residential area outside Bloemfontein. Ten buses were pelted with stones.

The police said in a statement yesterday that whites should preferably not visit black residential areas. If such a visit is unavoidable, police protection should be requested.

This is not a ban, but simply a request.

12271

CSO: 3401/149

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES REGISTRATION OF BLACK LABOR UNIONS

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Apr 85 p 3

[Article: "Labor Unions Apparently to Register"]

[Text] Johannesburg--The decision by two of the most important black labor unions to apply for registration with the Department of Manpower is being greeted everywhere in government circles, while other labor authorities and related organizations have expressed their surprise at the unexpected decision.

The General Workers Union (GWU) and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) both decided suddenly in the last month to register.

The two unions are among the country's largest and most important young, nascent unions which are indicating the orientation and direction for other black unions.

It is expected that the example may now be followed by other unions.

It is the GWU in particular that underwent an important change in policy with the decision earlier this year at a special union congress in Cape Town. Ever since the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations were adopted 5 years ago, the GWU has from the outset been one of the major opponents to the registration process.

They were of the opinion that registration of a labor union would give the state greater governance and control to use against the union concerned.

The head committee of the GWU itself does not have much to say about the change in policy.

"It was a unanimous decision after the process of registration with all its advantages and disadvantages was thoroughly discussed in detail. After an assessment of our own particular situation and position, we decided that registration presently holds out to us the best advantages," the branch secretary, Mr Mike Morris, said.

Surprise

The decision by NUM--one of the largest unions in the country with a membership of more than 100,000 in the extremely important mining industry--also came as a surprise.

NUM, which is affiliated with the Council Unions of South Africa (CUSA), was founded in December 1982 with the goal of ushering in a new era of industrial relations in the mining industry.

Thus far, the NUM has been very successful, and under the leadership of the head secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, even greater eminence is predicted for them.

Mr Ramaphosa also did not have much to say about the registration decision.

"After thorough consideration it was decided that it does in fact hold out to us important advantages," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower said that the government considers labor unions so important that statutory recognition is being granted to them through the registration process pursuant to the Labor Relations Act.

The main purpose of the law is the preservation of calm in industry through collective bargaining, in which the unions themselves play a key role.

There are various advantages associated with registration, as well as certain responsibilities and conditions that must be met by all involved parties.

The most important advantage is that registered unions are allowed to participate in the industrial bargaining machinery. Unregistered unions are excluded from this.

Up to now, 270 unions have been registered with the Department of Manpower.

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower said in response to questions by DIE TRANSVALER that no request for registration has yet been received from the GWU or NUM.

"However, it is a lengthy process, and although the unions in question only recently made the decision, the requests will probably reach us shortly, after which they will be considered in the usual manner," the spokesman said.

12271

CSO: 3401/157

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S BLACK CONSUMER MARKETING BOOMING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 May 85 p 10

[Text] SOUTH Africans are failing to take advantage of a booming black market just 5 km from city centres, says Mr Eric Mafuna, the managing director of a market research company.

While many companies were folding or being taken over during the recession, about 5 km from any city in South Africa was a booming black market, said Mr Mafuna, who was addressing a seminar on self-motivation, strive 85, in Sandton on Tuesday on the subject "Black Consumer Marketing."

"In South Africa people are failing to take advantage of this market."

He said the black market was something that was often discussed in terms of the market of the future.

This market was, however, in a state of rapid change.

This was an area where the strategies used two years ago were less likely to apply today, he said.

This was seen in terms of the rapid changes within the black community.

The black community was going through a process of very painful change, he said. "I call it the roller-coaster of social change. It is painful--measured in loss of life and loss of property," he said.

The 1970s witnessed the era of recognition: since 1973 the new black consumer had arrived, Mr Mafuna said.

It started insignificantly in Durban when a number of street cleaners asked for a salary increase, he said.

"From then on a wave of industrial unrest spread throughout the Reef."

Rapid adjustments were made to wage packages, he said. "And 'the black consumer' was born."

Economically black consumers were a force to be reckoned with, he said.

To many people 1976 was a positive period. "It was a boon. It established to all and sundry that politically we could not be ignored in terms of opportunity."

The black community wanted to be included in the decision-making processes: in the country, in companies, in schools and in society, he said.

They were now entering into an era of participation, Mr Mafuna said.

"A large number of blacks are going into business by themselves and the political machinery is needed to give them a bigger share of the marketplace.

"When the economy recovers the black consumer market will not be the same."

Now was the time for companies to plan for the economic rise: the time to repair marketing strategies and find out what the market was all about, he said.

CSO: 3400/140

SOUTH AFRICA

ARMS INDUSTRY, OIL NEEDS REVIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA I: GUNS FOR SALE. We understand that the state-owned armaments company, *Armcor*, has sold 100 G-5 155mm howitzers to the Iraqi government. The shipment, possibly in more than one vessel, reportedly left South Africa three weeks ago. The Iraqi port of Basra in the Gulf, Iraq's only port, would be a high-risk destination for the shipment since Basra is within range of Iranian fighter-bombers. Transshipment from Turkey is a possibility, but more likely is delivery to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, from where the G-5s would be taken by land to Iraq - an arduous route but perhaps less risky than Basra.

The G-5 was developed in the 1970s in South Africa by *Armcor* and the *American Space Research Corporation*, which acted contrary to the arms embargo on South Africa. Though the South African Defence Force (SADF) appreciated the development of a heavy artillery piece which conceivably could be used in southern Africa, the G-5 and its mounted self-propelled 95-kilometre-per-hour version - the G-6 - were primarily aimed at the foreign market, or, as South African defence minister Gen. Magnus Malan said in 1982, "to the arsenals of friendly countries". Both guns are fully compatible with most variations of 155mm Nato munitions. But since the G-5 was commissioned in 1979 the only conflict suitable for its use has been the Iran-Iraq war.

Armcor has had to retrench a lot of its staff for lack of work. The Iraqi deal, which appears to be worth about a billion Rand, is a bonanza for the financially hard-pressed South African government. Presumably the payment will be made at least partly in crude oil deliveries.

However, the deal has its drawbacks. Israel, which maintains close diplomatic and security relations with South Africa, has already protested strongly to Pretoria about the deal. *Armcor* chairman, Piet Marais, was particularly lambasted by the Israelis, who all along have supported Iran in the war with Iraq.

If the guns can be deployed by the Iraqi army - not an unlikely feat given the present standard of flying in the Iranian airforce - the war could well turn decisively in Iraq's favour. On the other hand, Mossad has always been inclined towards intercept and destroy missions against unwanted goods •

SOUTH AFRICA II: THE OIL CHASE. Crude oil and natural gas in South Africa and Namibia are locally of great strategic importance. Because of the international embargo on oil sales to South Africa, most of its liquid hydrocarbon requirements are imported covertly at considerable cost (AC Vol 24 Nos 1 & 7). Pretoria therefore spent huge sums to build three synthetic fuel plants run by the state company *Sasol*. Synthetic fuels, using coal as throughput, are hardly economically viable under normal conditions. Hence instead of investing in a fourth synthetic plant, the government obviously prefers to invest in hydrocarbon exploration in the hope of eventually diminishing its dependence on oil imports.

However, the *Southern Oil Exploration Company* (Soekor), jointly controlled by *Sasol* and the *Industrial Development Corporation* (IDC), has had little success in a decade of exploratory drilling. Almost 150 exploration wells have been drilled onshore, three-fifths by foreign companies. Onshore exploration has now apparently been abandoned in favour of offshore drilling. About 85 wildcats have been spudded off the South African coastline, mostly by *Soekor*. Major western oil companies are wary of joining in, despite many financial incentives, because of public pressure, especially in the United States, to reduce ties with South Africa.

The announcement in 1982 that an offshore oil field had been discovered was wishful thinking: the field, 200 miles east of Cape Town in 350 feet of water in an area known as the Agulhas Bank, was commercially unviable. Attention is now being turned to natural gas, a much less inviting prospect for South African

economic planners. Two possible fields have been pinpointed: the EG field, situated 100 kilometres south of Stilbaai, and the FA field, about 90 kilometres off Mossel Bay. The government ordered a feasibility study for the latter, whose development cost is estimated at up to \$1.5bn. But prospects for electricity generation or for using the gas as raw material for an ammonia plant are not considered promising. Nowhere else in the world would such a small deposit even be considered for development. Estimated reserves are only about 25bn cubic metres. If development starts this year, the field could be producing by 1990.

The hydrocarbon prospects in Namibia, both offshore and on land, are much more interesting. But until Namibia has an internationally-recognised government in Windhoek, there is little likelihood of international investment there. *Soekor* was recently authorised to carry out tests to determine the exact size of the offshore Kudu gas field, discovered in the mid-1970s by *Chevron*. The sticking point is that the field is in the mouth of the Orange river, less than two kilometres inside Namibia's territorial waters.

Although figures are debatable, some western oilmen reckon the Kudu field could contain reserves of up to 250bn cubic metres, enough to justify eventually the construction of a liquefied natural gas complex. South Africa would like to use the gas for its own purposes by building a pipeline to South Africa. The gas could cover at least a third of the country's energy needs. Three appraisal wells are reportedly planned by *Soekor* at a cost of \$30-\$40m. Against the odds, *Soekor* is looking for western companies to participate in the venture.

At the beginning of the year the government renewed for a seven-year period the 64m acre concession held in northern Namibia by *Etosha Petroleum*, an affiliate of the Lichtenstein-based mother company, *Brilund Oil*, reputedly owned by Canadian interests. The Etosha Pan area, which continues over the frontier into Angolan territory, has a high petroleum potential; little work has been carried out recently because of the insecurity caused by the guerrilla war waged by SWAPO. *Etosha Petroleum* has in vain contacted several large American firms about eventual partnership. But once Namibia gains an acceptable form of independence, it will probably have an oil-rush on its hands ●

SOUTH AFRICA

UITENHAGE POLICE CHIEF TESTIFIES ON USE OF AMMUNITION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Article: "Colonel Testifies: Blacks Asked for Hard Ammunition"]

[Text] Uitenhage--A delegation of blacks from Uitenhage asked the police in January of this year to use hard ammunition against rioters and to halt the use of bird shot and tear gas. This is what Lt Col Frederick Pretorius, district police commander at Uitenhage, testified here yesterday before the Kannemeyer Commission, which is investigating the deaths of 19 blacks on 21 March in the black residential area Langa.

Lieutenant Colonel Pretorius said that on 9 January of this year, a delegation from the black community council addressed him, expressing their concern over the unrest.

"They said that we will never resolve things with bird shot, tear gas and rubber bullets.

"They said that tear gas causes terrible discomfort to the black public, especially to the elderly, cripples and babies."

Learned

"They asked that the police again, as in 1976, use hard ammunition."

He told them that the police had learned from the events of 1976. The police are there to protect life and property.

Judge Donald Kannemeyer asked what he thought of the people's request.

"I could see their point of view, but I told them that the police has its orders, which must be obeyed."

In response to a question by Mr C. R. Nicholson (on behalf of the families of the deceased), Lieutenant Colonel Pretorius said that due to the possibility of intimidation, he does not want to make public the name of the leader of the delegation. He is prepared to do this in camera.

Letter

In response to another question, he said that he does not know of a police circular letter to the effect that injured persons must first be charged with a crime before they are treated.

Injured persons have a right to treatment, and he ought to know if such a circular existed.

Later he said that he is aware of a sort of understanding, "a gentlemen's agreement," with doctors in certain places.

However, there is no such legal obligation on doctors.

The investigation will continue.

12271

CSO: 3401/145

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACKS IN PARLIAMENT IN 1988--PARLIAMENT--The next white election would be in 1993, after the inclusion of blacks in Parliament by 1988, Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP, Jeppe) said in the Budget debate in the Assembly yesterday. He said it was time the State President, Mr P W Botha, took off his mask and told the whites of South Africa where their future lay. President Botha was not a true leader and had not told the truth to Parliament. He was an expert in "smearing his opponents" and had revealed himself as a "political puppet". His government had lost its perception of reality in South Africa, and it would be written about him in the future that he was the man who destroyed his party. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Apr 85 p 4]

SHORTAGE OF BLACK HOMES--PARLIAMENT--There was a housing shortage of more than 132 000 units in the national states at the end of 1984, the Minister of Co-operation and Development- Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in reply to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point). The shortage for Blacks on "other South African development trust land" was 14 948. The total for Black communities outside the national states was estimated at about 196 000 units. The elimination of these shortages was dependent on the availability of funds to the public and private sectors, who had "a joint responsibility in this respect." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 85 p 4]

CONTAINER TRADE SOUGHT--A blend of human, mechanical and natural resources has resulted in the Port of Felixstowe claiming it is the largest and most successful container port in the United Kingdom. A delegation from the Felixstowe Dock & Railway Company is in South Africa to market the port's facilities. According to Mr Mike Mitchell, sales and marketing executive, Felixstowe is two notches ahead of the port of Southampton in terms of volume output. "We have come to South Africa to learn at close quarters what type of facilities are needed in Felixstowe to cater more adequately for the trade." Shipping lines engaged in the Europe/South Africa trade which call at the port of Felixstowe at present are Mediterranean Shipping of Geneva and the Europe & South Africa Container Lines of Rotterdam. Both lines operate independently of the Europe/South African Conference Lines, which recently shifted back to Southampton as a base port for the UK, after a short spell at the port of Liverpool following a series of strikes which crippled the port of Southampton. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Apr 85 p 11]

SAFMARINE, BANK LINE AGREEMENT--CAPE TOWN--Safmarine and the Bank Line have announced that a space sharing agreement has been reached in principle between

the two companies in their US-Southern Africa trades. The agreement, which is subject to the approval of the Federal Maritime Commission, will take effect from July 1. The main features are space sharing, which will enable both companies to load and book cargo on each other's vessels, and the co-ordination of scheduling to allow for a 14-day frequency both south and northbound. The agreement will adjust overall capacity in the southbound trade in line with current cargo flows, and simultaneously ensure that American exporters will continue to enjoy a regular frequency of sailings with modern, fuel-efficient and dedicated tonnage. Northbound, where volumes have increased, the trade will benefit from the introduction of a regular fortnightly schedule. The agreement maintains the independence of the companies in the market place. Existing sales structures and the spirit of competition within the Conference will continue, giving shippers a free choice of their preferred carrier vessels. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 May 85 p 20]

GAS PLATFORM--PORT ELIZABETH--Most of the components of the R500 million off-shore platform for recovering the gas found off Mossel Bay could be built in Port Elizabeth if it were decided to go ahead with the exploitation of the gas field. This is the opinion of Mr Mike Farrell, Eastern Cape manager of Engineering Management Services, and a director of EMSO which has been awarded the off-shore feasibility study. He told the industry development committee of the Midland Chamber of Commerce that it could be a toss-up, however, between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth which would build the platform. Both had the necessary infrastructure which Mossel Bay lacked. Because of the expense to provide the infrastructure it was unlikely that the facility would be at Mossel Bay. The feasibility study was expected to be ready by June. Initial calculations showed that a R2000 million investment would be needed for the platform and a refinery in Mossel Bay to convert gas to petrol or diesel. The facility needed in constructing the off-shore production platform was similar to a dockyard, and would employ about 1 000 people. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Apr 85 p 11]

NAMIBIA POLICY--This week there is once again high-level discussion on South-West Africa. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the American undersecretary in charge of Southern Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, are meeting after the latter's talks with representatives of the Angolan government. A leadership delegation from the Multiparty Conference has [reached] an agreement with President P. W. Botha himself to propose local autonomous government for the area. As we know from South-West African history and circumstances, all these negotiations will again accomplish no more than they have in the past. Past South African governments have given projects to the people of South-West Africa which were made increasingly irrelevant by the lapse of time and changed circumstances. In contrast to this, there is the very timely question of whether the South African government should not readjust its sights so that it is aiming towards giving up its responsibility for the area as soon as possible. South-West Africa is a financial burden, an administrative bother, a military sacrifice and a source of international embarrassment for South Africa. President P. W. Botha himself has on occasion stressed the desirability of being rid of it. In the prevailing economic climate it will indeed be a relief for SA to be freed from this nuisance. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 Mar 85 p 12] 12271

NO NEED FOR ZIMBABWE MAIZE--Harare--The South African market for surplus Zimbabwean maize is not as promising as it looked earlier this year, says Agriculture Minister Mr Denis Norman. He told the FARMING GAZETTE that South African growers had produced between six and seven million tons, enough to meet requirements though there would be no carryover stocks. Mr Norman said:

"They don't need any maize at the moment, but there might still be some opportunities there." Zimbabwe will have about one million tons for export this year after allowing for 500 000 tons for the country's reserves. He was reasonably confident that markets would be found for the surplus, though perhaps not all of it this year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Apr 85 p 18]

ANTAGONISM BETWEEN MILITARY DIVISIONS--Cape Town--Harmony between members of the various divisions of the armed forces is not all that it could be. The superior attitude of some of the divisions towards others is an absurdity that must be eradicated, says Gen Constand Viljoen, head of the armed forces, in the most recent issue of PARATUS, the official journal of the armed forces.

"I have heard that certain elements in the permanent forces look down on conscripts. Also that joking reference is made to members of the civilian forces as 'campers' and that certain other elements try to assess themselves on a higher level than the commandos. I could not believe my ears when I heard that it is customary in some units to separate mess and latrine facilities according to the different elements of the armed forces. This is contradictory to the traditional system of separation according to rank. It is unacceptable for conscripts and members of the permanent forces of the same rank to have separate facilities. This is happening not only with facilities, but also in providing services, such as standing guard and weekend service, in which part-time members are discriminated against," General Viljoen says. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 8 Apr 85 p 5] 12271

MEASURES TO AVOID VIOLENCE--Cape Town--Every possible measure was taken to ensure that the sporadic unrest in some black areas in the country be combatted with a minimum of violence, because the security forces want to avoid the loss of life at all costs, Mr Adriaan Vlok, deputy minister of defense and of law and order, told DIE VOLKSBLAD. Over the past few days, Mr Vlok has paid extended visits to the police and armed forces units that were deployed in black areas that were rocked by unrest. Five people have been killed in the unrest since Friday. Mr Vlok said, "The animosity between radicals and moderates is so great that they will butcher each other the moment security forces withdraw." He said that the first target of the radicals--incited by gangs and a hooligan element--is the moderates who are ready to sit down and talk. Their second target is blacks who are involved with local governmental bodies. The government has given strict orders for the handling of the unrest by security forces. The principle remains that a minimum of violence be used and that resources such as loudspeakers, tear gas, rubber bullets and bird shot be used as a first alternative, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 8 Apr 85 p 1] 12271

ELIMINATION OF BOMB-THROWERS--Uitenhage--Two days before the Langa shooting, police headquarters gave instructions that persons throwing petrol bombs during disturbances should be "eliminated," it was reported here before the Kannemeyer inquiry commission. These instructions also specified that policemen should not hesitate to use their R1 guns if their lives are in danger or if the property or lives of others are threatened, Col Adolf Charlton van Rooyen, head of the police riot units, testified. He said that the instructions were contained in a telex message from a General De Wit, senior deputy police commissioner, which was sent on 19 March to all division commissioners. In accordance with this, all Casspir vehicles had to be equipped with R1 guns and sufficient ammunition in case petrol bombs were used against the police. In such cases, the police should try "in all instances" to "eliminate" those throwing the petrol bombs, Colonel Van Rooyen testified. The telex message followed two requests by police headquarters in Port Elizabeth that police be allowed to use shotguns or handguns during disturbances in view of the fact that the conventional methods of tear gas and rubber bullets were ineffective amidst escalating violence. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 4 Apr 85 p 2] 12271

PFP LEADER SEES NEW ERA--The leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said he believed South Africa was moving away from confrontation politics "and beginning to approach a new era of negotiation politics." He saw the State President's guidelines for further Black constitutional development as a clear shift in policy and a tacit admission by the Government that it could no longer "go it alone." Addressing a lunch meeting of the Cape Town Press Club, he said: "We in the PFP are willing to assist (the Government) if there is progress on the path of reform--and we will continue to oppose if there is not." South African Press Association, March [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 8 Mar 85 p 196]

R3,5-M FOR TOWNSHIP--The Urban Foundation has lent the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) R3,5-million to develop the Mohlakent Township, according to Wrab chairman Mr J. Knoetze. Mr Knoetze said the plans for development included the construction of more than 500 houses and a R4-million sports stadium to seat 30 000 spectators. South African Press Association, February 28 [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 8 Mar 85 p 196]

SOUTH AFRICA WILL SOLVE PROBLEMS--South Africa would solve its race problems peacefully, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R.R. (Pik) Botha said in an interview broadcast on a number of radio stations in the US. Speaking of a new era in South Africa, Mr Botha said the country was being punished for the mistakes and misconceptions of the past. He said criticism of South Africa could well be an attempt to counter the initiatives for reform and to prevent Whites and Blacks from working together without conflict. South African Press Association, February 28 [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 8 Mar 85 p 196]

CHEERFUL MAIZE OUTLOOK--There is now an extremely good prospect that South Africa's maize crop this year will be enough to meet all the country's domestic needs without any imports. This would provide substantial relief to the balance of payments and improve the outlook for interest rates and the foreign exchange value of the rand. In 1984, South Africa imported some 2,4-million tons of maize to make up for the drought-caused domestic shortfall. Imports at that level this year, with the rand at 50 US cents, would cost about R900-m. However, the foreign exchange element of that might account for perhaps R600-m, with the balance in the South African transport, storage and handling costs. It now looks very much as if the country will be spared this burden. Business Day, March 1 [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST inEnglish 8 Mar 85 p 203]

OPTICA DELIVERY JEOPARDIZED--London--British government approval for supplying South Africa with a revolutionary airplane is under fire due to the renewed violence that has broken out in South Africa. In response to inquiries, the undersecretary of foreign affairs in charge of African affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkin, acknowledged in a letter to the British Anti-Apartheid Movement that the government is reconsidering the licensing of the airplane, an Edgley Optica, as well as that of its equipment. According to the movement, Great Britain will violate the UN weapons embargo against South Africa if the airplanes are supplied. The Optica is a cross between a helicopter and a conventional airplane, and has a cabin that makes it extremely suitable for police observation. The airplane will also be suitable for bush warfare. Mr Bill Purbrick, marketing director for Edgley, said that his company already has British government approval to sell the airplanes to South Africa. However, the Department of Trade said that the original contract between South Africa and the airplane suppliers has already been cancelled. According to Mr Brian Frankel, financial director of the National Air Service Corporation--the South African importers--the original contract, which was signed 3 years ago, is still in effect. However, he acknowledged that things could be different if the British government decides to intervene. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Apr 85 p 9] 12271

26 000 HOUSES SOLD--A total of 26 000 houses in South Africa's urban townships have already been sold under the 99-year-leasehold scheme, a Government official confirmed. Mr Johan Oosthuizen, liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, also announced that 82 000 houses in the urban areas have been sold under the 30-year-old leasehold scheme. Sowetan, March 5 [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 8 Mar 85 p 201]

CSO: 3400/149

TANZANIA

KAUNDA ANNOUNCES MAJOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

Lusaka, Wednesday.
ZAMBIA's President Kenneth Kaunda today dropped his Party Secretary-General, Ndugu Humphrey Mulemba, and Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia in a major political and Cabinet reshuffle, the country's news agency (ZANA) said.

ZANA quoted President Kaunda as saying that the two will be deployed in diplomatic service to countries which he did not name.

President Kaunda subsequently appointed Ndugu Grey Zulu, formerly Secretary of Defence and Security, to be the new Party Secretary-General of the ruling United Independence Party (UNIP) and Ndugu Kebby Musokotwane, former Minister for General Education and Culture, as the new Prime Minister.

In this major government shake-up and reshuffle in four years, President Kaunda appointed a staunch and UNIP stalwart, Ndugu Alex Shapi, Secretary of State for Defence and Security.

Zambia Army Commander, Lieutenant-General Malimba Masheke, has been promoted as full General and simultaneously appointed as Minister of Defence.

The President said the appointments were necessary in availing leadership experience to all Party leadership so that when he finally retires, the people who will succeed him will have no difficulty.

He said he was preparing the future leadership for stability through proper grooming, hence the current changes in the top leadership of the Party and its Government.

Former Defence Minister Clement Mwananshiku, and Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Ludwig Sondashi have been promoted to members of the UNIP Central Committee, the highest policy making body.

Speaking about Ndugu Mulemba and Ndugu Mundia, President Kaunda said they would be posted for diplomatic service to countries yet to be named and stressed that the changes were normal.

He paid tribute to the two dropped men for having worked tirelessly to improve the general welfare of this landlocked country through the propagation of Party policies.

President Kaunda also made changes at Cabinet level, appointing former Mines Minister Basil Kabwe as the new General Education and Culture Minister while former Minister of State for Finance, Ndugu Jameson Kalaluka, became the new Mines Minister.

28 May 1985

TANZANIA

PARASTATALS TOLD TO ENSURE PROFITS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] PARASTATAL organisations which were formed with the objective of operating on commercial lines should ensure that they made profit, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, has said.

Ndugu Kazaura, who is also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tanzania Audit Corporation (TAC), made the remark when he was launching the 16th TAC Annual Report and Accounts for the period ending June 30, 1984 in Dar es Salaam last night.

He said failure to make profits, the organisations would become a burden to peasants and workers.

Ndugu Kazaura, however, said it would be extremely difficult for the organisations to operate profitably if their accounts books

were not in order.

He said according to the TAC report, until June 30, 1984, 174 parastatal organisations were behind in their accounts from one year and above, adding that the trend was unpalatable.

Ndugu Kazaura said out of 432 accounts of 291 parastatal organisations audited for the period ending June 30, 1984, 168 organisations received clean report.

He said during the period under review, many parastatals received clean reports than in the

previous years, saying the trend was encouraging.

The Principal Secretary said the number of TAC clients had also increased from 448 by June 30, 1984 to 460 today. He said this increase included private companies which had decided to appoint the TAC as their auditors.

Ndugu Kazaura said the rising number of clients reflected the Corporation's growing competence in the field.

He said the number of parastatal organisations whose accounts were audited by TAC for the period ending June 30, 1984 also increased from 377 in 1983 to 422 last year.

This increase, he said enabled the Corporation to surpass its target by 12 per cent.

CSO: 3400/166

TANZANIA

ECONOMIC CRISIS WORKSHOP STRESSES NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA should adopt short-term policy measures that can bring about a quick recovery in agricultural production, a report on deliberations and recommendations by a two-day workshop on "Resolving the Economic Crisis" has said.

The workshop, held in Dar es Salaam recently, recommended in the report made available to the *Daily News* at the weekend that the Government should consider increasing producer prices of major crops.

This was among several recommendations touching on important sectors of the economy, ranging from agriculture, industry, social services, finance to budgetary policies to experiences of the cost cutting exercise and trade.

The report recommended that an increase in producer prices should compensate the peasant from the removal of input subsidies as well as from inflation.

It said that the 1984/85 budget, producer prices for maize and tea did not cover the inflation effect while producer prices for coffee, cashewnuts, cocoa and pyrethrum did not cover the increase in production costs due to removal of subsidies on fertilizers and pesticides.

The workshop, organised by the Economics Department and the Economic Research Bureau of the University of Dar es Salaam said that domestic food production should be encouraged.

The report recommended that to stimulate food production prices of imported food grains should not be lower than the prices of domestically produced food grains, adding that the relative comparative in the production of food and cash crops in each region should be considered.

On industry, the report said that there should be a rationalization of resource allocation for project implementation and an improvement in the system of project monitoring and follow-up.

It said the earlier vigour toward import saving innovations in the manufacturing sector should be resumed with greater force and in a systematic and institutionalized manner.

The report called for an incentive structure for innovators and should be made a permanent feature of the manufacturing industry.

It said there was need to encourage collaboration between the Government and private investors, both local and foreign, in establishing joint economic ventures.

On health services, the report said there was need to organise disease control mechanism aimed at scoring highly on preventive medicine by stressing on nutrition and disease control practices.

The report said to match the growing number of school pupils, a shift system should be established in primary schools and that differential user charges for services based on ability to pay should be introduced.

CSO: 3400/166

TANZANIA

JAMAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, STRATEGIES, GOALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Keynote speech by Minister of State Amir Jamal on 11 April 1985 at the seminar on Resolving the Economic Crisis: at the University of Dar es Salaam]

[Text] **THE question of managing the national economy has been a subject of many a discussion recently. In this Keynote address by Minister of State AMIR JAMAL, on the Seminar on "Resolving the Economic Crisis: Experience of the 1984/85, Budget and Policy Implications on April 11, 1985, organised by the Economic Research Bureau of University of Dar es Salaam, the issue is tackled incisively.**

LET ME declare interest at the outset as a member of government, who is very much interested in the perceptive analysis by our economists of the unfolding economic situation, itself a process of interaction between public policy and social behaviour, domestic production and distribution, and external stimuli, positive as well as negative.

It is only when informed and competent observers and analysts subject public policy to public scrutiny in a mature and responsible manner, and formulate a set of options for consideration by Party and Government, that management of the political economy can be made increasingly professional, scientific and self-reliant.

Since its inception, the Economic Research Bureau has been able to get researchers to look into such diverse fields as Agricultural Incomes and Rural Development Strategy, the economies of the Cashewnut Industry, the economies of fertiliser use, comparative studies of farm-level decision-

making, Economic Analysis of the Sisal Industry and many other important areas, and sectors of the economy way back in 1966/67, to relatively recent works such as Financial Indisciplines in Tanzania's Public Enterprises; Small Scale Industry Technology and Resource use; a Profile of Standards of Living in the Southern Region of Tanzania; and Agriculture Transportation in Rural Areas of Tanzania in 1981/82 and 1982/83.

A number of these studies would benefit from being updated, but it must be admitted that in most cases there has been rather limited interaction between researchers and policy-makers.

A symposium such as this one does provide opportunity for an inter-disciplinary treatment of the national economy, and hopefully, among other things, it may assist in choosing which of the studies already made need to be updated or new studies initiated for the purpose of receiving fully considered attention of policy-makers, with

a view to assisting them in dealing with a host of macro-economic, sectoral and micro-economic issues of an evolving economy.

Also, it is appreciated that the annual budgeting exercise provides a useful framework for a comprehensive discussion of economic issues, if one is to avoid generalities which do not help very much, or the rather distant horizons which sometimes take up disproportionately more time while immediate burning issues need to be resolved or dealt with.

Even so, I would like to start with the basic objectives of our

society which need to be reasserted even as we apply our minds to more immediate tasks. We Tanzanians have to deal with removing poverty, and with giving as many of the people as possible a sense of belonging and stake in the country's future. To achieve this, we have set for ourselves the task of socialist construction through a process of informed participatory democracy.

If we lose sight of the objective, our pre-occupations with the immediate challenges may see us taking a course which can defeat the purpose itself, leading to social tensions instead of social harmony, with which Tanzania has been blessed since independence. At its core lies the belief of Tanzanians that they have a continuing stake in keeping the economy on course, and for which they are ready to put in a day's hard work.

Annual budgets and plans represent a mix of both strategic and tactical management of the economy, with the purpose of keeping us on course.

I do not need to go over what is by now altogether familiar ground, of the evolution of the economic situation particularly since 1973 in which external and internal factors played their respective role. While an analysis of these elements is extremely important, what matters most is whether we can have a general agreement that certain factors must be taken as given; we may not like them, and a great deal of the external environment impinging on us is not exactly likeable, but in the medium term we are much better advised developing appropriate, and timely responses to it rather than managing our affairs in the hope that the external environment will become favourable to the developing economies of the world, especially to the least developed countries of Africa.

Economic policy-making and its management, then, for quite a period of time ahead, has to be a mix of appropriate responses to a rather hostile external environment and the building and extending of our own internal productive base. Inevitably these two tracks must interact at all points all the time, though in varying proportions of involvement from sector to sector, and policy area to policy area.

The 1984/85 budget should be seen as reflecting Government's resolve to make a decisive start of putting into action the objectives underlying the Structural Adjustment Programme announced in 1981. It ought to be obvious to analysts that there was bound to be a time lag between identification and actual ability to carry out what was identified.

There was no way in which major commitments undertaken

in successive five-year plan could be suddenly halted in their tracks, however strong the fiscal and monetary case for doing so, bearing in mind the cumulative effect of the 1973 - 1979 blows to the economy from external as well as internal factors which led us to making a serious appraisal of the nature and magnitude of structural adjustment to be required of us.

The major capital investment commitments had to run their course. The cost benefits of putting a halt to the projects in question left little choice, even if their completion would inevitably put further stress on the use of available limited recurrent real resources.

And the re-orientation of an administration which was committed to development planning as a vitally integral part of its political and social responsibility, to gearing itself in the immediate future to concentrating on holding-the-fort, to speak, also needed time.

Adjusting the planning apparatus of central and departmental ministries geared to project development among other things, and redirecting it increasingly to the task of optimal utilization of already invested capital stock and manpower, needed time and effort.

At the same time the IMF remained asoluciant to the realities of an economy which could only adjust at a pace in a period of time, and it continued to withhold support to the on-going struggle for restoring equilibrium, with minimum damage to social services thus reducing the risk of causing social tensions.

The appointment of the two Presidential Commissions on Government and Parastatal

Organisations and expenditure, as well as a comprehensive review of Agricultural policy clearly indicated government's resolve to press on with the process of continuous adjustment.

Normally, such exercises need much longer time for them to be accomplished with a reasonable degree of professional competence. At the risk of compromising a degree of professional quality, Government persisted with

these tasks, realising there was always room and indeed need for continuous review and refinement in the period ahead.

The 1984/85 budget must be seen in this context as marking the beginning of the implementation of the deeper underlying objectives of the Structural Adjustment Programme enunciated in 1981.

The package of policies announced by the Finance Minister and the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, taken as a whole, is aimed at a medium-term restoration of economic growth and fiscal and monetary equilibrium, while improving the external balance to a degree.

You are aware of the elements of that package. The continued insistence of the IMF on precipitous conditions meant that yet again, society was denied optimal fruits of its labours. Against this background, any dispassionate analyst would give high marks for the performance of an economy in such a state of disrepair as ours, not that there are many dispassionate observers of the travails and tribulations of developing countries, in influential quarters.

Lack of foreign exchange to enable maintenance and optimal utilisation of available infrastructure remains a basic factor in the economy. This means inflation threatens to persist for a period of time but without economic growth, and sustained efforts are called for in the following years to build steadfastly on the base as targeted in the 1984/85 budget.

In the coming three years, the task ahead is to ensure that farmers are assisted in procuring seed, fertilisers, implements and extension services as well as transport, that the Public enterprises and institutions are managed efficiently and economically, that the co-operative unions are organised in a manner so as to provide real incentives to the primary societies and its members and not become a burden on the farmers thus discouraging them from realising their maximum potential for production, and that the local authorities are steadily equipped to be able to provide an environment for entrepreneurship in the field of small scale technical and

industrial activities, making maximum use of locally available materials and resources.

There is no need to apologise to anyone for sending out a clear signal that wealth has to be created optimally before it can be re-invested for further growth as well as re-distributed for equitable consumption.

I do not want those in charge of the parastatals and public enterprises to misunderstand me. It is the case that practices and habits formed over a period of time do not easily give way.

But I cannot help re-iterating what I have said before. The management and workers of public enterprises must make a very deliberate and sustained effort to rid themselves of what can only be termed monopoly psychology. It has cost society considerably and it will continue to cost us dearly unless we realise that socialist construction will lose its meaning if in actual performance it is seen to replace rather inefficiently, monopoly capitalism.

It is for this reason that in my view, over the years it will be necessary to introduce competitive management of our economy, through policies and programmes aimed at productivity and increased production, capital formation, and containment and eventual elimination of inflation.

Those in charge of public enterprises need to watch out, in every department and sphere of their activity, against the slightest manifestation of an attitude that no one can dislodge them no matter the quality of their service and contribution to economic growth in real terms and not just in inflated monetary terms. Otherwise they will have no cause to take pride in an economy which ceased to develop because it did not earn surpluses.

This needs to be said bluntly. We are an unacceptably high-cost economy and we cannot hope to develop, consolidate, and strengthen competitiveness in this real world of specialisation, of trade and of exchange aimed at steadily higher capital formation.

It is clear that we have been obliged to cut our imports to the bone. It is equally clear that we can only increase our capacity to

import our essential needs, if we export more than we do now. It is also clear that, IMF or no IMF, we simply will have to increase the local content of our production for export.

This means, extending the range and increasing the quantities of what are termed non-traditional items of export. Indeed the objective is to reach a sustained level of exports of these items so that they also become, in due course, traditional exports.

TANZANIA

WARD TRIBUNALS BILL PASSED TO ENSURE GRASSROOT HARMONY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] THE National Assembly, which began its session here on Monday, yesterday passed unanimously the Bill for the establishment of ward tribunals, which was tabled in the morning by the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, Ndugu Joseph Warioba.

Throughout the debate which started soon after the questions-and-answer session in the morning, all MPs who spoke on the Bill supported the establishment of the ward tribunals which, they said, were essential for bringing harmony at grassroot level.

Winding up debate on the Bill, Ndugu Warioba cautioned the House not to regard fringe benefits as the basis of serving in the ward tribunals, saying that if such an attitude was promoted, it could lead to problems.

Commenting on the age and integrity of the would-be members of the tribunals, the Minister said he did not see the need for including such requirements in the law as he believed that no one in his right senses would place the honours of mediating between conflicting parties on young men.

The main objective of the tribunals, the Minister said, would not be to pass out fines and other punishments, but to inject an aura of harmony among the people in a given area. As for fines, he said, they could take any form such as giving an offender a piece of work to do.

Ndugu Warioba said the main reason behind the fixing of a five-year term for members of the ward tribunals was to facilitate the smooth replacement of members who would have failed to live up to the tribunals' requirements.

He said for those who did well during their term of service, they could be easily re-elected for another term. He said the danger of introducing permanent terms for tribunal members was that it would later be difficult to effect changes when the need arose as these would be bogged down by issues such as terminal benefits which are inherent in permanent jobs.

Participating in the debate, Ndugu Humli Ziota (Igunga), supported the move that the tribunals chairmen would be elected from the tribunal members instead of imposing them from outside.

He, however, called for the introduction of reasonable allowances for tribunal members saying that that would restrain them from receiving bribes from the people and thereby tempering with justice.

Ndugu Edgar Maokola Majogo (Nachingwea) praised the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General for agreeing to amend, during the Political Affairs Committee's deliberations on the Bill, to exempt ward secretaries from serving as chairmen of the tribunals.

He said if the ward secretary had been accepted to chair a tribunal, it would have led to numerous problems as this would have meant that the ward secretary would have had the powers of arresting and adjudicating, a thing, he said, which would have made it extremely difficult to ensure that justice was done.

Ndugu R. Sembuli (Morogoro Rural) said those who would be serving in the tribunals should be intelligent elders and not youths who could turn tribunals into institutions of disrepute.

He said the members should be people well versed in customs and traditions of the given locality.

Ndugu E. Ayila (Tarime) said the chairmen of the tribunals should serve on a permanent basis. He said that unless this was done, whoever was elected to the chairmanship would, instead of bringing harmony in the area, try to consolidate his or her position so that once he/she left the post, he or she could always face life with certainty.

Ndugu Ayila said that he was disheartened to note that the Bill did not indicate the place of the tribunals on the question of embezzlement of funds and properties of villages and co-operative societies.

CSO: 3400/165

TANZANIA

TRANSPORT OF MALAWIAN GOODS THREATENED BY BRIDGE DESTRUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] THE Government is taking temporary measures to haul Malawi goods stranded at Mbeya TAZARA station following the washing away last week of the Ibanda bridge linking the two countries.

The Minister for Communications and Works, Ndugu John Malecela, said in Mbeya on Tuesday that the measures included the strengthening of the Ipyana Bailey bridge on the lower part of the Kiwira River on an 18-kilometre road to Malawi, *Shihata* reported.

The Minister said haulage of the Malawi cargo was expected to resume in three-weeks' time after necessary work on the Ipyana bridge was completed. The bridge can carry a 50-tonne cargo truck.

The Minister, who inspected the washed away bridge on Tuesday, said the Ipyana bridge was the immediate option while the Ministry's experts were repairing and developing parts of the 18-kilometres road by resurfacing it with murrum.

Ndugu Malecela said Tanzania was concerned with the stranded goods. He said the cargo was important to Malawi's economy and efforts would be taken to ensure that goods reached the country.

Six Malawi cargo trucks with goods are stranded since the 8m/- Ibanda bridge was washed away by floods on April 11.

The Minister arrived in Mbeya on Tuesday accompanied by

Zambian Minister for Power and Communications Fitzpatrick Chuula and Minister of State for Finance Lavu Mulimba.

The Ibanda bridge was completed last year to provide landlocked Malawi with a cheaper and reliable route to the Indian Ocean for its imports and exports.

The bridge was built by the two countries through British Government assistance.

CSO: 3400/165

TANZANIA

CCM, UNIP FIRM ON JOINT ECONOMIC VENTURES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] THE first meeting of the bilateral co-ordination committee of a protocol of co-operation between the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) has urged efforts by both parties to ensure that major joint economic ventures undertaken by the two countries continue to operate despite economic setbacks.

A joint communique issued in Zanzibar yesterday after a two-day meeting said that considering the strategic and economic importance attached to the ventures, it was necessary that UNIP and CCM ensured the ventures continued to operate for the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples, *Shihau* reported.

The meeting reviewed the economic problems facing the two countries, particularly those affecting the operations of the jointly-owned ventures such as Tanzania Zambia Railway (TAZARA), TAZAMA Pipeline and the Tanzania Zambia Road Services.

The communique also said that both parties should take concrete measures to activate and deepen the relations between the mass organisations of both parties so that the fraternal relations existing between them were extended to the grass-root level.

In view of exchanging ideas and experiences in the field of training Party cadres, the communique said the joint meeting adopted a resolution to ask the parties to exchange students and lecturers of their respective Party ideological colleges.

The bilateral co-ordination committee also agreed on a programme of action in order to implement the protocol of co-operation for 1985/86.

The committee resolved that the next meeting of the bilateral co-ordination committee be held in Zanzibar at a mutually convenient venue and time during the first half of 1986.

During the two-day meeting, the committee reviewed the historical relations which existed between the two parties and peoples prior to and after independence, the communique said.

According to the communique, the meeting underscored the common positions held by UNIP and CCM in both domestic and international policies and that the two parties had always stood "shoulder to shoulder in struggling for social progress and political and economic liberation of the southern part of our continent".

The UNIP delegation of five men was headed by a member of the Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Political and Legal Committee of the Central Committee, Ndugu Edward Mungoni Liso.

A member of the Central Committee of the CCM National Executive Committee (NEC) Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, who chaired the meeting, led the CCM delegation.

Meanwhile, Zambia and Tanzania have pledged to implement decisions made at two-day meeting of the co-ordination

committee of UNIP and CCM so that the protocol of agreement between the two parties became a living reality.

The pledge was made on Tuesday by the heads of delegations to the meeting, Ndugu Liso of UNIP and Ndugu Hamad of CCM, at a reception held at Ndugu Hamad's house in honour of the UNIP delegation.

Ndugu Hamad, who is also the Zanzibar Chief Minister, said the meeting of the co-ordination committee held at Kisiwandui CCM Head Office was another step forward in cementing the good relations between the countries and peoples.

In reply, Ndugu Liso said UNIP attached great significance to the protocol of co-operation and appealed to the two countries to remain united so as to attain speedy progress.

He said there could be some differences in certain spheres between the two parties, but as members of one family the people of Zambia and Tanzania should not expect the miracle of total agreement on each and everything.

Instead, efforts should be made to enlarge areas of agreement and co-operation and minimise the differences, he said.

The UNIP delegation, accompanied by a member of the CCM National Executive Committee, Dr. Sheri Taki, left Zanzibar last night for Dar es Salaam before leaving for Nairobi, Kenya tomorrow.

TANZANIA

UNION CRITICIZES IMPLEMENTATION OF LAY-OFFS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] THE Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) has said the laying-off of workers as part of measures to cut costs has been poorly implemented by some institutions and in some cases workers were ignorant of the reasons behind the moves.

A circular issued in Dar es Salaam by the JUWATA Secretary General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira, yesterday said a number of leaders, in some institutions had used the lay-offs as a means to victimise workers.

He said since serious violations of the set procedures of declaring redundancies had been committed, he was instructing JUWATA regional and district secretaries to declare labour disputes where such violations had occurred.

He said in the circular sent to the Party Secretary General, the minister for Labour and Manpower Development and the JUWATA Deputy Secretary General in Zanzibar that the procedure for declaring such disputes should be closely adhered to.

Citing his recent tour of the regions and letters of complaints from the workers reaching the Union Headquarters in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Rwegasira called on the Party and JUWATA leaders to educate the people on the aims of the exercise.

He said the negative implementation had been caused by, among other things, the defying

of the labour laws and regulations.

Some of the parastatal organisations had laid off the workers without the knowledge of JUWATA, defying Sub-Section 6 (g) of Section 574 of the Security of Employment Act.

The Secretary General said in the circular made available to the *Daily News* yesterday that some parastatals had laid off JUWATA branch committee members contrary to Sub-Section 8 (f) of Section 574 of the Security of Employment Act. They had also laid

off Party branch leaders contrary to the Party Guidelines, he said.

He noted that some of the parastatal organisations laid off a number of its employees only to recruit others to take up the tasks which those terminated had been performing.

Ndugu Rwegasira said that there was lack of co-ordination with the JUWATA leadership at branch level, whose part of their responsibilities was to ensure justice and equality during the exercise with the principle of "first-in, last-out" being fully implemented.

TANZANIA

KAWAWA URGES MORE CROPS DURING RECENT TOUR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by John Waluye]

[Text] COAST Region residents have been told to put more efforts in the cultivation of coconuts, cassava and oranges as the crops grew well in the region.

Making the call at Mkuranga Village in Kisarawe District yesterday, the Party Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, said the region had proved that it was leading in the country for cassava cultivation and the two other crops responded well to the fertile soil of the region and the market for them was assured in Dar es Salaam City.

Ndugu Kawawa, who was on the second day of his four-day tour of Coast Region, said the region was now "Number One in cassava" like Ruvuma, Iringa, Mbeya and Rukwa regions which were "The Big Four" in food production, especially maize.

The cultivation of cassava, coconuts and oranges should, however, be scientific, using the experts allocated to the villages with village, district and region leaders leading in demonstration forms for the peasants.

Ndugu Kawawa, however, pointed out that if the experts attached to villages were not specialists in the three crops, they should not feel shy to tell their leaders so that they could be trained in that field.

"Villages should allocate more funds for development of the crops as they are money spinners", Ndugu Kawawa said, adding that the current practice of

growing coconuts and oranges around homesteads should be stopped.

He said if many oranges were cultivated at, say, Mkuranga Village, a canning plant could be installed there and the surplus exported or sold elsewhere.

Ndugu Kawawa advised other regions in the country to specialise in crops that grew well there so that each region could boast of leading in cultivation of certain crops.

The Party Secretary-General meanwhile, stressed the need for Party members to meet regularly to discuss their development plans and directives issued by leaders.

On preparations for the Peasants' Day celebrations to be held next year at national level by Coast Region at Kibaha, Ndugu Kawawa appealed to the region's residents to contribute anything money, goats and other commodities to ensure that the celebrations were a success.

Earlier, Ndugu Kawawa was entertained by Mkuranga Primary School pupils who sang moving songs on the Party. They also presented him with a mat and Makonde carvings.

Before driving to Mkuranga, Ndugu Kawawa who had spent the night at Kibiti, made stopovers at Kiparanga and Kilimahewa where he inspected a 85-acre farm planted with cassava, coconuts and oranges.

He also inspected a 32-hectare coconut farm of the National

Coconut Development Programme, where he planted a coconut tree at the experimental farm testing 14 varieties of coconut trees.

Today, Ndugu Kawawa will visit Kalcuni and Mchwa villages in Bagamoyo District where he will inspect cotton growing activities and later travel to Chalinze for a meeting with Party members in the area. He will later go to Kibaha for a night stop.

CSO: 3400/164

TANZANIA

TOURISM PACT SIGNED WITH AGA KHAN FUND

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] THE Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) will commit 900m/- for the rehabilitation, management and development of tourist hotels in the country to boost tourism.

Under a memorandum of understanding signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday between the Tanzania Government and AKFED, the assistance will cover the rehabilitation of existing hotel units and building new ones.

A Press release issued after the signing ceremony said that a new company, to be known as Tourism Promotion Services (Tanzania) Limited, was envisaged to be created.

The company will be jointly owned by the Tanzania Tourist Corporation (TTC), Industrial Promotion Services (Tanzania) and a consortium of international investors led by AKFED.

The agreement was signed by the Minister for Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism, Ndugu Paul Bomani for the Tanzania and Prince Amin Aga Khan, for AKFED.

Under the agreement, AKFED will undertake a feasibility study for the construction of a 300-room five star hotel in the city.

At the request of the Government, AKFED will also re-examine its earlier preliminary market report for construction of a tourist hotel in Dodoma.

Under the agreement, AKFED will mobilise both foreign equity and loan finances for the rehabilitation programme as soon as legal formalities are finalised.

Addressing a press conference at New Africa Hotel, Ndugu Bomani said that AKFED contribution would help boost the tourist industry in the country.

He said, "We want to improve our capacity and efficiency. We are taking it seriously with an economic approach and move from amateurism".

Meanwhile, *Shihata* reported from Zanzibar that Prince Amin Aga Khan arrived there yesterday. He is expected to hold talks with Zanzibar government officials on the development of tourism.

CSO: 3400/164

TANZANIA -

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ANGOLA STRESSES COOPERATION ON NAMIBIA

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA and Angola have resolved to intensify and consolidate the existing bilateral relations and reaffirmed total support to the southern Africa liberation struggle.

In a joint communique issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the two sides pledged to explore other areas of co-operation between the two countries and to work for peace in southern Africa.

The communique was signed on Friday in Dar es Salaam by the Angolan Defence Minister, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha (Padale) who completed a week's tour of the country yesterday and his counterpart, Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario.

The ministers expressed concern over the deteriorating peace situation in southern Africa saying peace could only be attained if the racist regime abandoned its apartheid policy.

"In order for the South African regime to attain peace and tranquility both in South Africa and southern Africa in general, the regime must abandon its abhorrent apartheid policy and institute genuine reforms that will incorporate all the peoples regardless of their race", they said.

Both countries reiterated their conviction that scrupulous implementation of the 1978 United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 was the basis for Namibia's independence and categorically rejected the ideas of linkage with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Condemning the continuous military attacks by the regime on Angola, the ministers demanded the withdrawal of South Africa troops from the occupied zones in Angola.

The two governments also expressed concern over the continued deterioration of the international situation as manifested in the

East/West tension and the growing North/South division.

Colonel Tonha, who was in the country leading a 13-man delegation, left for Zambia yesterday after visiting various places of tourist attraction, military and production units. He was invited by Brigadier Kimario.

CSO: 3400/163

TANZANIA

SALIM URGES POLICE TO FIGHT CORRUPTION

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim has called on the Police Force to be in the forefront in fighting corruption in the country.

Speaking to senior police officers in Zanzibar yesterday, Ndugu Salim said "corruption was wide-spread in the country. One could not get service without corrupting."

Ndugu Salim, who is Secretary to the Commission on Defence and Security of the National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat, was speaking on his second day of a four-day tour of defence and security institutions in Zanzibar, he said the police force was a state organ charged with combating all types of crimes including corruption.

"Corruption is corruption. It has nothing to do with an economic situation. It is like cancer. The police force must fight this white collar crime vigorously. Our aim is to have a clean government," Ndugu Salim said.

The Prime Minister told the police officers that the Party and Government have resolved to strengthen the Police Force so that it fulfils its duties properly.

Earlier yesterday, Ndugu Salim praised cooperation that exists between the rehabilitation centres in Zanzibar and prisons on the Mainland, and stressed that this cooperation be enhanced.

He told the officers and teachers of the rehabilitation centres that the Party had decided deliberately to strengthen the two departments by providing them with facilities so that they increase agricultural production.

The Prime Minister today is expected to tour Zanzibar's Anti-smuggling Squad (KMKM) and the Isles Economic Brigade (Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi — JKU).

CSO: 3400/163

TANZANIA

KIMARIO EXPRESSES ARMY'S SOLIDARITY WITH ANGOLA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) have expressed solidarity with the Angolan army and the Namibian liberation fighters in their struggle against South African occupation forces.

The Minister for Defence and National Service, Brigadier Muhidin Kimario, expressed the solidarity on Thursday night at a dinner party he hosted in honour of the visiting Angolan Minister for Defence, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

Brig. Kimario condemned racist South Africa's occupation of some parts of Angola and the racist support to UNITA bandits which are perpetrating inhuman acts and killings on women, the old and children and destroying property.

He urged the international community to condemn these acts and accept the responsibility to help Angola, by all means to get rid of the racist forces from its territory.

He said Pretoria's banditry acts also extended to Mozambique where it was disregarding the non-aggression treaty by its continued support to MNR bandits against Mozambique.

"This... impels us to increase support to liberation movements so that Namibia gains her independence and that majority and democratic rule prevails in South Africa", he emphasised.

Speaking on Tanzania's defence system, the Minister said the army was small and as such, in

the event of war, the masses are expected to participate fully in the defence system.

The Angolan Defence Minister said South Africa was continuing to violate the sovereignty of his country contrary to a non-aggression agreement between them.

"As a result", he said, "Angolan people have never known a peaceful day since independence in 1975".

Ndugu Jonha reaffirmed his country's support and solidarity for the just struggles in South Africa, Namibia, Western Sahara and East Timor.

While in the country, the 13-man delegation held talks with Ndugu Kimario and visited the Monduli Military Academy in Arusha Region and the Ruvu National Service Camp.

The delegation leaves for Luanda today.

CSO: 3400/163

TANZANIA

MWINYI STRESSES SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION, INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

Beijing, Sunday.
VICE-PRESIDENT Ali Hassan Mwinyi has urged Third World countries to support each other and strengthen their unity and co-operation to achieve common development, the New China News Agency Xinhua reported today.

Ndugu Mwinyi said: "Matters of mutual concern relate to the escalation of tensions in Africa, Asia and Latin America, due to colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism".

"International tension is also being caused by poverty, racism, hunger, disease and an unbalanced international economic order", Xinhua quoted Ndugu Mwinyi as saying at a state banquet hosted here last night in his honour by Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu.

He added: "In the continent of Africa at present, the most worrying problems are famine, drought and heavy debts from donor countries. These problems have created a dangerous situation which is threatening the viability of some of our states."

"Unfortunately, some of the developed countries have made capital of this misery. They are now using these problems as an ideological weapon for pressuring the countries in Africa to change their political stand".

Ndugu Mwinyi denounced the racist authorities in South Africa for murdering thousands of the Black majority, occupying Namibia and for aggression against neighbouring countries.

He also attacked Israel's "continued occupation of the Arab lands and refusal to solve the problems peacefully", which, he pointed out, posed a danger to peace and security in that area.

He appreciated China's role in international affairs through South-South co-operation, and its assistance to many Third World countries.

The Vice-President also expressed support for the Chinese correct approach to the issue of returning Taiwan to the motherland.

"There should not be any excuses since the recent Sino-British agreement on the future of Hong Kong has shown that it is possible for two different economic systems to co-exist within one country", he said.

The Chinese Vice-President spoke highly of the Tanzania People's successes under the leadership of President Nyerere in economic development and national construction, and in overcoming the difficulties caused by the irrational international economic order.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Mwinyi and Ndugu Ulanhu have expressed satisfaction over growing Sino-Tanzanian relations, the agency reported.

Speaking at the banquet at the Great Hall of the People here, the Chinese Vice-President noted that profound friendship had been established between Tanzania and China.

He said: "We have a rewarding co-operation in political, economic, trade, cultural, health and other areas. The amicable ties between our two countries have been developing satisfactorily".

He expressed the belief that Ndugu Mwinyi's visit would make important contributions to the development of bilateral relations.

Ndugu Mwinyi said both countries had maintained very good relations, and he felt sure bilateral co-operation would continue to grow rapidly.

Referring to economic development, Ndugu Ulanhu said: "African states and other Third World Countries have in the main completed their first historical task, i.e. obtaining national independence."

"They have entered into the second historical stage, the goal of which is to develop their economies, build up their respective countries, improve people's living standards and consolidate and safeguard national independence", he added.

"In a sense, this historic task is more difficult. Experience tells us that the prosperity and development of a country, and the well-being and happiness of its people, depend primarily on the efforts of its own people and the adoption of policies conforming to its national conditions. Ndugu Ulanhu said.

TANZANIA

PRISON CONDITIONS, SLOW JUDICIAL CALENDARS CRITICIZED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] PRISON authorities are rightly complaining that they are hard put to cope with the problem of overcrowding especially at Keko Remand Prison and are calling for accommodation between criminal justice and social justice.

This is not the first time that such complaints have been publicly aired by Government authorities, the Judiciary as well as those who for one reason or another have found themselves behind bars.

In 1983, the High Court directed magistrates to visit prisons in their capacity as Justices of the Peace to register complaints by prisoners relating to delays of their cases or appeals, overcrowding, unlawful confinement and diet.

A reminder to this effect came through High Court Circular No. 1 of 1983 prompted by a noticeable absence of magistrates' visits to prisons as provided for in the Prisons Act No. 34 of 1967.

Last Friday, most Dar es Salaam Region primary and

district magistrates had occasion to visit Keko and came face to face with the problem of overcrowding.

This problem is certainly not peculiar to Tanzania alone. As pointed out at the recent Commonwealth prison officials conference, prison overcrowding was commonplace in most countries — large and small, developed and developing.

However, the most important point is what really causes this prison congestion. On our part we could explain away the problem by simply blaming it on a rise in crime rate where there is no corresponding expansion of prisons.

True as this point may be and bearing in mind the fact that it is not really in the interest of this society to lock up people for the sake of it, the underlying causative factors ought to be examined.

Take the case of Keko where those in remand are people awaiting trial, some of them for too many years, without consideration of their liberty.

Both courts and prosecuting police are mostly to blame.

The situation is perpetrated by the tendency for some courts to order remand in custody, usually at the bidding of police prosecutors in the name of pending investigations, even in cases where bail could have been granted.

Then there are the prolonged delays of court hearings apparently because case files are lost, some magistrates or judges have been transferred, pressure of work or sheer forgetfulness.

Our Criminal Procedure Code is very clear on the question of bail. The law provides that an accused may be confined for an indefinite period, but that he should appear before a magistrate every fifteen days.

Suggestions have also been made about the sentencing procedure, using alternative penalties, including use of fines or a community service order for minor offences, to help ease jail congestion.

The whole issue of jail overcrowding is topical. It is our expectation that it will be taken up when the National Assembly, sitting,

from tomorrow, debates a bill intended to repeal the present Criminal Procedure Code and enact better provisions for the procedure to be followed in crime investigation and the conduct of trials.

But measures that can be taken now to ease the problem of remand prison congestion must not wait indefinitely. Cases that merit should be cleared forthwith.

CSO: 3400/162

TANZANIA

DONOR RESPONSES POSITIVE TO TAZARA REHABILITATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] A SPECIAL Commission appointed last January to recommend cost-reduction measures for the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) presented its report to the Authority's Council of Ministers in Arusha at the weekend.

The Minister for Communications and Works, Ndugu John Malecela, said from Arusha yesterday that the report on ways of reducing TAZARA's operational costs would be submitted to the Tanzania and Zambia governments for further scrutiny.

TAZARA management would also study the recommendations and give their comment. The Minister said the report would be subject to further examination by the TAZARA Board of Directors before it is discussed at the next Council of Ministers' meeting.

He did not give details on the report by a five-member commission led by Ndugu M.J. Lumina from Zambia. The other Commission members were Ndugu Peter Kisumo and Melkizedeck Sanare from Tanzania, R.G. Mapulanga from Zambia and Chan Bao Lian from China.

The Commission was assisted by three experts — Ndugu P. Kieran of the Tanzania Railways Corporation, D.L. Banda from Zambia and K.M. Mosoi from Tanzania.

The TAZARA Council of Ministers' meeting, which followed a three-day technical meeting of the Authority and donors, also adopted a revised budget for the January-June period and approved TAZARA estimates for 1985/86.

Ndugu Malecela described the donors' meeting as "a great success". The donors' response was very positive, he said, adding that some of them contributed ideas on how to improve TAZARA operations.

According to *Shihata*, the European Economic Community (EEC), African

Development Bank (ADB), Sweden, Norway, Austria, Denmark, France and Canada have pledged interest to assist various projects under TAZARA's ten-year rehabilitation plan beginning this year.

Projects in which donors showed interest are rehabilitation of quarries, permanent way maintenance, provision of rescue crane, re-railing equipment, goods wagons, communications equipment and a solar power project.

China pledged to continue giving technical assistance to TAZARA while the ADB showed willingness to support permanent rectification of landslides and a feasibility study on a proposed siding to link the 1,860-kilometre Uhuru Railway with Mpulungu, a Zambian Port on Lake Tanganyika, according to *Shihata*.

Ndugu Malecela said yesterday that the TAZARA Council of Ministers assessed the donors' meeting to lay the strategy for next moves to improve the Authority's operations.

Shihata quoted him as telling the over 40 delegates at the donors meeting that the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries would not allow TAZARA to degenerate.

He said like most institutions in developing countries, TAZARA faced management constraints. "We have to keep striving to improve its performance", he said.

Thanking donors who had shown willingness to assist TAZARA projects, the Minister assured the delegates that the Authority was determined to improve its operations.

Ndugu Malecela and the Zambian Minister for Transport, Power and Communications, Ndugu Fitzpatrick Chuula, are expected to leave by a TAZARA train today to inspect formation failures on the railway line.

Ndugu Malecela will go as far as Mbeya while Ndugu Chuula and Zambian Minister of State for Finance, Ndugu Lavu Mulimba, would proceed to New Kapiri Mposhi.

Meanwhile, it was reliably learnt that the Bank of Zambia has remitted 48m/- out of some 105m/- it owes to TAZARA. The Bank is supposed to transfer the money to Dar es Salaam by next month under a Council of Ministers' decision of last January.

Snags in remittances of TAZARA money from Zambia have resulted in suspension of services on the Tanzania region. The Council of Ministers has resolved to accept payment for TAZARA services in local currency to avoid the cumbersome inter-state cash transfers.

CSO: 3400/162

TANZANIA

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday received letters of credence from the new Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Ndugu Liu Qingyou, at Ikulu State House in Dar es Salaam.

After presenting his credentials, Ndugu Liu held talks with Mwalimu Nyerere, a State House statement said.

During the discussions, Mwalimu and the envoy exchanged views on issues of mutual concern.

The Ambassador also conveyed to President Nyerere a message of cordial greetings from Chinese leaders.

In the message, the Chinese leadership said the people of China always followed with interest the progress and achievements made by the Tanzanian people in various fields.

The message also said China was pleased to note that under the leadership of President Nyerere, the Tanzanian Government and people had in recent years made unremitting efforts to overcome the adverse effects of the global economic recession, natural calamities and other difficulties.

They had also made gratifying progress in developing the national economy and improving the living standard of the people, the message said.

Playing an important role in international affairs, the message said, Tanzania had made important contributions in

strengthening African unity, supporting the oppressed people of southern Africa, promoting South-South co-operation and establishing the new international economic order.

The message said the friendship between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples and the close co-operation between the two countries would grow daily.

CSO: 3400/161

TANZANIA

PROPOSAL FOR UTILIZATION OF LAID-OFF WORKERS OUTLINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development is preparing a national policy on the Human Resources Deployment Programme which, among other things, has proposed that district authorities must gainfully utilise the workers laid off in the ongoing cost reduction exercise.

A draft policy report, made available to the *Daily News* at the weekend, was distributed by the Ministry officials to about 70 District Party Chairmen and Secretaries attending a two-week seminar at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College in Dar es Salaam.

The seminar is assessing progress so far attained and problems in the implementation of the programme on the Mainland and Zanzibar districts.

The officials admitted that lack of a national policy since inception of the programme in 1983 had resulted into uncoordinated and sometimes haphazard implementation of several projects, due to different interpretation of the Act from one district to another.

The report clearly spells out, for instance, the procedures to be used in shifting loiterers and the unemployed from one area to another.

It also outlines how the projects under the programme should be prepared, varying incentives to be offered, data maintenance of different categories of the workers and the roles to be played by Party and Government

organs as well as firms and individuals in promoting the programme.

It was proposed that each district must make proper plans which would enable it to gainfully utilise redundant workers in the cost-reduction exercise, those affected in the factories due to unavoidable reasons such as lack of raw materials and those retired under the law.

The policy further proposes that the local governments should prepare viable projects such as fishing, livestock keeping and small scale industries, for the many youths who could not get further training or salaried jobs.

The report stated that while in 1970 there were about 64,630 primary school leavers the number jumped to about 700,000 last year while an estimated three million would complete standard seven in 1990 "with little opportunity to join secondary schools."

It was proposed that in order to attract more youths to work in the rural areas, incentives should be provided to encourage them to stay and work diligently in villages.

Some of the incentives include increasing salaries for rural workers waving or reducing taxes levied on crops and other items produced in the rural areas, increasing producer prices, modifying the existing educational system which discouraged self-help activities, assisting individuals to secure loans and credits from public financial institutions and presenting medals or awards to diligent individual workers.

CSO: 3400/161

TANZANIA

POOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE BY AGRICULTURAL PARASTATALS DISCUSSED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

PARASTATALS under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development collectively lost 1.9bn/- in 1983/84.

Over 1.2bn/- of this was lost by the National Milling Corporation (NMC) alone between 1978 and 1981 while the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) lost 256.27m/- in the year ending on September 30, 1982, according to the 1983/84 Tanzania Audit Corporation (TAC) report.

The report, launched in Dar es Salaam on Friday, shows that the aggregate losses by the 422 parastatals audited during the year exceeded the aggregate profits by 82.46m/-.

This is a reversal of the 1982/83 trend in which total profits exceeded losses by 2.9bn/- before tax. The profits and losses reported for the year under review relate to accounts of 1977 to 1983.

"If it were not for the heavy losses of these two institutions (NMC and CATA), the overall results of operation of the audited parastatals would have shown a much better picture", the report said.

According to the report, the percentage of accounts getting disclaimer of opinion and adverse opinion reports dropped from 27.4 in 1982/83 to 23.2 per cent in the year under review. The comparative figure for 1981/82 was 36.2 per cent.

Out of the 422 accounts audited during the year, 168 or 39.8 per cent (34.7 per cent in 1982/83) received clean audit reports. Some 156 annual accounts were given qualified reports, the same figure as in the previous year.

"We reiterate that a qualification of the accounts by auditors casts doubt on the reliability of the financial statements concerned and may highly prejudice the concerned entity's position on such matters as external financing and filing of tax returns", counsels the report.

It said given concerted and serious efforts by parastatals to rectify the accounting weaknesses pointed out, a much higher percentage of audited reports would get clean reports.

The report shows that accounts of 174 parastatals or 41.2 per cent TAC's clients were in arrears for one year and more.

The minister responsible was bound to seek extension of time for laying the accounts of a parastatal under his ministry before parliament in case of failure to beat the deadline, the report pointed out.

CSO: 3400/161

TANZANIA

NORTH KOREAN, CHINESE ASSISTANCE OUTLINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Tanzania will run a joint agricultural development project around Lake Victoria and Rufiji Basin in a bid to attain food self-sufficiency and cash crop production.

The Vice-President Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, told reporters here yesterday on arrival from a two-week visit to the DPRK and the People's Republic of China that an agreement to that effect was signed during the visit.

Ndugu Mwinyi said under the agreement, some 100,000 hectares of food crops — to yield two harvests a year — would be developed under an irrigation scheme along the Rufiji Valley. Each hectare would yield 10 tonnes of either maize or rice, he added.

The Vice-President, who is also the President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, said it was expected that the food crop production from the Rufiji Basin under irrigation would be to the tune of 2,000,000 tonnes per year.

He said the DPRK would develop some 100,000 hectares of land around Lake Victoria mainly for cotton production to be shared between the DPRK and Tanzania.

An agreement was also reached between the People's Republic of China and Tanzania to revive industries which were initiated through Chinese technical assistance in the country.

Under the agreement, China will provide services and spare parts for the industries and undertake training of personnel.

Some of the industries established through the Chinese assistance include the Mahonda Sugar factory and the Dole radio transmitters in Zanzibar; the Friendship Textile Mill and the Ubungu Farm Implements in Dar es Salaam.

The Vice-President said China was also looking into the possibility of starting a textile factory for Zanzibar. The factory would export about 70 per cent of the materials, he said.

Ndugu Mwinyi said the DPRK had also agreed to assist Zanzibar in the development of irrigated paddy fields at Kipange.

Another agreement reached between Tanzania and China was the introduction of co-operative fishing in high seas, the Vice-President said.

He said because Zanzibar was an island with rich potential in fisheries and marine life, the joint fishing venture would be beneficial to both countries.

The DPRK will also construct a modern stadium at Pemba similar to the Amaan Stadium, according to Ndugu Mwinyi who said Zanzibar would meet minor local expenses while all the building materials and expertise would be offered by DPRK.

The Vice-President, who returned on Tuesday, led a 19-man delegation to the two countries.

CSO: 3400/160

TANZANIA

PARTY COMMITTEE URGES BROAD COST-CUTTING MEASURES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] THE Party has been urged to consider cost-reduction measures in line with the on-going exercise in government and parastatal organisations in the country.

The call was made here yesterday by the Resources and Investment Committee, one of the five committees appointed on Saturday by the National Consultative Economic and Planning Council to evaluate the national economic plan for the 1985/86.

Presenting recommendations on the plan's resources and management, to the plenary session, Committee Chairman Cleopa Msuya said the Party should evolve a system which will look into its internal expenditure and that of other party mass organisations for the purpose of reducing expenditure.

The Party should set an example by looking into its present structure with the objective of streamlining itself and thereby reduce running costs," Ndugu Msuya added.

The Committee also called on the Government to review the construction of the new capital in Dodoma with a view to implementing the project in phases to minimise costs.

Ndugu Msuya, who is also the Minister for Finance, said given the prevailing difficult economic situation, it was advisable to review the present practice of maintaining two offices for various Party and Government institutions, in Dodoma and Dar es Salaam.

The Minister further said his committee had also recommended that car loans should be extended to senior public officers, a move which he said would help in reducing vehicle maintenance costs and enhance their durability because the officers would be more careful in using their own vehicles.

On laying off workers in the on-going cost reduction exercise, Ndugu Msuya said efforts should be made to ensure that the "broom sweeps all cadres" — from the messengers to the top.

The Minister, who said there was a possibility that proceeds from the country's exports were not being fully collected, said the Government should look into ways to maximise foreign earnings collection and that export targets must be realistic.

The committee further called on the Government to allocate whatever available foreign currency more judiciously, giving highest priority to important sectors.

An elaborate and workable foreign exchange allocation system, the committee said, should be evolved and must be made known to the people. For example, The Arusha-Based General Tyre Factory should be given first priority.

Ndugu Msuya said since the tourist industry was a sector that could boost the country's foreign exchange position, there was need to review present tourist rates and services to promote tourism.

He said in most tourist hotels, beer sold at around 40/-, over two dollars which no tourist would readily buy.

On agricultural development, the Minister called for adequate and timely distribution of inputs.

He said the Government must ensure that the country's fertiliser demand 200,000 tonnes per annum

was made available to the peasants in time.

He said it was the view of the committee that the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development should involve itself directly in the distribution of fertiliser instead of leaving the task to the Tanga-based Tanzania Fertiliser Company.

The Minister further said that the present system of issuing loans and farm implements to the peasants should be changed by removing bureaucratic redtape which was currently common.

On producer prices Ndugu Msuya said since their increase helped in boosting the peasants' morale, the Government should see that such increase in prices reflected real production costs.

He said the Government should ensure that industries in the country were assisted to utilise their full production capacities instead of building other similar industries and thereby increasing idle capacity.

Ndugu Msuya told commission members, who included the Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, and the Prime Minister and Chairman of the Council, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, that in arriving at the recommendations the committee had taken into account Government expenditures which he said had for the past three years surpassed income.

The Minister urged the Government to ensure that the scarce resources available in the country are distributed judiciously.

TANZANIA

SALIM URGES AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, yesterday closed the four-day National Planning and Economic Consultative Council here with a call on Tanzanians to double their efforts for food production.

He said the on-going cost reduction exercise in the country, coupled with increased production in the field, will not bring about intended result if it was not linked with discipline.

In a bid to reduce cost and increase production, Tanzanians needed high discipline, the Premier stressed adding that population increase was closely linked with production.

Ndugu Salim reminded Council members that latest statistics indicated that the population increase in Tanzania was 3.1 per cent per annum. This increase, he said, was equivalent to 600,000 people per year.

The Prime Minister said unless efforts were made to increase agricultural production, the country will in no time face problems.

Ndugu Salim called on the leaders to make timely and a delivery of agricultural implements and inputs whenever rains were around the corner.

He said during his recent tour of the regions, he witnessed good

rains which, he said, if they continued with the trend there were prospects of getting good harvests.

He urged leaders to make sure they made elaborate preparations for the harvest season so that whatever was harvested was not lost through poor collection and storage.

The Premier said: "We will not be understood both inside and outside the country if we had good harvests but were still struck with famine simply because most of the food had been destroyed through our own negligence."

Ndugu Salim told leaders to ensure that peasants in their respective areas were promptly paid for their crops.

He said the Government will not tolerate any more habits on the part of national institutions to purchase crops from the peasants on credit.

On boosting the peasants' morale, the Premier said the Government will make sure that things like bicycles and other essential commodities reached them.

TANZANIA

ROLE OF KISWAHILI FOR SCIENTIFIC USES EXPLORED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

By Staff Reporter

TANZANIA has been asked to explain to experts in the industrialised world on how best Kiswahili can be used to disseminate scientific and technological information.

This was revealed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Director of the Institute of Kiswahili Research, Ndugu Canute W. Temu. He said a two-member delegation was representing the country at a week-long seminar taking place in Vienna, Austria.

Ndugu Temu said the delegation, led by the head of Linguistics Section of the Institute, Dr. David P. Massamba, was explaining to experts the effectiveness of Kiswahili "as a vehicle of modern knowledge in

Tanzania." The other delegate is Ndugu J.S. Mdee, also from the Institute.

The Director said Tanzania was the only African country invited to attend the seminar which has been organised by the Vienna-based International Information Centre for Terminology Standardization. It worked closely with UNESCO and the Department of Translation of the Canadian Government, he said.

Scientists of the developed word, he said, longed to know how effective Kiswahili could be if it were used "as a medium of transfer of knowledge and how Kiswahili terms could be standardised along with those of other languages for the purposes and in the service of technological development."

CSO: 3400/159

TANZANIA

BULGARIA TO PURCHASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] **TANZANIA** will this year sell to Bulgaria crops worth 280m/- in implementation of the 1985 trade protocol signed between the two countries in Varna, Bulgaria last August.

An official in the Ministry of Industries and Trade said in Dar es Salaam yesterday crops to be sold include cotton seed cake, coffee, tea, sisal twine and ropes.

The official said contracts on some of the crops had already been finalised.

A big portion of the proceeds from the sale of crops would be used to meet costs of Bulgarian-assisted projects in the country as agreed in the recent talks between officials of the two countries held in Dar es Salaam.

The projects are the Kilimanjaro Machine Tools Company; the Brick and Tiles Plants at Kisarawe and Arusha; expansion of the Dodoma Wine Company (DOWICO) and the Mwanza Farm Implements plant.

During the discussions, officials expressed satisfaction over implementation of the 1983 and 1984 trade agreements and tentatively agreed to start implementing this year's agreement immediately.

Bulgaria was represented at the talks by a three-man delegation led by the Director of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ndugu I. Giaurov. It arrived on April 16.

During their stay in the country, the officials met officials in various Ministries including Agriculture and Livestock Development; Finance; Bank of Tanzania; National Bank of Commerce and crop authorities.

The delegation left for home yesterday.

CSO: 3400/159

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

MWANZA POWER SUPPLY NORMALIZED--Frequent power blackouts experienced in Mwanza Region has been resolved following completion of repair work on generators in the town Shihato reported. The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Manager in Mwanza, Mr. Rene Pointe, told the agency the town's power station was now generating 10 megawatts of electricity, Mwanza needs stand at 8.5 megawatts. Mr. Pointe said technicians were putting final touches on the repair work started a few month ago. The regional manager said when all the generators are in full gear, a total of 14 megawatts will be produced. On industrial diesel oil (IDO) problems, Mr. Pointe said the company had 300,000 litres in store which could suffice for a week, adding that 30,000 litres were due to arrive in the region shortly. He commended the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) for allocating between 10 and 13 tanker wagons to ferry fuel from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza. Reports from Musoma had it that the Musoma Textile Mill (MUTEX) was yet to start operating due to power supply problems. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 85 p 5]

SALIM URGES SECURITY FORCE COOPERATION--The Prime Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, yesterday called on security forces in the country to strengthen and maintain a high degree of co-operation, among themselves as an example to be emulated by the community. Ndugu Salim, who is also the Secretary to the Defence and Security Commission of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) made the call in Zanzibar yesterday when addressing officers of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF), the Police, Isles Reformatory Department, Zanzibar's Anti-Smuggling Unit (KMKM) and the Security Branch at the end of his four-day tour of the Island. According to reports from Zanzibar, the Premier had praised the forces for their co-operation, but said it was important that they developed for their working relations. Shihata reported that the Premier reiterated his call for strict discipline within and outside the barracks, saying this was a ingredient in a country striving to build a socialist society. The Premier stressed that it was a misconception to consider strict discipline as a colonial hang-over. He also urged the forces to be in the forefront of the on-going endeavours to extricate the nation from the current economic quandary. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 85 p 1]

MORE YOUTH FOR MOSCOW--Zanzibar--The Tanzania Youth Organisation (VIJANA) is considering the possibility of sending 150 instead of 70 Youths to the World Youth Festival to be held in Moscow from July 25 to 31, this year. The VIJANA Secretary General, Ndugu Mohamed Seif Khatibu told a press conference

[illegible]

which met in Mos-
 -tata reported. "Since
 -ed for 80 more, 50
 - of Eastern Europe",
 -stitutions, mass organi-
 - make the festival a
 - 5 Apr 85 p 31

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES--A three member Soviet Union (CPSU) arrived in Dar es Salaam at the invitation of Chama Cha Mapindazi Secretary of the Communist Party of Tanzania also a member of the Supreme Socialist Council to Tanzania, Ndugu H. E. Y. Young. The delegation met with members of the Department of the Central Committee of the PCT to reporters on arrival at the airport. Jozef Kilski said his delegation would discuss notes on the current situation in Tanzania and signed a protocol of co-operation between the two sides in the liberation struggle taking place in Africa. The visit from April is going to attach great importance to reporters. According to the report, the PCT Party Ideological College will be visited by them, they will visit a CCM branch among other places. [Text] [Continued]
p 1]

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V. Nikolski. He is
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Industries Estate
English 23 Apr 85

WEST BLASTED OVER NAMIBIA--A speech at the University of Dar es Salaam said countries support South Africa have benefited them economically, said. Addressing a mass rally at the University of Rubik said economically Namibia the military oriented industrial weapons used to maim and kill is important to the Western nations and multi-national corporations and South Africans. The rally was organised by the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) 25th anniversary of economic and trade sanctions against Namibia. The exploitation of natural resources of Namibia by multinational corporations were not fair, he said. According to Ndlovu, compared to 70 owned by Britain, 20 by France, 10 by Canada and five by the United States and Britain had been assisting in the development of weapons it uses to massacre African people.

... has said Western
system of exploitation
Shihata reported.
Saturday, Ndugu
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Frontline States. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 85
p 1]

IMPORTANT BRIDGE LOST TO FLOODING--The recently build 8m/- Ibanda bridge on Kiwira River in Kyela District, Mbeya Region, was last Thursday washed away by floods following heavy rains, Shihata reported. The bridge, which was completed last year, was the major road link between Tanzania and Malawi at Ibanda/Karonga. It was built through British assistance. The rains flooded the Kiwira, Songwe, Mbaka an Lufilyo rivers and affected residents of Kajunjumele, Bujonde, Ikolo and Katumba Songwe wards within the Unyakyusa Division south of Kyela township. They also spread and affected the Mwaya, Ikama and Lusungu wards together with Ndobu Village of Ntebele Division north of Kyela. Residents have been advised by regional authorities to move to higher grounds, especially to Usale. The district has been experiencing floods since 1978. The Mbeya Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Makame Rashid, visited the flooded areas on Friday to assess the situation. He also inspected the Ipyana bridge and another one built by Malawi on Songwe River which were not affected by the floods. According to reports, the floods also damaged a section of the road leading to the Kiwira Prisons College up in Rungwe District, making it impassable. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/168

ZAMBIA

FINANCIAL WORKERS UNION WINS PAY RAISE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

WORKERS in financial institutions have won salary rises of between 15 and 27 per cent, Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) general secretary Mr Chiwala Chibesakunda said in Lusaka yesterday.

But Mr Chibesakunda said the salary increases which in some cases have been backdated to last August, would only be paid out once the agreement between ZUFIAW and employers was ratified by the Prices and Incomes Commission.

He named the institutions affected by the rises as Barclays, Standard Chartered, Zambia National Commercial Bank (ZNCB), Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS), Zambia National Agricultural Finance Company (AFC), the Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) and the Zambia National Provident Fund (ZNPF).

ZUFIAW has not yet concluded negotiations with the Development Bank of Zambia and the State Lottery of Zambia.

Lowly paid workers would benefit more from the package in accordance with plans to bridge the gap between the highly and poorly paid workers.

Mr Chibesakunda said in addition to salary rises, ZUFIAW members had won other benefits such as the provision of transport and staff canteens.

"What we are now concerned with are other benefits because inflation will soon outstrip the salary increases they have won.

"There has been remarkable progress in the negotiations although we have not yet completed with DBZ and the State Lottery of Zambia."

In future ZUFIAW would concentrate on winning better benefits for members "because salaries can easily be swallowed up by the high cost of living."

Last December ZUFIAW members at the Bank of Zambia won a 33 per cent salary increase backdated to August 1.

The increase followed a collective agreement signed between ZUFIAW and the bank management.

Company secretary Mr Mwanza Mupunda who announced this at the time, said the bank could not effect the increases much earlier because they had to wait for the Prices and Incomes Commission to ratify the accord.

In March, ZSIC workers in Lusaka, Kitwe and Ndola went on strike demanding improved conditions of service and salary rises.

ZUFIAW officials later persuaded the workers to resume work while negotiations between management and the union continued.

CSO: 3400/099

ZAMBIA

FINANCIAL WORKERS UNION TO PUNISH NON-STRIKING MEMBERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) who refused to join their colleagues in their recent strike over the Government ban to deduct union subscriptions will be punished, ZUFIAW chairman Mr Benedict Chikoti has warned.

Mr Chikoti said in Lusaka on Wednesday that the union's head office was still receiving reports on "turncoats" from various branches and would determine the type of punishment to mete out against the culprits.

He ruled out the option of removing those members from the union, saying this would be too harsh.

"Personally I don't like expelling anybody from an institution but at least some form of punishment is going to be meted out as a deterrent," he said.

Those who took part in the strike were from Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC), Zambia National Provident Fund

(ZNPF), all the commercial banks including Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS), Zambia National Insurance Brokers (ZNIB), Bank of Zambia (BOZ) and Agricultural Finance Company (AFC).

The workers were demanding the withdrawal of Statutory Instrument Number Six signed by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda on February 20 revoking trade union deduction of subscriptions for unions whose members go on strike.

But permanent secretary for Labour and Social Services Mr Vincent Maluni said yesterday that the union had no right to punish anybody who decided not to take part in an industrial action.

Meanwhile, ZUFIAW is to take Citibank Zambia to the Industrial Relations Court for allegedly violating the Act by not recognising the union in spite of having more than 25 employees.

CSO: 3400/099

ZAMBIA

RAILWAY WORKERS UNION PROTESTS UNION MISMANAGEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

SOME 50 branch representatives from Zambia Railways and Tazara yesterday marched to the Railway Workers Union of Zambia headquarters in Kabwe where they locked out of office all secretarial staff in protest against alleged mismanagement of union affairs.

They were also protesting against the continued rejection by the incumbent RWUZ national executive to abide by the ruling of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions to reinstate former chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi to the union leadership.

Labour officer Mr Simon Chungu confirmed the workers closed the offices on Independence Way at about 08.00 hours yesterday and left the keys at his office.

Acting general secretary Mr Paul Kumbuyo refused to be drawn into what effects the closure of the

offices had on the secretariat or on charges of mismanagement of union affairs.

But the protesters who gathered outside the union office maintained that the offices would remain shut until the ZCTU normalised the situation.

The group's two representatives Mr Humphrey Chendela of Railways in Kabwe and Mr Japhet Sakala based at New Kapiri Mposhi with Tazara, called on the congress to act immediately.

The general congress last December in Kitwe nullified the expulsion of Mr Katwishi because there were no reasonable grounds to expel him and ordered that Mr Katwishi be reinstated immediately with assistant general secretary based at Tazara Mr Asson Chewa and national trustee Mr James Mulenga.

A week later, the in-

cumbent executive comprising of chairman Mr Sylvester Mwansa, Mr Kumbuyo and trustee Mr Island Lungu rejected the order.

The executive claims that the congress had no powers to order an affiliated union to reinstate a dismissed official—only the Ministry of Labour and Social Services could do so.

Yesterday, the protesters claimed they had decided on their action because the executive had unilaterally dissolved New Kapiri Mposhi branch and expelled its chairman Mr James Kalenga for supporting the ZCTU decision and for dismissing central region organising secretary Mr Francis Mwanachongo for allegedly organising branch meetings for Mr Katwishi last month shortly after he was reinstated.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newsteadimba rushed to Kabwe from Kitwe to intervene in the wrangle.

CSO: 3400/099

ZAMBIA

UNIONS UNABLE TO PAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA

[Text]

THE Government's attempt to stop deducting arrears from employees who go on strike has started a new wave of union failure to pay callings.

The National Union of Postal and Telecommunications Workers has not been able to pay April salaries to five full-time staff. The union's general secretary Mr. Tson Shamende.

Mr Shamende said in Ndola yesterday when he was acting national chairman. Mr. Shamende addressed members at the main post office. The union survived on "aid from friends".

He appealed to workers who had not yet filled forms to effect the off system to do so and hand them in by Friday so that money to meet union expenses could be raised.

The meeting was held to brief members on the effect, advantages and disadvantages of the off system.

He said however the Government had left the union almost paralysed

and was "surviving solely on aid from friends".

"We were nearly killed as a union, had it not been for our friends who have given us money to maintain offices, we were going to be dead."

The Government ordered ZIC and Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation last March to stop deducting subscriptions for their respective unions.

The order was contained in a Government GAZETTE signed by permanent secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services Mr Vincent Malauni.

Mr Shamende warned that workers who "will not fill the forms will have to be covered by the collective agreement and will have to apply to the court for enforcement."

ZAMBIA

LISULO VIEWS RSA TROOP REMOVAL FROM NAMIBIA AS NOT GENUINE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Zambia does not consider as genuine South Africa's announcement of plans to withdraw its troops from Angola by the end of the week, chairman of the Political and Legal Committee, Mr Daniel Lisulo, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Reacting to Foreign Minister Roelof Pik Botha's statement on Monday that Pretoria will pull out of Angola, Mr Lisulo said until practical steps are taken by South Africa to show its genuine desire to promote peace in southern Africa, Zambia will not take as serious any talk about its troop pull-out.

He said Zambia has adopted a cautious approach because in the past South Africa has issued similar statements only to renege on the promises told to the world.

"The point with South Africa is that their withdrawal is long overdue. The pretext that SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) terrorist activities were hampering their withdrawal is not acceptable to us. They may withdraw from the right flank and then only come back through the left," he said.

"Let's wait and see them withdraw--first let us see what happens at the week-end," said Mr Lisulo.

The South African Foreign Minister said in a statement on Monday that "despite SWAPO's continuing activities, the South African government has given instructions for the disengagement of the forces in the area to begin as soon as possible and to be completed this week."

Yesterday the United States welcomed South Africa's announcement that it would end its three-year military occupation of southern Angola and hailed Pretoria's intention to abolish laws banning interracial sex and marriage, ZANA reports.

The troops should have been pulled out under an Angolan-South African agreement signed in February 1984 under US auspices, but South Africa broke the agreement and kept its troops in Angola, saying it was fighting freedom

fighters attacking neighbouring Namibia, which South Africa rules in defiance of world opinion.

A State Department spokesman said the US was "heartened" by Pretoria's acceptance of a parliamentary committee recommendation to abolish the sex laws which he called "some of the most odious aspects of apartheid."

Their abolition was "a step in the direction of a more just society," he said but "much more needs to be done."

Some mixed-race couples said the announcement would have little effect on their lives.

Meanwhile, a witness to the police shooting of 19 black mourners last month in a township near Uitenhage testified on Monday that one of the policemen shouted "we are going to show you" to the crowd shortly before it began its ill-fated funeral march.

David Tini, 23, giving evidence before a one-man judicial commission of inquiry into the shooting, also told of a young cyclist who was shot after giving a black power salute, and of black policemen who fired at people fleeing the scene of the shooting.

CSO: 3400/098

ZAMBIA

POOR HEALTH SERVICES BRINGS WORRIES OF EPIDEMIC

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIANS cannot afford to be insensitive to the revelation that so far 1,650 people have died of cholera in the northern Somali town of Hargeisa following an outbreak of the killer disease two weeks ago.

The epidemic first broke out among the country's 50,000 refugees, mainly Ethiopians forced to flee their country to "safer" areas which have not been ravaged by the current drought in the Horn of Africa.

Although the epidemic has broken out in far away Somalia, Zambians can surely not be indifferent if our past experiences with this disease are any yardstick.

Is Zambia taking any measures to pre-

vent any outbreaks of diseases like cholera and typhoid which are both caused by drinking polluted water? The answer would seem to be a big NO.

It was reported yesterday that typhoid which had recently broken out at Chizongwe Secondary School in Eastern Province has now spread to nearby Walela Primary School where some 90 pupils have been admitted to Chipata General Hospital and 66 others put under observation.

Obviously the Walela situation is serious and authorities should move rapidly to avert disaster. We are all too familiar with what happened before the Lwamfumu National Service camp in Mansa, Luapula Pro-

vince, was closed down a few years ago. Some recruits there died because of poor water and insanitary conditions. A repetition elsewhere should be avoided.

This brings us to the question of drugs and the importation of water treatment chemicals in Zambia. District councils have come in for harsh criticism on this score for their failure to provide residents with clean and treated water.

The disclosure by Minister of State for Health Mr Peter Chanshi that some businessmen, especially chemist shop owners, were using foreign exchange allocated to them for essential drugs to bring in other goods like ten-

nis balls, must be condemned.

It is true that if chemists ordered water treatment chemicals, for instance, and sold them to district councils, they could still make reasonable profits.

Zambia is in a precarious position; and everything must be done to prevent diseases like cholera and typhoid because doctors to treat the patients are leaving the country for greener pastures.

Already special clinics at the Livingstone General Hospital have had to be suspended because of an acute shortage of specialists there. Traders have a role to play and should not be blinded by the profit motive.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA BRIEFS NEW AMBASSADORS ON LIBERATION ISSUES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Zambia's support for liberation movements in the world and Southern Africa in particular is not for glory seeking but is based on her genuine desire to see a world free of human injustice, President Kaunda has said.

Speaking on separate occasions when ambassadors from Burundi, Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) presented their credentials at State House yesterday, Dr Kaunda said Zambia believed that man was God's creation and nobody had any right to ill-treat him.

The ambassadors are Mr Gideon Magate (Burundi), Mr Nguyen Khag Huynh (Vietnam) and Mr Peter Gonschorek (GDR).

The President reiterated his warning of an explosion in South Africa if that regime does not abandon its "abominable policy of apartheid."

Zambia's contribution to the cause of freedom was based on her principles that God made man free.

"No one, therefore, has any right to enslave what God made free. This is the genuine conviction of Zambia. True, we have lost lives in the process but these are noble principles for which Zambians have willingly paid the price," Dr Kaunda said.

Many lives are still lost because of the delayed independence of Namibia caused by America and South Africa's insistence that independence would only be granted if the Cubans leave Angola.

"Why should these innocent souls continue to die...when they know nothing about communism which the Americans and South Africans feel is a threat to them?" Dr Kaunda asked.

The President reiterated his call for economic balance between the developed north and the developing south if genuine world peace was to be attained.

On Burundi, the President praised that country for the role it plays in regional economic groupings like the Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

CSO: 3400/098

ZAMBIA

SWAPO MAN SLAIN IN SHOOT OUT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

FOUR HEAVILY armed bandits shot dead a SWAPO refugee in an attempted robbery in Lusaka last week.

The gunmen, who were driving a stolen Government Land-Rover, struck at a SWAPO house in a Lusaka compound around 22 hours on Wednesday while brandishing pistols and automatic rifles.

SWAPO Representative in Zambia, Mr Aaron Mushi-mba confirmed the killing but declined to give details saying it was a criminal case which was in Police hands. He refused to disclose the name of the deceased.

He, however, said the dead refugee "was a brilliant man who was supposed to have gone to London for training this week."

The refugee's body is lying at the University Teaching Hospital Mortuary.

According to sources, there was a heavy exchange of fire between the bandits and SWAPO cadres during the attempted robbery.

The bandits knocked on the door of the house and on noticing a Government vehicle, one of the SWAPO men opened the door but was immediately confronted by the gun-toting men. The bandits demanded weapons, money and other items which they thought were in the house.

A struggle ensued between the bandits and the SWAPO man and in the process, the bandits opened fire and shot the refugee in the stomach. At this point other SWAPO cadres who were in another room went charging to the living room but the bandits ran away leaving the vehicle.

The Land-Rover was taken by the Police the following morning.

CSO: 3400/097

ZAMBIA

ZIMBA CALLS FOR RELAXATION OF TARIFF BARRIERS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Preferential Trade Area (PTA) has been urged to agree on a timetable for the relaxation and eventual elimination of tariff barriers within the economic grouping.

Making the call in Lusaka yesterday, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Richard Zimba said trade liberalisation among the countries of the Eastern and Southern Africa was the only guarantee for self-reliance.

He said the on-going process of reducing tariff barriers in the PTA can easily be nullified if tariff barriers are not simultaneously relaxed.

The Minister was opening the sixth meeting of the Customs and Trade Committee of the PTA at Mulungushi Hall.

"I would urge you to agree on a clear timetable for the consideration of the PTA Council of Ministers at its next meeting in June," he said.

The PTA Secretariat has already prepared a comprehensive list of the commodities of import and export interest by member states.

Appealing to the meeting to finalise negotiations on additional commodities to be included in the common list, Mr Zimba said commodities which enjoy preferential treatment when traded among PTA member states should be expanded as quickly as possible.

Emphasising the need of liberalising trade in the PTA, the Minister said the African continent was faced with serious economic problems which will entail that the next OAU summit will deal with the current economic crisis only.

The current economic problems of Africa are also on the agenda of international organisations, particularly the United Nations, its agencies and allied institutions such as the World Bank.

"There is hardly any need to overemphasise that for the past decade, the prices of our exports, namely cash crops and minerals, have been decreasing continuously while the prices of our imports, manufactured goods, have been rising.

"This has been compounded by increase in interest rates while concessionary loans and assistance from developed countries have been decreasing. This has resulted in severe balance of payments difficulties and a slowing down of the growth rates of our economies which depend to a large extent on imports of raw materials, intermediate goods and spare parts from developed countries," he said.

Coupled with drought, food shortages and high rates of population growth, Mr Zimba warned that unless there was a drastic change in the performance of the economies of the member states of the PTA, the majority of people will be living below the poverty line.

"By the year 2020, the population of our sub-region will have increased from the present 160 million to 480 million and unless there is a drastic change in the performance of our economies, the majority of our people will be living below the poverty line," Mr Zimba said.

In view of this, he said it was imperative that the PTA economic grouping, should work together and accelerate the economic transformation.

Noting that even if the commodities to be traded could be there and tariff and non-tariff barriers removed, Mr Zimba said information on trade opportunities should be made known to the business community.

The proposed PTA trade and information centres, he said, should be established as soon as possible. The preparatory stages of the centres have been completed and were expected to begin operations towards the end of this year.

In his address to the meeting, PTA Secretary-General Mr Bax Nomvete concurred that it was important that negotiations for additional commodities to the common list be finalised now and a timetable for reduced tariffs set.

He said by 1992, the Southern and Eastern African states should have worked out a system of trade where zero tariff would be applied by the economic grouping.

CSO: 3400/097

ZAMBIA

MWELWA CLAIMS POACHING, SMUGGLING POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOUTHERN Province Provincial Political Secretary, Mr Wachuku Mwelwa has charged that the poaching and smuggling going on Lake Kariba in Gwembe was politically motivated.

He said that political malcontents were employing innocent villagers to poach and smuggle dagga into Zimbabwe because they wanted to tarnish the image of the Zambian Government.

The good image of the Party and its Government has been tarnished by reports of poaching and smuggling in foreign countries by some villagers in Gwembe Valley, he said.

Addressing a public meeting at Pambazana Primary School in Siavonga near the border with Zimbabwe over the weekend, Mr Mwelwa warned that the Government would take stern action on people caught engaging in illegal activities along the shores of Lake Kariba.

He condemned the "get-rich-quick" attitude of some villagers as having contributed into putting the nation into ridicule.

He called on people in the valley to be on the alert against political malcontents who wish to disrupt peace in the country by involving villagers into poaching and smuggling.

Mr Mwelwa said Gwembe district must not be made to suffer or lose its good name by a few disgruntled elements who were driven by greed.

He called on village headmen and Party leaders to control the movement of strangers in their areas, especially along the lake and to report to the police all those acting in a suspicious manner.

He said the Party and its Government was very concerned about the activities taking place on the lake.

Meanwhile, ZANA reports that Luapula Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Bautis Kapulu has directed Mwenze district governor, Mr John Nkonksholo to investigate reports that Party and Government workers are involved in smuggling in Chief Mulundu's area.

Mr Kapulu issued the directive at the weekend when he addressed ward officials from Munwa and Mambili-ima wards at Mulundu Primary School in Mwenze.

The MCC added that if the allegations of smuggling by Party leaders and Government workers were proved to be true, then the culprits must be punished either through suspension or removal from office.

In case of government workers, they will be suspended and upon conviction they will lose their employment.

"We do not want our ailing economy to deteriorate any further," he said.

He gave the provincial leadership three months in which to control smuggling in their area.

CSO: 3400/097

ZAMBIA

SZEFTTEL CALLS FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE PRIORITY FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Back-up organisations serving the agricultural sector must be given priority in the allocation of foreign exchange.

Further, the Government should ensure early release of funds to this sector for proper timing of the farming season and special emphasis should be given to Zambian companies.

These are some of the recommendations submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by one committee on the agricultural sector last week after an importers meeting in Lusaka.

The committee was chaired by F.W. Tarry Zambia Limited general manager Mr Geoff Malenga, and the recommendations were communicated to the 2,000 importers by committee secretary Mrs I. Szeftel.

She said the agricultural sector was divided into six categories--machinery, spares and implements, chemicals and veterinary medicines, fishing requisites, retail and hardware, parastatal and individual farming.

"Each sub-category had already submitted a written report to the ministry.

"We concentrated on the biggest category consisting of 61 companies representing agricultural machinery, implements and spares suppliers," she said.

The committee split the sub-sector in order of priority and these were land clearing and water conservation, tractors and implements and spares supplies.

Others were dairy equipment, poultry and pig, crop spraying, irrigation, pumps and pipes and diesel engines, motors and generators, weighing equipment and food processing.

On the recommendations she said: "Emphasis in allocation be given to back-up service organisations serving the farming community.

"We should form a committee consisting of chairman and secretary of the sub-sectors to work in liaison with the ministry."

It was resolved that import licences should be backed up with foreign exchange and that localisation of tractor and implement spare parts should be encouraged.

There were 13 sectoral committees at the seminar.

One chaired by Zincom chairman Mr Vernon Mwaanga, said applications for import licences and foreign exchange should be channelled through chambers of commerce and industry for vetting before being forwarded to the ministry.

It also resolved that priority consideration should be given to companies in any sector which provided back-up with spares and services for the machinery and equipment they supplied.

The committee recognised that as Zambia embarked on a programme of economic restructuring and industrial rehabilitation to make the Economic Crusade 1985 a success, the import licensing and foreign exchange allocation system required dramatic improvements in structure and composition.

The committee recommended that import licences and foreign exchange be made half yearly instead of quarterly as at present.

Import licences must be matched with foreign exchange and that firm dates should be published by the ministry.

CSO: 3400/096

ZAMBIA

NORWAY INCREASES INTEREST-FREE AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

NORWAY has earmarked K187 million in development grants to Zambia between now and 1989.

To interpret this a delegation from Oslo led by director-general of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (Norad), Mr Nils Vogt, is coming to Zambia soon to discuss the renewed aid programme for Lusaka.

Resident representative for the Royal Norwegian consulate to Zambia Mr Arnfinn Sorensen yesterday said that a K37 million grant had been committed by his country for 1985.

During his state visit to Norway last February President Kaunda said aid in whatever form, which was given free was always appreciated and had longer lasting effects than that extended to drive out communism.

At a state dinner in honour of Dr Kaunda, Norwegian King Olav V said Zambia and Norway, although small, had certain interests and goals that coincided, particularly the promotion of peace, the rule of law between nations and closer economic and social cooperation.

Yesterday Mr Sorensen said his country's aid programme had been increasing from year to year in the form of grants on which no interest was charged.

In 1981 Norway's allocations to Zambia amounted to about K11 million which had been increased to K37 million this year.

Mr Sorensen on Tuesday held a meeting with officials from the National Commission for Development Planning to prepare

ground for the arrival of the Norwegian delegation.

He said Mr Vogt and his team were scheduled to meet the Zambian officials between April 24 and 26 to review the present programme.

They would then discuss the renewed aid for the next four years for which K150 million had been set aside.

Mr Sorensen said according to the agreement the two parties were supposed to hold talks once a year.

"So far we are satisfied with the cooperation with the Zambian authorities," he said.

The Norwegian grants would be largely spent on agricultural and water development, maintenance of secondary schools, commodity and import support and technical assistance.

CS0: 3400/096

ZAMBIA

DISQUALIFIED GOVERNMENT WORKERS LOSE POSITIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

SEVENTY-EIGHT chief officers who had been acting in various capacities in district councils throughout Zambia could not make the grade and were reverted to their substantive positions, Minister of State for Civil Service Mr John Mwondela said in Lusaka yesterday.

These include nine district executive secretaries, nine administrative, 20 financial, 16 development, 13 commercial and industrial, seven social secretaries and one legal secretary.

Most of these officers were appointed to act in January 1980 when the decentralised local government administration was ushered in.

Mr Mwondela said in an interview that all the affected officers had been reverted to lower ranks and transferred to other areas.

Some went back to their original ministries or departments, he added.

The move was aimed at strengthening decentralisation to make it deliver the goods to the people.

It followed advertisements put out by the Public Service Commission inviting suitable candidates to fill the vacancies left by the affected officers.

The minister said this was a "very big exercise" because it involved confirming a few and transferring those who could not make the grade.

"These people are not just being transferred from one council to another but to their original jobs".

Mr Mwondela could not name the officers affected in the transfers.

In November last year, chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr Josephat Siyomunji said the Party and its Government was looking into measures to revamp the operations of district councils and improve their efficiency.

JACK UP

He admitted that his office was not satisfied with the performance of some officers in councils.

"In short, the performance of some of the officers leaves much to be desired", he said.

It was for this reason that the authorities took steps "to jack up" the operations of councils. Mr Siyomunji denied allegations that misplacement of officers in councils had led to financial mismanagement.

On December 23 last year, commission secretary Mr Newton Chingo said the calibre of some senior council officers was low. He was concurring with Party Secretary-General Mulemba's concern over the running of councils.

In his annual report to the 19th UNIP National Council at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka, the Party chief noted that the calibre of some senior council staff was poor and suggested that a better trained and qualified cadre of officers be deployed.

CSO: 3400/096

ZAMBIA

EFFECTIVENESS OF CABINET TASK FORCE QUESTIONED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Apr 85 pp 1, 7

[Text]

THE crop marketing season is fast approaching. With it comes the perennial problem of hauling the harvest from outlying depots to the main ones along the line of rail. The last season saw some produce go to waste because of lack of transport and poor storage.

President Kaunda has warned that there should be no repetition of this and there was a general outcry against such a waste, hence, this year a high-powered ministerial task force chaired by Prime Minister Mundia has been formed.

But as the *Times of Zambia* editorialised: "The silence from the committee can only help demoralise the farmer...if the committee has any solutions, let us hear them or at least see them effected."

There is indeed a great deal of disquiet about the committee's silence. This is particularly so because the general outlook for a smooth operation is rather bleak. The marketed crop of the staple, maize, is this year expected to be 7.2 million bags.

This is about one million more than last season. If last season's rather paltry harvest went to waste, what more this year?

Zambia's annual maize requirement is estimated at eight million bags. This year's expected harvest though falling short of that figure is very good,

especially in view of the prevailing circumstances. It will therefore be inexcusable if some of it, even a small part is wasted.

Yet, this possibility cannot now be discounted: The tyres situation is still very bad. Dunlop, the country's only tyre manufacturer, is still beset by the scarcity of raw materials. Spares for trucks, graders and other road maintenance equipment are hard to come by. Above all, the state of roads, especially feeder roads, is deplorable.

An indication of what should be done can best be illustrated by the recent tabulation by the Southern Province permanent secretary Mr Pencil Phiri of the situation in that province alone:

Fourteen million Kwacha is required by the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union to offset overdraft arrears. Another K9.6 million is needed for vehicles, tyres, tubes and marketing equipment. More money is required to repair roads.

"We urgently need K633,000 to repair some feeder roads. We only have K60,000 available. This is peanuts."

His observation was apt. From the Ministry of Works and Supply comes the news that the Government has embarked on a crash road rehabilitation programme to ensure a smooth haulage exercise.

The news, however, is far from reassuring: Only K1 million has been set aside for sealing potholes. This is peanuts and even the Minister Mr Haswell Mwale has concurred. This is the amount Kitwe district council needs to repair its roads!

What is even more unsettling is the admission by Mr Mwale that this amount is insufficient and his assertion that the Ministry of Finance will "at a later stage" be approached for more money. When will that be?

Won't it be during the marketing season itself? If it will be, then won't that defeat the very purpose of forming the task force? It would seem that the purpose of the task force is to iron out matters before the marketing season so that the exercise will be smooth.

There are even disagreements between the Government and district councils as to who should repair which road.

The suggestion by the Minister of Finance Mr Luke Mwananshiku that more labour intensive methods should be used to repair roads does not seem feasible at the moment. Councils for instance are already failing to pay their workers. Can they pay for the necessary extra labour? Many believe that at this stage they can't.

The focus therefore is really on the ministerial task force. These are some of the issues it should resolve. The expectation was that by now it would have come out with a concrete programme for

executing the task. But there is only silence!

Is it doing anything at all or is it hamstrung by lack of money? What plan has it worked out to ensure that the harvest is secure before the coming rainy season and how much of it has or is being implemented. The question is pertinent because the K1 million Mr Mwale talked about is what was provided for in the Budget.

What should be known is how much extra money the task force has been able to secure. Is it going to give councils extra money to help implement Mr Mwananshiku's plan for instance?

This issue is quite serious and complex nationwide. For, apart from the financial and perhaps technical considerations, there is the issue of the marketing arrangements themselves.

The National Agricultural Marketing Board (Namboard) has once again assumed the buying functions. How will this affect crop marketing this season? Namboard had this function before and was not particularly outstanding. This is another dimension to the issue.

Certainly, some matters have been sorted out. For instance, the rates for hauling produce have been reviewed and there has been talk, however glib, of giving Dunlop more foreign exchange.

But the nation is in need of an authoritative clarification of the whole issue. This can only come from the task force which observers now say is ineffective and has done little.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

COLLEGE TO REOPEN--The Evelyn Hone College of Applied Arts and Commerce closed last month after students boycotted classes demanding the removal of their principal Mr Elifa Ngoma, will re-open on May 13, Minister of Higher Education Mr Rajah Kunda announced in Lusaka yesterday. But students who will be writing final examinations in June should return to the college on April 15 as scheduled. A spokesman from the ministry said that the administrative committee appointed by Mr Kunda to probe the causes of the disturbances which led to the premature closure of the college had asked Mr Kunda to extend the time for the investigations. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Apr 85 p 5]

ESPIONAGE TRIAL OPENS--The trial of a man charged with espionage after being found with maps of strategic buildings in Lusaka, opened in the Ndola High Court yesterday after a state application to have the hearing held in camera. Moses Mwamba Mulenga, 27, unemployed of Lusaka is alleged to have been found with a sketch plan of the National Assembly, Speaker's Lodge, a map of the city of Lusaka and a map of the State House between March 1, 1980 and January 1983. The state, whose case is being led by Senior State Advocate Mr Francis Mwiinga, further alleges that Mulenga was found with other various information intended to be directly or indirectly useful to a foreign power and disaffected people. When Mwamba appeared before High Court Justice Dennis Chirwa, Mr Mwiinga applied to have it heard in camera. Mr Mwiinga said the evidence was sensitive and its disclosure in public would compromise public security. Mr Justice Chirwa allowed the application and immediately cleared the court of the public to start hearing the case. Mwamba is defending himself. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAIL MAIL in English 12 Apr 85 p 1]

URGENT REQUEST FOR RSA FUEL--Zambia has asked the South African Transport Services [SATS] to deliver about 10 million liters of diesel fuel urgently. The assistant general manager of operations at SATS, Mr (Jaap Reduyn), told our transport reporter that the request had been made after problems had been experienced with the oil pipeline between Dar es Salaam and Lusaka. Mr (Reduyn) says the first 2.5 million liters of diesel fuel will be pumped into 80 tankers today, so that it can be transported to Zambia by special trains. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 May 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/113

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ADDRESSES MARONDERA PEOPLE'S MILITIA BRIGADE AT PARADE

Militia To Protect Voters

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The People's Militia will be called upon to help the forces of law and order in ensuring that every citizen entitled to vote will do so without fear or favour in the next general election the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday.

Speaking at a passing-out parade of the Gabriel People's Militia Model Brigade in Marondera, he said he was looking forward to the militia helping other law-enforcement agencies "in achieving our stated goal of having peaceful elections."

With the completion of the four-month training in the use of medium to heavy weapons, including the use of anti-aircraft guns and mortars, the brigade was equipped to handle any threats.

"You are thus equipped to handle not only the internal dissident and bandit threats as some of you have done in the past, but also the external threat which may be more serious than the internal one."

Cde Mugabe, who is the Minister of Defence, said the militia would continue to receive more training. The skills that the members had acquired marked a milestone in the training of the force.

"As you go back to your provinces as the people's militia, you will effectively be on duty in the sense that you will be on the lookout for dissidents, bandits and robbers who are molesting our peace-loving people."

Urging the members of the brigade to exercise self-discipline, he said their training had to bear fruit in terms of discipline. "Without discipline, an army cannot function effectively; this is the prerequisite of an efficient military machine without which nothing would properly turn."

It was vital that members of the militia understood the policy of socialism which should be part of their training for them to appreciate the ideals for which the party and the Government stood.

Cde Mugabe said the militia's logistics must be derived from the regular army, including their training programmes, which had to be co-ordinated.

The militia must report movements of bandits to the police and other security forces.

He told the militia to regard themselves as part of the people and avoid making themselves superiors. "Your weapon is for your protection and to eliminate the enemy and not settling old scores."

Urging the Ministry of Defence officials to be thrifty in the training of the people's militia, he said any money voted for the department had to be correctly accounted for.

"Wastage of public funds cannot be tolerated. It demonstrates indiscipline and chaos in a system, and such a system we cannot afford in Zimbabwe."

More Men for Mozambique

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Cde Mugabe, yesterday pledged to deploy more security forces in Mozambique to protect installations essential to Zimbabwe's economy.

He said the South African government wanted to divert Zimbabwe's transport for exports to that country.

Cde Mugabe reminded the 3 000 members of the people's militia who had completed a four-month advanced training at the Gabriel Centre, Marondera, that MNR bandits had constantly sabotaged the railway line, road and the oil pipeline between Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

He said the situation required the deployment of a large contingent of troops to guard Zimbabwe's interests in order to end reliance on South Africa.

The Government would continue to deploy more troops in Mozambique for as long as the situation required, he said to the applause of people who gathered to watch the passing-out parade.

Country's Biggest Parade

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] More than 3 090 members of the people's militia brigade completed their training yesterday at the Gabriel Centre, Marondera, at Zimbabwe's biggest passing-out parade reviewed by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe.

They consisted of 96 officers and 23 000 members drawn from para-military camps throughout Zimbabwe who underwent training in the use of medium to heavy weapons including the use of anti-aircraft guns and mortars.

The training was the second phase of the training of the militia who would be deployed in the country to protect people from bandits and other outlaws during the coming general election. During the first phase the members received three months of training at their provincial camps.

The brigade is a unit of the army and came under the overall command of the Army Commander.

Gabriel Centre is named after the Prime Minister.

Speaking after reviewing the parade, Cde Mugabe said: "You must hunt these outlaws down with the other security forces to eliminate them."

The Secretary for Defence, Cde James Chitauo, told The Herald that more militias would be trained and recruited until every able-bodied man received military training.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Paramilitary Training), Cde William Ndangana, said the people's militia would also be expected to co-ordinate its work with the air force when called to do operational duties.

CSO: 3400/100

ZIMBABWE

WHITE MINISTER FACES CHALLENGES, CRITICISM

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

ONE AMONG many bizarre incidents of censorship which occurred during Mr Ian Smith's 14-year rule here occurred in 1977 when the most articulate debater in his entire caucus, a young advocate named Jonas Christian Andersen, tangled with an old-style Rightwinger, Dr Ian Anderson, in a televised discussion programme.

Then, as now, television was a state-run monopoly.

Mr Andersen, who had by then already established his reputation in the courts for quite deadly cross-examinations, tore his opponent to pieces.

He argued that majority rule was inevitable and that whites should prepare for it by establishing a basis of goodwill rather than by demanding paper constitutional guarantees.

Coming from a legal man himself, this was truly astounding. Racial discrimination, said Mr Andersen, should be dismantled.

The initial live broadcast in the capital aroused interest, but a scheduled re-screening in Bulawayo the following night was mysteriously stopped.

The problem will be familiar to South Africans who have seen their own verligte Nationalists under

attack from old-style defenders of apartheid.

The reactionary opponent of the ruling party, Dr Ian Anderson, had found himself staunchly defending every sacred principle on which that party was founded against one of its own MPs.

Rhodesian Front bosses were frightened of the effect Mr Andersen would have on conservative minded white voters.

Eight years later, Mr Andersen's pronouncements still seem to produce the same timorous reaction in his white political colleagues: "What will the voters say?"

Not at this moment, however. He is one of the most influential white leaders in Zimbabwe, and at 49 could remain a powerful force for several decades, unlike his ageing rivals.

Having led a 1982 walk-out from Ian Smith's party (now called the Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe), Mr Andersen became one of the only two whites in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Cabinet, becoming Minister of the Public Service.

But four months ago Mr Andersen was successfully challenged for the leadership of the 13-member caucus of white independent MPs by Bill Irvine, who was one of Ian Smith's unflin-

ing backbench supporters when UDI was proclaimed in 1965.

Mr Andersen's ousting as caucus chairman came in the wake of remarks about the inevitability of a Zanu (PF) one-party state, sounding very like his earlier (and correct) predictions on the inevitability of black rule.

Mr Andersen's point was that he was not "for" a one-party state (any more than he was "for" majority rule, one suspects), but was convinced whites could only secure their best interests by facing political realities.

In this case, he believed, they should abandon any lingering dreams of being able to control the balance of power between contending black interests. Instead, they should establish their position as "technocrats".

If whites played their political cards right, they would be able to obtain a parliamentary voice for important "lobby groups" such as agriculture and industry, in which they still played a major role although constituting only a few percent of the country's population.

But, warned Mr Andersen, if whites attempted to interfere in black politics, trying to play off one warring faction against another, they would make it impossible in common political prudence for a black prime minister to grant independent parliamentary representation to minority groups.

There must never be a threat that the white minority would try and gang up with a black minority party to frustrate the choice of the overwhelming majority of black voters.

For these reasons Mr Andersen is critical of his former colleagues in the independent caucus who appear, he says, "a quarter of a step away from forming a political party".

Zimbabwe's main priority, he believes, is developing its economy, which goes hand in hand with maintaining political stability.

Tough decisions will have to be taken and priorities established. Under a multi-

party system these will inevitably give Government opponents great opportunities for making political capital.

A classic example lies in the public service, now under Mr Andersen's Ministerial control.

After independence the new Mugabe government had to balance the limitations of its financial resources against popular expectations of greatly increased services, such as education, health and communications.

"If that demand is not met by a new government it risks radical action being taken against it. If it doesn't recognise the financial constraints, it goes broke. You are really walking a bit of a tightrope," says Mr Andersen.

As it was, in extending itself in the black rural areas the Zimbabwean public service expanded from 46 000 (including 13 000 whites) in February 1980 to 83 700 in December 1984 (with only 4 650 whites remaining, 900 of them recently-recruited expatriates).

Mr Andersen is brutally candid about problems facing the Zimbabwean public service... "inexperience in management at all levels".

It has also suffered a tremendous wastage, not only of whites, but of talented blacks, with commerce taking many promising officials.

The opposition Zapu leader, Joshua Nkomo, has attacked the Mugabe administration for "government by impulse", but Mr Andersen says the problem is usually the very opposite... protracted delays before inexperienced officials will bring themselves to make decisions.

He rejects claims that corruption has become rife. Zimbabwe is nowhere near reaching a situation where inducements have routinely to be offered to officials.

The proportion of cases is not larger than was to be expected after the massive expansion and loss of experienced personnel.

In the UDI years, white-ruled Rhodesia experienced a long series of corruption cases, from the multi-million rand Beira oil tanks scandal to the epidemic of foreign exchange swindles in the late Seventies, none of which involved blacks. This left whites in a poor position to criticise.

Mr Andersen believes the Mugabe government is alert to the danger of creating an unmanageable bureaucracy, and is trying to promote "self-help" projects under which people build and run their own schools, clinics and amenities.

Another point of friction with his colleagues in the white independent caucus has been the parliamentary public accounts committee, chaired by his successor as caucus leader, Mr Irvine, who has hit the headlines with sensational accusations of mismanagement and abuse of public funds.

Mr Andersen believes the committee has overplayed its hand and jeopardised its future role by acting as if it were a judicial body.

While it has been useful, demanding a high standard of financial discipline in government departments, it has erred by acting as if public servants have been on trial.

Those summoned before the committee had not been aware of charges against them, nor been given the opportunity to rebut accusations before they are published as fact in privileged parliamentary reports.

The remarkably youthful-looking minister, who is reputedly as quick on the squash courts as he is in the law courts, is convinced there is a future for himself and fellow whites in black-ruled Zimbabwe.

His own immediate political future appears to hinge on his ability to retain his Harare suburban constituency of Mount Pleasant at the coming general election.

With his ousting as leader of the independent caucus, there is now less chance Mr Smith will, as had been rumoured, leave his south-western farming stronghold to fight the seat.

But Mr Andersen is likely to face challenges from both Conservative Alliance and independent candidates, who will criticise him for appearing too pro-Mugabe.

To some, Mr Andersen's defence of the present government sounds like the "don't rock the boat" apologists of Ian Smith's administration.

Somewhat over-sensitive for a rough-and-tumble politician, Mr Andersen has obviously been deeply hurt by personal attacks made on him since he came to the fore-front.

Only time will tell whether he will become one of Zimbabwe's remarkable "survivors" or whether, like other promising representatives of a new white political generation — such as Alan Savory — he will eventually retire from the scene embittered and disillusioned.

ZIMBABWE

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM GIVEN 5 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE AFTER

Johannesburg R/ND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Apr 85 p 8

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

WHILE voting was taking place in Cape Town in 1978 for a successor to Mr B J Vorster as South African Prime Minister, a diplomat friend anxiously confided the fear: "If P W Botha takes over down south and Robert Mugabe gets in here, we shall see Mirages bombing Salisbury every other day of the week".

Like so many other gloomy predictions, this forecast of a bloody and costly confrontation along the Limpopo has, happily, failed to come true in the five years since Mr Mugabe did indeed become Prime Minister of an independent Zimbabwe.

So South Africans have something to celebrate with him this week.

Despite acknowledged problems and reservations about the future, a whole series of pre-independence fears may now be seen to have been wildly exaggerated:

- Relations with South Africa are frosty but practical.
- Zimbabwe is not providing bases for guerrillas of the banned African National Congress.
- Discreet co-operation between the Zimbabwe national army and the SADF has extended to get-

ting supply convoys through to President Samora Machel's hard-pressed government in Mozambique.

- South Africa remains Zimbabwe's largest trading partner.

● Although the cost of living has virtually doubled here since independence, and income tax is reputedly the highest in the world, the economy has not collapsed.

● Marxist theory has not been imposed wholesale, and there is even a small reverse trickle of perhaps 50 white returnees a month to counterbalance the continuing 1 000 a month outflow that has reduced the community from more than 280 000 to under 100 000 in the last 10 years.

● Notwithstanding the unrest in Matabeleland, which goes on gaining Zimbabwe an ugly reputation in the world for human rights abuses, there has been no full-scale civil war.

Meanwhile, a three-year drought has broken and the fruits of a bumper R1 200-million agricultural season are being gathered in and marketed for much-needed foreign exchange.

This year Zimbabwe is confident of showing a modest balance of trade surplus.

Mining output increased 20% last year and local industry is trying to take advantage of the diversified base established in the Rhodesian UDI years to win new markets in the Southern African Development

Co-ordination Conference (SADOC) states, which have banded together to reduce reliance on South Africa.

More than 180 000 people have been resettled from overcrowded tribal areas in under-utilised, formerly white-owned farmland, on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis.

Some of them have contributed to the tenfold increase in maize production by small-scale peasant farmers since independence.

The success story that pleases Mr Mugabe most of all, however, is in the field of education.

The number of children in school has leapt from 800 000 to 2.5-million in the last five years, with 420 000 pupils in secondary education, compared to 72 000 in 1980. Nearly 1 000 new secondary schools alone have been opened.

Much of the spectacular extension of services and infrastructure to the former "African" areas of the country since black rule has been done with borrowed money which Zimbabwe will have to struggle to repay in the decades ahead.

By 1984 the growing burden of servicing external debt meant a deficit on invisible transactions of R600-million, against R220-million in 1980.

There are fears that the dramatic advance in peasant agriculture may not be sustained if they fail to repay the loans which have financed it.

But the biggest problem Zimbabwe's rulers face in the future is what they are going to do with the 250 000

job seekers coming on to the labour market each year (on current figures), and what social attitudes these school leavers will have, liberated from traditional tribal life.

Mr Mugabe hopes they will be good socialists, dedicated to developing the backward rural areas.

Yet parents who had battled to pay secondary school fees of R600 a year or more out of salaries seldom above R200 a month were heartbroken by 75% failure rates in last year's Cambridge General Certificate of Education "O"-level exam, which is the key to future study and coveted white collar jobs.

School authorities blamed falling standards of home discipline and crazes for Rastafarian reggae music, the obsession of many black youngsters with high city life and dagga smoking, and an epidemic of teenage pregnancies. Zimbabwe's birthrate tops 3.3% a year.

While hopes for uplifting the people have been raised by some well-planned rural development schemes which are the envy of Africa, in other areas tribespeople have moved haphazardly on to once productive white farms, cutting fences, felling trees and beginning the irreversible process of desertification.

Those from already impoverished rural areas flocked to Harare in their hundreds of thousands to escape the drought, swelling the capital's population to more than 2.5-million.

They have made no noticeable mass move to go

back since the rains returned.

The ranks of Zimbabwe's own poor have been joined by some 70 000 Mozambicans fleeing from the joint effects of war and natural disaster in their country.

The Mozambican civil war poses a constant threat to every facet of an orderly society in Zimbabwe by virtue of the uncontrollable 700km border the two countries share.

Zimbabwe's similarly long frontier with its western neighbour, Botswana, has been prevented from becoming a frontier for rebel infiltration due to co-operation received from President Quett Masire.

Mr Mugabe promises that when a single party state is inaugurated, probably after the coming election, democratic forms of expression will have outlet, although "destructive factionalism" will be suppressed.

Despite some unpopularity with the semi-skilled and artisan classes of urban blacks, who have been worst hit by the soaring cost of living and by youth wing excesses, Mr Mugabe seems certain of a landslide election victory through his indisputable success in ameliorating the lot of rural Zimbabweans, albeit only temporarily.

Zimbabwe's hopes for the future will best be judged over the next five years by progress in bringing explosive population growth and personal values back into long-lost harmony with the land and with economic resources.

ZIMBABWE

CZI URGES TOUGH MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE OF PARASTATALS

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 "Business Herald" Suppl p 1

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text] THE Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries has called for a fresh and radical approach to improve the performance of parastatals and the reduction of the budget deficit, standing at over \$700 million for 1984/85, through increased economic activity.

In its submissions for the 1985/86 Budget, the CZI also calls for an investigation into the structural causes for inflation in the economy in order to prescribe a long-term dynamic policy package that will neutralise the very foundation of the inflation.

On the continued losses incurred by the Cold Storage Commission, Dairyboard, the Railways and Air Zimbabwe, the CZI says the Government should experiment with various options.

"It might be worthwhile to explore part privatisation of Air Zimbabwe, that is, invite minority shareholding by other international airlines, banks, etc, with a view to improve its efficiency and long-term viability; the bulk users of the Railway system could be invited to take an interest in its operations. Elsewhere, continued management should be equated to the financial performance of the organisation."

The fact that the parastatal deficit of \$125 million was carried forward from the 1984/85 Budget to the 1985/86 Budget speaks very clearly the financial plight of these organisations and the burden

they impose on the Treasury, the CZI says.

On the budget deficit, the CZI says there is every reason to believe that it will still be larger for the 1985/86 year.

"If we find it almost impossible to cut down on Government expenditure, and our borrowing limits are fully stretched, we have no option but to increase our revenue receipts not through increased taxation, but through increased economic activity."

It proposes a medium-term programme which aims at encouraging enterprise and development, improving competitiveness and holding production costs down.

The organisation recommends the abolition of the drought relief levy and the abolition of import duty on capital machinery and capital equipment to lower business costs, and the reduction of sales tax to 15 percent for all transactions. It also recommends the abolition of the investment income surcharge and capital tax charges to encourage enterprise and investment.

Its projections for total receipts, (without loans, borrowings, international aid and others) for the 1985/86 given the present tax regime is a lower estimate of \$2190 million and a higher estimate of \$2303 million.

Taking the higher estimate for the 1985/86 receipts they will exceed the 1984/85 by \$203 million.

The expected increase in revenue between last fiscal year and this year would be around \$150 million.

"Therefore, instead of raising all the extra \$90 million to \$203 million under the present tax rates, the Treasury could instead forego some of those receipts by lowering some of the rates as suggested in our recommendations. The fiscus will be poorer by about \$100 million assuming the higher estimate of revenue for 1985/86, \$103 million would still be available."

The deficit of \$10 million that would arise if the lower 1985/86 estimate was considered could be covered from the \$400 million plus vote which in 1984/85 was used to release the blocked funds.

The CZI said an injection of over \$50 million from the Drought Relief Fund and \$25 million from sales tax would increase disposable income, and the abolition of income surcharge capital

tax and import tax would stimulate investment.

The organisation envisages a 25 percent increase in the Public Sector Investment Programme with projection for a possible \$900 million for 1985/86. It suggests that part of the vote that was used to pay out blocked funds in 1984/85 be diverted to the PSIP to top it up to \$900 million. The CZI would also like the votes for the ministries of Construction and National Housing and Local Government and Town Planning increased.

Its medium-term programme proposes the restoration of confidence in the business sector and says there is considerable scope for higher capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector.

The CZI proposes that its medium-term programme should aim at an annual rate of growth of 5 percent from 1986/87 to 1989/90. And over the 1988-90 period the country should not rely on a depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar to maintain competitiveness but through higher productivity, realistic pay settlements and curbing Government expenditure.

It also proposes wide-ranging measures on costs, taxation, personal tax, abatements, pension and retirement annuity abatements, mortgage interest abatements, company income tax, Government companies, sales tax and excise duty.

CSO: 3400/153

ZIMBABWE

HUNGARIAN FIRM IN LIGHT BULBS DEAL

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 "Business Herald" Suppl p 1

[Article by David Masunda]

[Text]

HUNGARIAN light bulb and fluorescent tube manufacturers Tungaram have submitted proposals for a \$5 million joint venture with a local company, says the country's ambassador in Harare, Ode Jozsef Varkonyi.

Tungaram bulbs and fluorescent tubes have been sold in Zimbabwe and if successful the venture could greatly ease the light bulb situation which stockists say is "critical".

One of the suppliers, Mr Phillip Dawes of Kemdaley and Dawes had in stock bulbs to last only about a week. He said he had only received his first supply, since March, on April 17.

Ode Varkonyi said Tungaram had been involved in a number of joint ventures in Africa. The most recent one was in Tanzania.

He said: "This project can also create export opportunities to the sur-

rounding countries because there is not much manufacture of bulbs in SADCC and the PTA.

Tungaram also had a joint light bulb manufacturing plant in the US and exported its products world-wide, he said. Part of the proposals for the joint venture included training of Zimbabweans to run the factory and a technology transfer from the main company.

Ode Varkonyi could not name the local company (or companies) involved in the proposed joint venture.

Interviewed by Business Herald Ode Varkonyi and the commercial secretary of the Hungarian Embassy, Ode Laszlo Kellner, said trade between Zimbabwe and Hungary had been mainly restricted to barter.

Hungary would buy (on barter terms) tobacco worth about \$5 million this year bringing the value of barter between the two countries to about \$7.5 million.

Since January last year, the value of goods bought by Hungary from Zimbabwe was worth only about \$200 000, said Ode Varkonyi.

"It is also very difficult to find common territories on trade because the two countries are not complimentary to each other", he said. For example, he said, Hungary was a main producer of agricultural products and also exported maize.

Ode Kellner said he had held discussions with the Zimbabwe National Army on the possibility of supplying ZNA with mobile hospitals and hospital equipment.

The same mobile hospitals and equipment could be used in the rural areas, he said. Hungarian medical equipment suppliers Medicoor would be exhibiting some of the equipment at the Trade Fair and will after the fair hold a three-day exhibition in an Harare hotel.

CSO: 3400/153

ZIMBABWE

SEDCO LOANS NEARING \$2 MILLION

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 "Business Herald" Suppl p 1

[Text] **THE** Small Enterprises Development Corporation has approved loans totalling nearly \$2 million for 111 projects throughout the country, the general manager, Dr Nyeperai Dhlembeu, said last week.

He told Business Herald that the Corporation had by April 12 disbursed \$637 451, or 32,4 percent of the approved amount of \$1 964 645.

Since becoming operational in November last year, Sedco had received 1 705 applications for funding by the end of March with a total loan demand of more than \$28 million.

And Dr Dhlembeu estimated that by June Sedco have received applications for loans amounting to about \$35 million. "We will have enough money available to fund approved projects," he said.

Of the approved projects, 15 are in Mashonaland East with a loan demand of \$418 980; eight in Mashonaland Central for \$231 258; four in Mashonaland West for \$56 430; 19 in Matabeleland North for \$416 242; Matabeleland South has seven for \$167 300; 16 in the Midlands for \$216 394; 20 in Masvingo for \$260 235; and Manicaland has 22 for \$197 306.

Of the total number of projects approved 31 (or 28 percent) are industrial projects; 72 percent are commercial.

The total demand for the 31 is \$332 981; \$453 627 for 20 projects in urban centres and \$79 154 for 11 projects in rural areas.

The general manager said the industrial projects were in construction, grinding, welding, shoes, woodworking, clothing, leather, pharmacies and hair oils and perfumes manufacture.

Addressing a recent seminar on production at Silveira House near Harare, Dr Dhlembeu said it was Sedco's policy to give priority to co-operatives.

"For instance the equity contribution required for co-operatives is less than the equity contribution required for other target groups. The interest rate charged on loans is concessionary for co-operatives as compared with that for other target groups."

He said an important aspect of Sedco's assistance was the adaptation of technologies to the needs of rural areas and small towns. This could be done through specially designed and planned development projects.

CSO: 3400/153

ZIMBABWE

POLAND TO OPEN OFFICE IN HARARE

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 "Business Herald" Suppl p 1

[Text] POLAND is to establish an embassy and a commercial councillor's office in Harare, the country's charge d'affaires ad interim, Ode Maksymilian Romanowski, said this week.

He told Business Herald: "We have come here to find possibilities — and these exist — for developing trade, industrial and technical co-operation. Our aim is to explore possibilities for mutual co-operation and the climate is favourable for Poland, a socialist country, to develop these relations."

Ode Romanowski said it was still too early to identify the possible areas for co-operation and he was still assessing Zimbabwe's demand for goods.

But Poland could buy Zimbabwean asbestos and maize, and the east European country could supply this country with industrial plants and a "variety of other articles", he said.

"I think a good opportunity to assess the market will be our participation at the International Trade Fair for the first time." Poland will have an information stand at the fair.

The charge d'affaires said the commercial office would also cover Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Poland established diplomatic relations with Zimbabwe in February 1981 and a trade agreement was signed between the two countries on September 26 last year.

CSO: 3400/153

ZIMBABWE

COOPERATION REVIEWED WITH NORWAY

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] ZIMBABWE and Norway yesterday opened talks to review the progress of a bilateral co-operation agreement signed in 1981 and to explore new areas of co-operation.

The Norwegian Deputy Minister of Development Co-operation, Mr Odd Jostein Saeter, arrived in the capital yesterday morning at the head of a five-man delegation for the consultations which are due to end on Tuesday next week with the signing of an agreement.

Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Moton Malianga, told the visiting minister at the start of the negotiations yesterday afternoon that Norway had committed about \$39 million to water development, commodity importation, research and consultancy in Zimbabwe since independence.

Cde Malianga praised Norway's assistance to developing countries which surpassed the United Nations recommended level of 0.7 percent of the developed countries' Gross Domestic Product.

According to Mr Saeter, revised figures of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development showed that Norway contributed 1.09 percent of its GNP to development assistance.

In 1983, Norway contributed US\$584 million, making it by far the largest donor in relation to its GNP, said Cde Malianga. — Ziana.

CSO: 3400/153

ZIMBABWE

DISPLAY OF NATION'S MILITARY MIGHT REVEALS FIRST-CLASS ARMY

Durban DAILY NEWS in English 18 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] HARARE: Gurkhas, who served in the Falklands conflict, officers from elite British regiments, Tanzanians, North Koreans, Chinese and veterans of the Rhodesian bush war have all had a hand in shaping what must be one of the most remarkable armies in the world — the Zimbabwe National Army.

Tomorrow the country will observe its first armed forces day and weaponry and units of the army will be put on display in a show that has been organised by North Korean advisers.

In terms of numbers and guerilla war experience, both waging it and countering it, the Zimbabwe Army is streets ahead of its fellow black-led states in the Southern African region.

Only Tanzania has about the same number of troops, 40 000 to Zimbabwe's 41 000, and President Nyerere's army has also had battle experience in Uganda where it took part in the overthrow of Idi Amin's regime.

But in bush warfare, Zimbabwe's experience is unparalleled. Five years ago when Zimbabwe became independent after a savage war which cost

30 000 lives, the decision was taken to integrate the three separate forces which had been involved in the war.

Robert Mugabe's Zanla guerillas, Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces and the Rhodesian army, less some of its more controversial units, have since then been welded together.

"Nothing short of miraculous," was how the outgoing commander of the British military advisory and training team (BMATT), Brigadier Edward Jones, described the standards achieved in the past five years.

A major problem remains, however, in administration and control of the army's finances. Mismanagement and theft have cost the country millions.

When he left Harare in January this year, Brigadier Jones said that in the 18 months he had spent in Zimbabwe, the army had become far more stable. The growing maturity, the experience and the increase in professional knowledge of army personnel were all coming together and he had every confidence that standards would continue to improve.

Back in 1981 the army was far from stable. A

battle between former Zipra and Zanla combatants cost 200 lives in heavy fighting in Bulawayo's Entumbane area.

A year later when arms caches were found on Nkomo party property, fresh strains were put on the army when Lieutenant General Lookout Masuku, a former Zipra commander who had been made deputy commander of the Zimbabwe national army, was placed in detention, where he remains today.

The uncertainty created by his arrest led to desertions by hundreds of former Zipra guerillas, some of whom are involved in current dissident activities.

But the army held together, the demobilisation of some 20 000 former combatants went ahead and today the six brigades and specialist units have been tailored to the goal of a 41 000-strong army.

The most controversial unit has been 5 Brigade which unlike the first four integrated brigades was formed specifically to play a political role.

Its members were nearly all ex-Zanla with a token number of ex-Zipra guerillas and it was trained initially by the North Koreans before

being sent to Matabeleland where it established a reputation for savagery.

Since then 5 Brigade has been undergoing re-training and has a new commander, Brigadier Dominic Chinenge. His predecessor, Brigadier Perence Shiri, was transferred to the air force.

The British military training team has been widely praised for its efforts and its battle school at Nyanga in the eastern highlands has done wonders in sharpening the skills of the Zimbabwean soldiers. Its role is being gradually wound down and the BMATT team now numbers about 60, half of what it was in earlier days.

An example of the international aspect of the training of the Zimbabwean army can be seen in the artillery. A British team dealt with tactical elements but a 20-man Chinese team handled the training on special weapons including field guns, tanks and anti-aircraft defences.

The armoured car regiment has been re-equipped with Brazilian-made Cascavel vehicles which have 90mm guns with a range of six kilometres and machine guns capable of firing 1 000 rounds a minute. Army instructors from Brazil have been teaching the Zimbabweans how to handle the vehicles.

Also on display on Friday will be 20 newly acquired armoured personnel carriers which were given to Zimbabwe by the North Koreans as an indication of support and solidarity and also Russian-

made tanks and multiple barrelled rocket launchers.

Since August 1981, the national army has been commanded by Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo, formerly the Zanu guerrilla commander.

He is a member of the ruling party politbureau, as is his wife, Mrs Taurai Ropa (spill blood) Nhongo, who also served in the guerrilla army. Mrs Nhongo is Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs and is in charge of the ruling party's women's league.

ZIMBABWE

COFFEE CROP TO EARN \$30 MILLION

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

Agricultural Reporter
COFFEE growers produced 10 761 bags worth \$30 million in foreign currency this year compared with \$26 million earned from 9 727 bags last season.

The crop was produced between April last year and March this year.

Coffee Growers' Association chief executive Mr David Sivewright released the figures to The Herald after attending an International Coffee Organisation council meeting in London between April 15 and 19.

He said Zimbabwe's application to have its

quota under regulations governing ICO member countries received a simple voting majority at the meeting, but failed to get the statutory two-thirds majority needed for the application to be approved.

Further consideration to the application will be given at the ICO executive board meeting in Guatemala at a four-day meeting starting on May 20.

Mr Sivewright said the London meeting also resolved that coffee producers affiliated to ICO be barred from selling

coffee of the same specification to non-member countries at a price below what they earn from affiliated buyers in developed countries.

The snag had been that non-ICO member countries in Eastern Europe and the Middle East had been buying out-of-quota coffee at half the price affiliated consuming member countries had been paying.

There are 24 consuming and 47 producing countries affiliated to the ICO. Zimbabwe became a member in 1981.

"As a result we are required to adhere to the

rules of the ICO," he said.

"The actual world coffee production is double what the consuming countries can afford to buy.

"The price paid by non-ICO member buyers has been below 50 percent of what consuming member countries are willing to pay. Zimbabwe's quota is 54 percent of its total production.

"We have yet to see how the ICO ruling regarding prices for specified coffee to non-member countries is going to affect us."

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ZIMBABWE

HIGH BIRTH RATE SLOWING GROWTH OF CO-OPS

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 p 11

[Text]

Herald Reporter
THE high rate of births among some co-operative members is one of the factors hindering productivity in the organisations, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said yesterday.

Closing the annual meeting of the Organisation of Collective Co-operatives in Bromley, Cde Mahachi called for family planning on all co-operatives if the standard of living was to be raised.

Cde Mahachi also noted that power struggles had hindered the movement.

Experience has shown there was harmony in the co-operatives until suspicion and ill feeling

grew. Those in positions of control in the co-operative tended not to give proper explanations of how the funds were used and there was no proper accounting.

Cde Mahachi said decision-making was vested in the general membership and the ministry would punish any leadership that lost sight of this principle.

"Corrupt leadership is anathema to the success of the co-operative movement and the Department of Co-operative Development has been given enough powers to deal effectively with such leadership."

He noted that co-operatives run by women were better organised and did not have leadership squabbles.

Few co-operatives had applied for loans to the Small Enterprises Development Corporation although the organisation had been set up specifically

for their needs.

Occzim, which began two years ago, had clearly been the answer to mobilising and spearhead the co-operative movement in Zimbabwe as the Government, at best, could only promote and give service to co-operatives.

The ministry was presently performing tasks which strictly should be performed by the movement. These should slowly be taken over by Occzim, firstly in the areas of education and training, audit and inspection and management services.

Occzim and the other national body, the Central Association of Co-operative Unions, should generate their own income rather than depend on donors if they were to achieve their objectives.

Cde Mahachi said although his ministry could not dictate to Occzim how it should be run, it would be advisable for the organisation to have two

distinct structures.

These should be the board of directors composed of elected leaders from member societies who would only occasionally make decisions, and an administrative structure charged with the day-to-day running of affairs.

The 300 delegates from all over Zimbabwe representing agricultural and industrial co-operatives told Cde Mahachi of their problems, which included lack of expertise, land and finance.

The meeting, which re-elected as chairman Cde Oephas Muropa, recommended the establishment of a co-operative bank and a review of the Co-operative Act (1966) which was outdated and contradicted the motives of the present movement.

They also resolved to seek reduced interest on loans and for Government support in the Occzim budget.

CSO: 3400/152

ZIMBABWE

MORE NAME CHANGES FOR PLACE, RIVERS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] **SCORES** of Government buildings, rivers, villages, schools, communal lands, forest lands, small dams, hills and districts have been renamed or had their old names respect.

The office of the Prime Minister yesterday officially announced the new names of 13 major Government buildings around the country and said they had been "renamed in honour of some of Zimbabwe's fallen heroes".

"In order to honour these heroes and as a reminder to present and future generations of Zimbabweans of the significant role and sacrifices made by our forefathers in the struggle for freedom and independence, the buildings that have been renamed are the following:

"Tredgold Building in Bulawayo, named after a former Chief Justice, Sir Robert

Tredgold, who resigned rather than implement the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, keeps its old name".

Most of the buildings renamed were originally named after British South Africa Company administrators or colonial politicians.

For instance Milton, an administrator of Southern Rhodesia, gave his name to the complex housing the Prime Minister's office. This is now named Munhumutapa, the founder of the Great Mutapa State.

These changes, and the many more pertaining to rivers, areas and features, are contained in the names

(Alteration) (Amendment of the First Schedule) Notice 1985 published in a Government Gazette extraordinary dated April 17 but only available on Monday.

The regulations made by the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, extend the list of new names contained in the first schedule of the Names (Alteration) Act gazetted in 1983. That list changed the names of many cities, city councils, municipalities, municipal councils, towns and town councils, rural councils, unincorporated urban areas, institutions and statutory bodies.

Many of the major name changes in the new list are for rivers.

The Sabi, for instance, becomes the Save; the Hunyani the Manyame; the Tuli the Thuli; the Umfuli the Mupfure; and the Khami the Kame.

Districts have also changed names, often to those used unofficially since the new town names were gazetted as many districts are named after the major town in their area. Thus Umtali district becomes Mutare district and Victoria district becomes Masvingo district.

Many of the changes are more a matter of respelling to bring the pronunciation closer to what the local people call the river, hill or village

Some names were first written down by people who did not know the language of the local people and just took a wild guess at pronunciation. In other cases orthography, the matching of certain combinations of letters to certain sounds, has changed.

For instance there is no "L" sound in Shona and so the person who called the Runde River the Lundi misheard or erred.

Some of the new names have been used for years, although Seki still appears on maps as the official name of the communal land neighbouring Chitungwiza, the spelling Seke has been preferred, and has been written as such, for a long time.

The same applies to Marange communal land in the Mutare district which is still spelt Marange on maps.

Districts show major changes from colonial names to indigenous names. Chagutu replacing Hartley for instance.

Some of the name changes will make the following river courses on maps easier. The Save has always been called that in Mozambique. Now this river has the same name from its headwaters to the sea. — Own Corr.

Know the new district names

NOTE: CL—Communal Land.
PL—Purchase Land.
FL—Forest Land.

OLD NAME	NEW NAME
BELINGWE District	Mberengwa District
Godhwayo (PL)	Godlwayo (PL)
Mzola (FL)	Mzola (FL)
Inyati (CL) and (PL)	Inyathi (CL) and (PL)
Bembezi (FL)	Mbembesi (FL)
Bulilima-Mangwe District ...	Bulilimamangwe District
Mphoceng (CL)	Mphoeng (CL)
Centenary (CL)	Muzarabani (CL)
Manyeni (CL)	Manyene (CL)
Narira (CL)	Nharira (CL)
Sabi North (CL)	Save North (CL)
Chibi District and (CL)	Chivi District and (CL)
Mashaba (CL)	Mashava (CL)
Chipinga District	Chipinga District
Ngungunyane (FL)	Ngungunyana (FL)
Mzarabani (CL)	Muzarabani (CL)
Gatooma District	Kadoma District
Seki (CL)	Seke (CL)
Chilimanzi District	Chirumanzu District
Gwelo District	Gweru District
Lower Gwelo (CL)	Manyame (CL)
Hartley District	Chegutu District
Msengezi (PL)	Musengezi (PL)
Inyanga District	Nyanga District
Lomagundi District	Makonde District
Marandellas District	Marondera District
Mazoe District	Mazowe District
Melsetter District	Chimanimani District
Mrewa District	Murehwa District
Mitoko District and (CL)	Mutoko District and (CL)
Nkai District and (CL)	Nkayi District and (CL)
Nuanetsi District	Mwenezi District
Que Que District	Kwekwe District
Salisbury District	Harare District
Selukwe District	Shurugwi District
Shabani District	Zvishavane District
Sipolilo District and (CL) ...	Guruve District and (CL)
Umtali District	Mutare District
Maranke (CL)	Marange (CL)
Chinyauhera (CL)	Chinyuhera (CL)
Mzinyati (CL)	Mzinyathini (CL)
Urungwe District and (CL) ...	Hurungwe District and (CL)
Victoria District and (CL) ...	Marvingo District and (CL)
Mutirikwe (CL)	Mutirikwe (CL)
Wankie District and (CL) ...	Hwange District and (CL)

ZIMBABWE

GERMAN TEACHERS PRAISED, MORE URGED TO COME

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 25 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by K. M. Mathew]

[Text] ZIMBABWE is very keen to get more teachers from the Federal Republic of Germany to teach in the country's secondary and vocational schools, according to the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingal Mutumbuka.

"We are very satisfied with the work of German teachers presently teaching in Zimbabwe and we are very anxious to expand this co-operation between the two countries," he told the IN-Press in an interview.

Dr Mutumbuka visited the Area Orientation Centre of the German Foundation for International Development in Bad Honnef recently to meet the second group of German secondary school teachers preparing to leave for Zimbabwe by the end of April. He spent about two hours with them explaining his Government's efforts to reform the country's educational system since its independence and the objectives for giving high priority for technical education.

Forty-two unemployed natural science and English teachers from different parts of the Federal Republic of Germany underwent six weeks' training at the Area Orientation Centre in preparation for their teaching assignment in Zimbabwe. They were introduced to the Shona

language and Zimbabwe's educational system by students from Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi who presently attend some of the German universities.

Dr Mutumbuka said he discussed the possibilities for further expanding the co-operation in the field of education between the Federal Republic of Germany and Zimbabwe with Dr Reiner Barthelt of the Ministerial Council in the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation as well as with the representatives of the DSE and the Otto Benecke Foundation during his two-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. He was also received by Mr Wilhelm Hass, Director for Africa in the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Dr Mutumbuka said Zimbabwe needed teachers from abroad who could help in integrating theoretical training into technical training. "The Federal Republic of Germany has very high technical standards and therefore technical teachers from this country would be particularly welcome," he added.

Earlier, addressing the participants in the training programme, the Minister thanked the Bonn government for responding to Zimbabwe's request for teachers. "This is one of the most unique ways of international co-operation

between the youth of Europe and Africa" he said.

He told the German teachers that they were going to be the "real

ambassadors" of their country in Zimbabwe as they will soon become "part and parcel of our community". He noted that German teachers ranked only fifth among more than 1 400 foreign teachers presently employed in Zimbabwe but there existed good scope for increasing their number.

The second group of 42 German teachers to be sent to Zimbabwe next month will include for the first time English teachers.

says Dr Ingeborg Reisch, head of the regional section for Sub-Sahara Africa in the Area Orientation Centre. Two-thirds of the second group is comprised of science teachers and there are 17 women among them.

The first group of 30 teachers of natural science subjects came to Zimbabwe over three months ago and they will be teaching in secondary schools, mainly in rural areas, for three years.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

RIVERS RENAMED--HARARE--A number of major rivers in Zimbabwe have been renamed under the Government's programme to eradicate traces of the colonial era and bring the spelling of places closer to the local pronunciation. Changes to the names of scores of government buildings which were revealed last month have also come into effect. One of the country's biggest rivers in the south east, the Sabi, will in future be known as the Save, by which name it is known when it flows into Mozambique on its way to the Indian Ocean. Three rivers between Harare and Beitbridge have been renamed. The Bubyie becomes the Bubi, the Nuanetsi becomes the Mwenezi and the Lundi will be the Runde. The Hunyani River, which flows north to the Zambezi, has been renamed the Manyame and the Mazoe becomes the Mazowe. Most government buildings will now be called after historic African figures instead of early colonial administrators. "This is to honour these heroes and is a reminder of the sacrifices made by our forefathers in the struggle for freedom and independence," says a statement from the Prime Minister's Office. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Apr 85 p 25]

TRUCKS TO MOZAMBIQUE--Leyland Zimbabwe this week exported 15 trucks worth about \$655 000 in foreign currency to Mozambique, a company spokesman said yesterday. The vehicles--10 Leyland Clydesdales and five Landmasters--were handed to officials of the Mozambican Ministry of Natural Calamities by the company's managing director, Mr Brian Johnston. The occasion was attended by the managing director of Zimitra, Mr Clement Togwe; Leyland's manufacturing director, Mr Fred Heyne; and Mr Alan Featherstone, the Maputo-based director of the Overseas Development Administration, a British government aid agency which funded the purchase of the trucks for the Mozambican government. The trucks were assembled at Leyland's Mutare plant and driven to Chiqualaquala in Gaza province for the handing-over ceremony. A large consignment of spares were also delivered with the trucks. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 p 3]

ANOTHER BAD HARVEST--Despite the bumper harvest expected in most parts of the country, some people in Matabeleland South have had another crop failure. The Governor for Matabeleland South, Cde Mark Dube, yesterday said people north of Plumtree and Kezi would need help. Cde Dube said some people did not plough and those who did lost their crops which were only knee-high. The reason for crop failure was because the only rains were in January. The Gwanda district's Hwali, Kafusi and Buvuma communal lands also had late rains but some places were not too bad. The only problem were the quail birds which were eating sorghum which is the major crop, Cde Dube said. Elephants were also said to be destroying crops in the Plumtree district, especially at Mambale and in the Mphoeng communal lands, Cde Dube said, however, personnel from the Department of Natural Resources and Tourism had moved in to control the elephants. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 24 Apr 85 p 2]

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